The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XL.

SATURDAY, MAY

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CIGAR!

Its Equal Can't Be Found!

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Straw, Felt, and Silk Hats,

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With Swinging Mirrors, Beveled Plates, which, in connection with the immense line we have already in our warerooms, will give our patrons a selection which has never been equaled, and cannot be surpassed.

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TO-DAY, Saturday, May 14.

No person should fail to witness this GRAND DISPLAY. GOODS PILED MOUNT

AINS HIGH In anticipation of the largest day's trade ever witnessed; a trade which has always characterized our RED-LETTER SALE.

Will be given at the PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE on this occasion, commencing at 9 o'clock

GENERAL PUTNAM Will be out in FULL DRESS UNIFORM, escorted by one of the BEST BANDS in the city,

who will be glad to renew old acquaintance and make new friends, to all of whom his autograph will be presented as a memento of one of the brightes days in the history of the LARGEST CLOTHING HILL & CO.,

Never advertised they sold goods less than anybody else, because they didn't know how 'twas. 'Tis the duty of "buyers' to find that out, and Willoughby, Hill & Co. will gladly help them, by allowing you to take our goods around among all these "Eastern Branch Clothing Houses" for comparison, and if you find goods that suit you better, in price, or in any way, bring our goods right back. We want you to "see" for yourselves how "fearfully" and "wonderfully" these clothing men "lie" (that is high English) when they tell you their prices are twenty-five to thirty-three per cent less than others. Innocent and confiding men are daily taken in by these "confidence" Clothing dealers, and the attention of the police is called to these "DARK" and dangerous places. Hardly a day passes but what some poor victim is thrown out for daring to speak the name of Willoughby, Hill & Co. in these "dark," "damp," "mouldy," unhealthy Clothing Stores, destroyers of men and boys, that will in the end, if allowed to exist, ruin the Clothing trade, by destroying the need of it. Buy clothes that the Sun shines on; that are healthy because the light of day and the pure air of heaven is constantly in contact with. Save the life of your boy, perhaps, by buying his clothes of the

Friends of Man-kind,

The Sleepless Clothiers,

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Also immense "Daylight" and "Electric" Light Store, 416-418-420-422-424 Milwaukee-av., bet. Carpenter-st. and Chicago-av. Also corner of Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st.

Eighteen men selling Boys' Clothes in our three stores. Ninetyeven clerks in our three stores selling all kinds of goods worn by men and boys; nothing for girls yet.

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PRESIDENTIAL

The Approaching Illinois Convention Exciting Great Interest.

Report that "Long" Jones Proposes to Personally Name the Chairman,

and Thereby Override the Prerogatives of the State Central Committee.

If This Movement Is Carried Out a Lively Time Is Anticipated.

Address of the Cook Count Delegates to Illinois Republicans.

Clear and Convincing Stement of the Facts in

the Case.

The Falsity of the Ptense for the Bolt Fully

Exposed. e Grant Men Trying to liften the Backbones of Their Bus

Republican Conventis Held in

Senator Windom sources 23 of the 30 Delegat Chosen

There Strong Anti-Third-rm Resolutions Adopted by Seral of the

Much Curiosity i Washington Over Mr. Washbury's Recent Port-land Diaration.

ILINOIS.

GRANT AND WASHBURNE.

GRANT AND WASHBURNE.

Soin Eurors Correction.

Illinois Staats Zeitung.

The worst blow which the third-term candidate may yet received is the reported defection of Washburne, an event of ne sight significance. Washburne has up to this time been justly considered a firm adherent of Grant,—has so plainly expressed himself in recent utterances. His departurs from the camp of the Grant clique is undoubtedly the signal for ageneral desertion. The reasonable explanation of Washburne's move can only consist in the fact that he has come to a firm persuasion that Grant's anomination cannot be carried through, and that, even it should be, his defeat in November would be inevitable.—New York Zeitung.

The New York Zeitung is groping blindly

The New York Zeitung is groping blindly in the dark. Apparently is means of information are very limited, for this is the only

con cannot be carried through, and that it is should be his defeat in November would be inevitable." Owing to this belief they have acted without consulting the wishes or the inclinations of Mr. Washburne, with what success the primaries of the 8th of May show.

We would also inform the New York Zettung for its further instruction that all which we have stated above is well known to the Legan gang, and that therefore, they lie in their throats when they denounce Washburne as trailor. They do it for a purpose, for it all the candidates, except Grant. Washburne as trailor. They do it for a purpose, for it all the candidates, except Grant. Washburne is the one whom the Logan gang and Logan most dislike, since his nomination wouldbe equivalent to the annihilation of all Logan, hopes of being a Presidential candidate in 1834. For that reason, and for that reason unly, have they labored, after they were so hadly beaten here on the 8th of May, to besprikkle Washburne with their venomous saliva. This is done to prevent the second choice of the defeated Logan serfs falling on Washburne after Grant is out of the tay. If Grant becomes impossible, Logan's next trump-card is Edmunds, of Vermont, and, after nim, anybody except Washburne, by he is from Illinois, and, were he nominated. Illinois and Logan would naturally haven ot hence for years hence.

For three moths and more Logan, with his crowd, has cen laboring to make Washburne's friends are justified in reproaching thin for not having seen the. But when Logan and his crowd accuse vashburne of being a seceder and a trailor, the is a plece of superlative impudence which must astonish even themselves.

Luckily, Logan's power over his Grant army comes to an end the noment the assessment the means of a seceder and a trailor, the is a plece of superlative impudence which must astonish even themselves.

lative impudence which must astonish even themselves,
Luckily, Logan's power over his Grant army comes to an end the toment the majority in the State Conventionaline from him. If this happens, and Gran's nomination thereby becomes impossible, al. those honest Grant people who are not mere arelings will make a second choice in accordance with their own views, and it will not be Edmunds, but Washburne.

WASHBURNE.

carded as a very serious matter. In relation to its effect on the campaign, however the Chicago Convention may act, the feeling is growing amone those New York men that Mr. Fish could certainly early their State."

Bosrow, May 14.—The Hon. E. B. Washbulne, of liftings reached Portland, Me., on Monday, and is stepping at the home, of his brother Israel. Un reaching Portland he had an attack of brotheritts, from which he is still suffering, and is comined to the house,

hat the call invites each Congressional dis-rict to send delegates to Chicago, and under t they are then to represent the sentiments they are then to represent the sentiments of their district, which are not in according the instructions declared by a majority of the State Convention. They will therepresent the they be allowed to cast their allots in accordance with the known wishes of their districts, and not under the instructions of their State Convention.

COOK COUNTY DELEGATES.

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

At a meeting of the delegates and alternates to the State Convention from the Senatorial Districts in Cook County, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Thursday, the 18th inst., the following address was unanimously adopted as containing a true history of the action of the County Central Committee in calling the County Convention which assembled at Farwell Hall on the 10th inst., and of the transactions of that Convention from the time it was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee until it was adjourned: e it was called to order by the Chairman he Committee until it was adjourned:

view of the ract that certain individual calming to be a committee appointed a pretended County Coavention neld he Palmer House, in Chicago, on the inst., have lately caused a manior "protest" as they are pleased to it, to be published in the daily newspapers icago and other cities in the State, wherein forth a pretended history of the transaction of the regular Republican Cook County untion held in Farwell Hall on the 10th of mouth, and in which statements are made ally calculated to missend, and some of are absolutely falso, we, the delegates and atos elected to the State Convention, desire before you the material facts relating calling and holding of the same, in order as may clearly understand just what has one, and thereby be able to reach a cornelusion as to the action of the delegates there were from that Convention and are company with a large number of decandidates whom they have added to their seeking admission to the State Convenience of Cook.

of Cook.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIS COUNTY,

sed of twenty-three persons, conat the Grand Pacific Hotel on

y, the 4th day of the present month,

v a vote of 2 to 11 resolved to

County Convention on the following

in May 18, for the purpose of selecting

to the Springfield Convention, to be

one 19th. This Committee, by the same

of to 11, fixed the primaries for Saturday,

Kaus allowing only three days for the in
tatte to reach the Republican voters of the

type of their daily pursuits, residing many

em and distance from the post-office, and

at tiseason of the year, are not accus-

and the course of the course o

thort Anthony, a Washedenka Man, it be elected Temporary Chairman of the mation, and this fact was at once community Mr.—H. M. Singer, Chairman of the Central Committee, whose duty it was the Convention to order, be bour appointed for the Convention to ble, Mr. Singer, who is understood to be for of Gen. Grant, appeared upon the run, called the delegates to order, and red them to take the seats assigned to them, they did, and perfect order was at once d.

ich they did, and perfect order was at once pured.

It. Singer then called upon the Secretary of a County Committee to read the call by virtue which the Convention had assembled, and this a done, occupying from five to ten minutes, delicates giving full attention and main-ning perfect order all the while.

Is soon as the reading of the call was conded a duly-elected delegate from an unconted ward immediately arose in his place, in se proximity to the platform, and addressed Chair in the ordinary way, for, the purpose on the convention, and, at about the same tant, W. J. Campbell, another delegate, from 70wn of worth, sitting immediately at the nt of the Chairman, arose in his place and adsent the Chair for the same purpose. The courred immediately after the reading the call, and before Mr. Singer had made any marks whatever to the Convention relating to simporary Chairman. The Chair

EMPORAD TO RECORNIZE SITURES OF THEM, waving his hand to them, said that accordion the custom he would appoint the temay Chairman of the Convention. The thair and in the custom he would appoint the temay Chairman of the Convention.

The thair part of the convention, but the custom he would appoint the temay Chairman of the Convention.

The thair and proton of the sentence was render insudified to some persons in the hall by criet of "No!" No!" No!" No!" That arose from gates in all parts of the Convention, but the corm, and by those seated on the platform, by many in other parts of the house, ever before in the history of Cook County, believe, was any such thing attempted, and great majority of the delegates present prosers for a gainst such action. The two delegates first addressed the Chair remained standing the parts and the same time, and the Chairwan was requested and urged to put it to a vote.

on of Arthur Dixon, which was put by my as Chairman, and carried, a Secre-leted, and subsequently two Assist-ries.

a delegate from the Third moved that a Committee on Creden-

ton is that they will be present at Chiunder the call of Mr. Cameron, as
man of the National Committee, and
the call invites each Congressional disto send delegates to Chicago, and under
ty are then to represent the sentiments
for district, which are not in accord As soon as this Committee was an

and towns in which there was an ounteed, so has been an active and the chairman, a motion was made by D. V. Purington, of the Third Ward, seconded and carried, that the wards and towns be called in their order, and that the Chairman of each delegation hand in their ordentials.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and the credentials of all the wards and forms in the county were handed to the Secretary, except these of the Fifth Ward and the Town of Hyde Park, and the same dry now in the hands of the Secretary, except these of the Fifth Ward and the Town of Hyde Park, and the same dry now in the hands of the Secretary and the same dry now in the hands of the Secretary of the Convention.

While the roll was being called,
RICHARD TUTHILL, A GRANY DELEGATE
from the Eleventh Ward, arose in his place, addressed the Chairman, Mr. Anthony, and stated that the Committees on Credentials had been improperly appointed, inasmuch as one or more of the delegates named by the Chair were from wards in which there was a contest.

The Chair informed him that he knew of no cotest except in the case of Mr. Johnson, from the Fourteenth Ward, who had been dropped, and Mr. Booth, from the Thirteenth Ward, aubstituted in his place. This explanation, however, did not seem to satisfy him, and he continued to interrupt the business of the Convention by vociferating his demand to be heard until finally he was informed by the Chairman that he could not be recognized while the roll was being called.

At this announcement he became very much excelled immed up into his chair, shouting and

he could not be recognized while the roll was being colled.

At this announcement he became very much excited, jumped up into his chair, shouting and resticulating with great violence, shrsing the Chair, and insisting that he had a right to be heard, and, after working himself up into a furious passion, being encouraged and sustained by others who evidently sympathized with him, he finally shouted for

ALL THE GRANT DELEGATES TO LEAVE THE HALL,
which they proceeded to do, smid great confusion and uproar.

After many of the Grant delegates had left the Convention Mr. H. M. Singer again appeared on the left of the stage, and with a loud voice announced that the Grant delegates would meet at the Palmer House. This announcement gave rise to further uproar and confusion, delegates demanding that he leave the stage, as he was not a delegate to the Convention, having been defeated in his own town, etc. During the excitement Mr. Singer quit the platform, and the Grant delegates would meet at time, or at any other time, by Mr. Singer about "adjourning the Convention." He simply stated that the Grant delegates would meet at the Palmer House, and soon after withdrew from the hall.

Order being restored,

The COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS, through their Chairman, Eugene Carv, made

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDESTIALS, THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS, through their Chairman, Eugene Cary, made their report seating all the Grant delegates originally claiming seats in the Gonvention where credentials were filed, except eleves of the fifteen from the Twelrth Ward, who were rejected upon what the Committee considered justifiable grounds.

Upon the adoption of the report of this Committee the Convention, then composed of 144 delegates, proceeded to the business of selecting delegates to the State Convention, electing by Senatorial districts fifty-eight supporters of Washburne and thirty-four supporters of Blaine.

Washburne and thirty-four supporters of Blaine.
As there was but one Grant delegate then left in the Convention, his preferences were not taken into consideration in making up the list.
The business for which the Convention was called having been disposed of, a motion to adjourn was moved and carried.
The foregoing is a substantially correct history of the calling and bolding of the Cock County Convention, and we leave it to you, as honest, fair-minded men, to say whether those delegates who withdrew from the Convention, and are now, together with the defeated candidates of the primaries whom they have added to their number, seeking admission to the State Convention, claiming to be the regular delegates from Cock County, are entitled to recognition, or are at all justified in the course they have pursued.
We know of No Valid Reason for thems.

derstood to be bosed to the nomination of gen. Grant.

PROTESTED AGEST THIS HASTY AOTION of the majority, buyithout avail. Never become in the history she county, we believe, has a Convention for the tection of delegates been alled as long in advoc of the State Convention, and upon such art and insufficient notice. The official call as impligated by this Committee appeared only the daily papers of Chiago, and was not, as, are advised, published in any of the weakly sions, or in any weekly have published in Conjunctive which reached the Hepublican voters for to the day when the remarks were held, after result of such action on the part of the fority of this Committee was a snap judgmenn a large number of the Republican voters of the county.

THE PRIMARIES THE CITY

We have no hairs or unkind words for those who withdraw also clear Washburge or the Washburge or the Washburge or the Washburge of the Convention has the right to appoint the Convention on the part of the fority of this Committee was a snap judgmenn a large number of the Republican voters of the county.

THE PRIMARIES THE CITY

We have no hairs or unkind words for those who withdraw also clear Washburge or the Washburge or the Washburge or the Washburge or the Convention should be selected favorable to the nomination of Gen. Grant.

Concerning the statements that have been made and published to the effect that a "mob" took possession of Farweil Hall, "insulting the friends of Gen. Grant" and insisting that they should not "have a voice in the delicerations of the Convention."

we say:

First.—The Convention was held at the time and place esignated by the County Central Committee.

First—The Convention was held at the time and place tesignated by the County Central Committee.

Second—It was duly called to order by H. M. Singer, Chairman of that Committee, and the call was read showing by what authority the Convention hav assembled and of how many delegates it was composed.

Third—That every Convention has the inherent right to organize itself, and that H. M. Singer, though Chairman of the County Committee, having called the Convention to order and caused the call to be read; showing by what authority the delegates had assembled, had no authority whatever, either by the custom of the party in Cook County or by parliamentary rule, to appoint a Temporary Chairman, or even to mame or nominate one against the protest of the Convention, he not being a delegate.

Fourth—That after the call had been read it was the duty of Mr. Singer, as Acting Chairman of the Convention, to recognize any duly-elected delegate who saw fit to address him for the purpose of nominating a Temporary Chairman.

Fifth—Mr. Anthony having been nominated by a regularly-elected delegate who addressed Mr. Singer has bound to put the motion, or else immediately retire from the platform that the mover himself might call for the vote, and in refusing to put the motion when called upon by several delegates, he was guilty of a gross breach of duty.

Sixth—Mr. Singer having refused to put Mr. Anthony's nomination to vote, it was strictly parliamentary for Mr. Booth, or any other regularly elected delegate, to make the nomination and put the motion, and this could be done without any reference to Mr. Singer.

Second—Mr. Booth, a duity elected delegate, having nominated Mr. Anthony as Temporary Chairman, the motion being seconded, he had the right to call for a vote himself, and, the motion being carried by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Anthony as the Demporary Chairman, of the Convention, and by every person in the half, including Mr. Singer having remained having person that the delegate from the various ware and towns having volu

deny the proper organization of the Convention.

Tenth—The action of Mr. Tuthill in Insisting on interrupting the progress of the business of the Convention while the roll was being called was a gross violation of parliamentary rules.

ABBRE TATIOR,

ELLIOTT ANTHONY,

W. J. CARPBLIL,

LOUIS SCRAFFEE,

L. W. PERCE,

KIRK HAWES,

Committee.

AT HEADQUARTERS,
THE ANTI-GRANT MEN CONFIDENT.
There were people in the Blaine headquarters at the Grain Pacific all of yesterday,—sometimes a dozen, and at other times three or four,—but so far as news was concerned the place was dult. All the work has been done, the County Convention is over, and about all that is done now leto talk over the outlook at Springfield. Secretary Roberts has figured the counties down to a dot, and, giving Grant all that his friends claim, he foots up a majority of about thirty for the Blaine-Washburne combination. The Colonel has no objection to letting one look at the standing of the delegates in every county in the State, so far us elected. This shows that his returns are not cooked, as are those in the inter-Occur, which are sent over from the Palmer House. "Long" Jones or Dan Shepard will give totals which show that Grant is over 100 ahead, but will do nothing more, saving that

Several of the regular delegation drop in during the day. No general meet however, was held, as they will next of

State-House Tuesday evening. Most of them will go down to Springfield Monday night, but a few Samraiay and Sunday evenings. They are a unit, and do not propose to listen to—let alone accept—a compromise which will let into the Convention even one of the bolters. The fairest of the latter have been putting out such feelers as "Why not settle the thing and nave peace?" but mave received no encouragement.

The Committee which is collecting evidence regarding the bolt is hard at work, and has gotten together the facts, which are now being pat into proper shape for presentation to the Committee on Credentials. Those who have knowledge of the matter say that no honest man can hesitate a moment about yoting for the admission of the delegation.

A story was affect yesterday regarding a lirtle trick which it is said the Grantites are going to play at Springfield, with the hope of swinging some of Washburne's friends into line for Grant. It was to the effect that a bogus letter will be read purporting to have been written by Mr. Washburne advising his friends that he is not a candidate, and therefore to vote and throw their infinence for Grant. If a letter is not read a telegram will be, with the same end in view. There may be no truth in this story, but it is given for what it is worth. The whole scheme of the third-termers is pretty well known, and, as there is considerable trickery in it, efforts are making to knock the bottom out of it, and the Logan dique will find themselves iorestalled at almost every point. THERM WAS A DADNESS ABOUT THIRD-THEM WAS A DADNESS ABOUT THIRD THEM WAS A DADNESS ABOUT THIRD THEM HADQUARTERS

at the Palmer House yesterday until late in the afternoon, when the "rump" delegates amused themselves by getting together in secret session in the club-room on the parlor floor, where they received the proper amount of stiffening-up. Robert T. Lincoln presided. The Committee on Transportation reported that tround-trip tickets could be had for 88.85, and that there were to be no special trains for an

THE GRANTITES HAVE FIXED NO TIME for going down to Springfield, but every fellow will leave when he feels like it. Senator Logan said yesterday that he should go down, but hadn't decided just when. "Long" Jonesand Dan Shepard will "catch on" to their gripsacks Sunday night. More of the advance guard will go down Monday, and the mass of delegates will probably seek the Springfield arena Tuesday morning and evening. The Senator is in better traveling condition than he was a few days ago, and his two trusty lieutenants are eager for the fray. He still fights shy of the interviewer, but departed from custom long enough to tell a Trinune visitor yesterday with great confidence that Grant was 154 votes ahead in the State outside of Cook Counky, and that the contest here, so far as the Grant men were concerned, was simply a matter of principle, growing out of a desire to see the thing done regularly and in accordance with the custom of sending delegates according to the choice of the people in the Senatorial districts. When he reporter called, the Senator had not heard from Jackson County, and indeed, manifested no particular interest in the results of its Convention apparticular interest in the results of its Convention apparticular interest in the results of its Convention apparticular interest in the results of its Convention and content of the country apparticular interest in the results of its Convention and content of the country and in accordance with the custom of sending delegates according to the choice of the people in the Senatorial districts. THE GRANTITES HAVE FIXED NO TIME

AN HONEST GRANT MAN. AN HONEST GRANT MAN.
To the Letter of The Chicago Tribuna.
Chicago, May 14.—Mr. George E. Adams, a Grant man, has let the cat out of the bag. Intalking with Mr. Douglas, Jr., and other Republican bolurs, he asked them plainly if it had not been understood in a private Grant caucus that the Grant men were to carry the County Convention, and then to select the colld deposition for Convention, and then to select the county Convented, and then to select the solid delegation for Grant without giving the Blaine and Washburne men any representation? They did not deny it. There is, it seems, a slight difference 'twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. REPUBLICAN.

POOR RICHARD. POOR RICHARD.

IF YOU HAVE TEARS, PREPARE TO SHED THEM NOW.

A reporter was yesterday roaming the corridors of the Palmer looking out closely for specimens of the insect called "Bolter," which have of late been frequent around the hotel. They use bug-powder at the Pacific, and have quite driven the creatures out, but at other places they are not so cleanly. The reporter was looking for one of these creeping things, intending to stick a pencil through it and carry it off for purposes of investigation and microscopic research, so as to vestigation and microscopic research, so as to find out whether the things had brains or not, when whom should be see, hid away in a dark and lonely nook, with his face to the wall and his frame shaking with convulsive

wall and his frame shaking with convulsive sobs,—sober hiccoughs,—the well-remembered semblance of Dick Tuthill, better known of late as Poor Richard.

An honest hears is always touched by the sight of suffering. A strong man struggling with sobs and an indigestible bolt would move the most unsympathetic to tears. The reporter was deeply moved. He gently drew from Richard's hands the dripping handker-chief they held, and replaced it with his own dry and perfumed one.

The attention was acknowledged by a faint snift. WASHBURNE.

HIS CANDIDATURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May H.—There is now great curiosity here to learn whether the decided declaration of Washburns, as telegraphed from Fertland, will have any effect at Chicago. The general impression is that it will not, but that those who acted with the Blaine men against Grant will maintain their present attitude until the Springheld Convention. The Blaine men here do not seem to be very much disturbed by the Portland telegram, and Grant men are not willing to believe that the Washburne delegates in the Cook County Convention acted whofly without knowledge on the part of Washburne of their intentions. In regard to the feeling at Chicago, the Siar to-day received a letter which it says is from a cool-headed observer, saying: "The Chicago Republicans are terribity forn up, and it is evident that the Grant men will have trouble in carrying Illinois for him, even if he is nominated. Bitterness is intense, and the fact has become known to-day that a number of New York Congressmen are seriously considering the question of trying to unite their delegations on Mr. Fish. This movement is the result of the discovery that the break in delegates away from Grant is widening dally, and has already reached such proportions as to be regarded as a very serious matter. In relation to its effect on the campaign, however the Chicago Convention may act, the feeling is

The attention was acknowledged by a faint snift.

"You poor dear goose," said the reporter, "what are you crying about? Tell me your trouble."

"Let me lay my head on your breast," sobbed Richard, "and pour out my sorrows there."

"No, you won't," said the reporter, firmly. "You are too damp and dripping, and you have oil on your hair, which, owing to the exciting events of this week, has become rancid. My shirt-front protests against any such imposition. Go and moisten Mr. Storrs' bosom."

"He charges too much," said Richard. "I started to confide in him, but he said it was fifty dollars down for a plain confession, and extra for any agonies of remorse he might have to listen to."

And Richard burst into a fresh paroxysm of tears, which was not alleviated by the appearance of a waiter with a mop, who respectfully asked if it was to be a thunderstorm or a steady rain.

But presently he recovered himself somewhat, and, in a faltering voice, proceeded to relate the fable of the monkey, the cat, and the chestnuts. As near as could be made out, he likened one "Long" Jones to the first-named animal, and himself to the second.

"I was living quietty and happily," said

ont, he heart animal, and himself to the second.

"I was living quietly and happily," said he, "in the Eleventh Ward, a place I own on the West Side, when the tempter Jones approached me. Once upon a time, he said, a man by the name of Moses had been chosen as a leader of his people, to conduct them from Egypt to the Promised Land. He had written a book about it, which Jones said he had once read, and which was very interesting. Moses got much group out of his exploit, and became the leading politician of his day. Now if I would be Moses for this state of Illinois and lead the fathful from Egypt, or Farwell Hail, to the Land of Promise, which, he said, was the Palmer Hones, I too would become a fare five the people, or a he expressed it. United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Se Illistened to him, "sobbed Richard," and my heart swelled within me and I waxed ploud, and I stood upon a chair and

converge on political subjects. He has remarked to frights, however, that the people of his own State have been amply informed of his position on the Presidency—that he cannot consent to be a candidate for the nomination against Gen. Grant. There is, nevertheless, a strong disposition in New England to push the name of Mr. Washburne in the National Convention.

The reports circulated in the West that Mr. Washburne has had or would have a private interview with Senator Blaine in reference to the Prasidency are infounded and do great in pastice to Mr. Washburne. Your correspondent is assured that he had only one object in coming East at this time, and that was to accompany his brother to the eld Washburn housestead at New Livermore, Me., to make some needed improvements to the buildings and grounds. As coon as he is well enough to leave Portland he will proceed to New Livermore.

MINNESOTA.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS VESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chickgo Triouna.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14.—The Henme-

of 1837 had come again."

"That was my own impression," said the reporter.

"And we held our Convention." said Richard. "and nominated what we called delegates, and issued an address, and said to ourselves that the men who signed the Declaration of Independence were as dirt and ashes to us.

"But the next day, when I came to read the papers and to out out the praises for my scrap-book, I did not find anything about 'the hero Tuthill, or 'the gallant leader,' or 'R. Lionheart Tuthill, the champion of our cause,' or 'Tuthill on his enair, like Moses on the mountain,' but 'little Dick Tut,' and 'Sly Richard,' and the 'bolting buildozer of the Eleventh, which would not look well in any friendly scrap-book. And when I met 'Long' Jones he did not say 'Shake, brave Richard,' but 'How did you come to blunder that so, you simpleton? What was the use of bolting till you had something to bolt for? I thought you had something to bolt for? I thought you had more sense than to quit before there was anything to quit for. You have made a mess of the whole thing.'

"And I asked him timidly about the District Attorneyship, and the occured creature said, 'No, you shan't, 'Not a mo-mo-morsel' said I. 'No, not a smell, 'said he.'

Here Richard again dissolved in tears, and a boy was sent for two mere mose. The situation was becoming stricus, as the guests on the figor below were complaining that it was leaking down into their rooms.

"So" said he with a gulp, 'I ran away, and I won't work for him any more. He can just have his hateful old chestnuts, and I will go off and have a good cry."

But just then a step was heard. Richard rembled. A voice was heard. Richard tembled. A voice was heard. Richard tembled. A voice was heard. Richard tembled. A voice was heard. Schard. "What have you been saying to the gentleman, Richard?" said Jones as he recognized the reporter.

"Only just about what you said—"

stammered Richard. There was a terrible expression on his face,—its \$14.34 a day face.

Cries and moans were heard last night at the P MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14.—The Hennipin County Republican Convention to select delegates to the State Convention at St. Paul was held here to day. There has been a good deal of interest in the result, on account of a triangular fight between the friends of Blaine, Windom, and Washburns. It was announced before the convention that an agreement had been reached by which the delegation was to be divided between Blaine and Windom. The result shows that this has been only partially carried out. Blaine has five delegates, Windom three, and Washburne one. The Hon. David Morrison, who is presented as a delegate to Chicago, is a strong Blaine man. A resolution was adopted, however, commending Senator Windom as a pure statesamh, firm Republican, and faithful public servant to any position in the gift of the people. A strong anti-third-term resolution was adopted, and also a resolution denouncing the stempt of Ignatius Donnelly to steal the seat of Congressinan Washburn.

St. Paulz, May 14.—Republican County Conventions were held in seven counties to day besides Hennepin. Thirty delegates in all were elected, of whom twenty-three are for Windom and seven for Blaine. In Dakota County, across the river from St. Paul, a strong anti-third-term resolution was adopted.

SUICIDE.

face.

Cries and moans were heard last night at the Palmer. They were believed to come from the dark; damp, ratinfested cellar. There is an impression that Richard is con-SUICIDE.

AT KALAMAZOO.

Special Disputch to The Calcago Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 14.—The Rev. L.

M. Hunt, a Congregational minister of Gales. burg. in this county, shot himself through the head at his residence in Galesburg this the head at his residence in Galesburg this morning. He had borrowed a gun to go hunting, as he alleged, and, after shooting once at a mark, he went to his woodshed, and, holding a poker to the trigger and the muzzle to his head, he fired and blew out his brains. He had been in Ill health lately, and the deed is supposed to have been committed while temporarily insane, how the same to be a supposed to have been committed.

AT BRADFORD, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Objector Tribene.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 14—Late this afternoon a jeweler named J. F. Marton, aged 35 years, unmarried, locked himself in his room. mation are very limited, for this is the only way to explain its assumption that Mr. Washburne had any part in what has happened in Chicago during the last eight days.

We therefore desire to inform it that Mr. Washburne left Chicago Tuesday, the thin of May; that he is somewhere in the East; that those Republicans who have been working here for the Washburne novement have had no communication with him by letter or telegraph; that he has in no nanner favored the movement for his nomination, but, on the contrary, has laid hindrance; in its way up to the last moment of his say here; that there has been no change in his personal position, and, consequently, he cannetther be enarged with desertion nor secession, nor, as some Grant papers in the East call it, treachery. He has always expressed to his friends the opinion that he could no be nominated as his party's candidate, but his friends have, on their side, stuck persistently to their opinion and, since the 1st of May, have beted here, not in accordance with his, but their own bellef. years, unmarried, locked himself in his room, and, holding a large navy revolver to his left ear, fired, the ball entaring the brain. When the door was broken open he was found with his head on the bed and a revolver in each hand. After lingering several hours he died. The deed was committed while deceased was suffering from the blues.

AT KINGSTON, WIS.

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KINGSTON, WIS.

KINGSTON, WOS.

KINGSTON, WIS.

was so overcome with grief at her death that he has since committed snieids. He took a pail and went to a spring apparently to get water, and there shot himself through the

POLITICAL NEWS. ILLINOIS. Frora, Ill., May 14.—The Hon. T. S. Ridg-way will go into the Springfield Convention on Wednesday next with Southern Illinois practically solld for him. Ten counties are the same as pledged to him now, and several others have elected delegations a part of which are for Ridgway first, last, and all the time. Give us the Gubernatorial nomlines this fall, and Expt will poll a Republican vote that will astonish the States.

CARBONDAIR. Ill., May 14.—Jackson, Williamson, Franklin, Saline, Purry, and Marion Counties send, Ridgway delegates for Governor. Randolph will give Ridgway her vote after the first ballot for Cullom.

PRIME PICHTERS

PRIZE-PIGHTERS.

Coss and Ryan and Hooke and Dopovan Propose to Have a Fight-They Leave New York on Their Way to Canada.

New York, May 14.—The excitement over the prize-ring matches is intense, and there is every probability that both the Ryan and Goss fight, for \$2,000 and the heavy-weight championship, and the Rooke and Donovan fight, for \$2,000 and the middle-weight championship, will take place in the same ring next Tuesday. Owing to the recent action taken by the Canadian authorities, and the determined stand they intend to make to prevent Goss and Ryan fighting

taken by the Canadian authorities, and the determined stand they intend to make to prevent Goss and Ryan fighting on her Majesty's soit, the managers of the heavy-weight battle intend to resort to strategy to insure a fight according to the articles of agreement. Ryan, with a nost of Troy, Albany, and Brooklyn sports, left last night for Erle. He will be under the care of Steve Taylorof New Jenay and John Roach of New York. Goss will leave here to-morrow, with Barney Aaron, Rilly, Edwards, Arthur Chambers, W. H. Borst, and a large delegation of sporting men. By the Erle Rallway, on Sunday night, another delegation will leave the city. On Monday Goss and Ryan, and probably Rooke and Donovan, will be at Erie, and a conference will be held by the puglifists and their backers, and the place of spotting changed. Goss is eager to fight. He says he does not care where the ring is pitched so long as a square man is referee. All he wants a fair play. Ryan says he can whip Goss, and is ready to fight anywhere. John Scannel, the stakeholder in the Rooke and Donovan aght, says he will not give up the stake until Rooke and Donovan fight for them. The puglists, having seen the stand the stakeholder has taken, have decided to battle for the 2000.

Simoos, Oat, May it.—If Ryan and Goss attempt to fight in Canada five companies of volunteers will be called out, and a field-plece capable of toing good execution at two miles be placed on the steamer chartered for the trip to stop the fight. A County Judge will accompany the expedition. By virtu of his office he is a Proyincial Justice of the Page, and can read the riou act at any place on the coast line wherever a landing may be attempted.

CROP-PROSPECTS.

Great Brought and Destitution in Some Fortions of Kansas The Whest Crop Reported by the Covernor an Engire Failure in Several Counties—Ald for the Farmers.

Decial Dipata to The Chicago Tribuse.

Topena, Kas., May 18.—tiov. St. John returned to-day from a week's trip through Gove, Wallace, Trege, and Ellis Counties, on the line of the Upion Pacific Rallroad, where be went to investigate the sutent of the drought and the probable amount of suffering incident therete. He found the country very dry, and many of the people in a state of destitution. The wheat crop is an entire failure, and the earth is without a drop of moisture in it, no rain baving failen since the lith of last November. About 200,000 pounds of bread and wheat have been suipped to the sufferers within the last few weeks, purchased with money subscribed by Jay Gould, who is anxious to protect the sottlers along the line of his road. The Raitread Company is farture is laint employment to many of the farmers, and doing much to alleviate the distance.

SWEPT BY FLAMES Very Destructive Contilton, Pa., Overwhelm flagration.

The Entire Business Portion of the Town, Fourteen Blocks, in Ruins. All the Churches, Banks, New

the Churches, Banks, Newspaper Of-fices, Theatres, Etc., Burned to the Ground. Three Thousand People Ren-dered Houseless, Camping in the Fields-

Thieves, in the Excitement, Prey upon Much of the Unpro-tected Property.

One Unlucky Lady Relieved of \$60,-000 in United States Bonds.

The Loss by the Fire Is Roughly Estimated at About \$2,000,000. erious Less of Life Feared—The Bodies
of Several Victims Recovered.

The Pennsylvania and New Jersey Forest
Pires Sweeping Along Resisticity.

AT MILTON, PA.

MILTON, Pa., May 14.-A fire broke out at 12 o'clock to-day in the car-works, and, a heavy northwest wind prevailing, it was impossible to check the progress of the figures until the entire business portion of the town was destroyed. It is estimated that 400 buildings were burned, including all the churches. The fire burned over a space of seven squares in length and two in width. Assistance came from Sunbury, Danville, Williamsport, Lewisburg, and Watsontown. Among the buildings destroyed are Lamson's machine shops, the armory, Academy of Music, Reformed, Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, and Evangelical Churches, banks, telegraph offices, Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, gas-works, and all the hotels. road Depot, gas-works, and all the hotels. The only important business places saved are the rolling-mills, nail works, Wilson's fly-net factory, and the planing mills. Several bodies have been recovered, but are burned beyond recognition. Two bundred and fifty families are rendered homeless, and are camping out in the fields. Supplies, provisions, and clothing are needed at once. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present.

Large quantities of bousehold goods were loaded on the cars and taken up and down the road, and the fields around the town are filled with goods. During the confusion many articles were stolen. One lady lost road Depot, gas-works, and all the

many articles were stolen. One lady lost The fire raged so dereely in the upper part, of the town that most of the people

BARELY ESCAPED WITH THEIR LIVES.
The wife of Dr. Cyrus Brown is badly burned, and several others are known to be severely injured. The losses ere variously estimated from \$1,00,000 to \$1,00,000, but no accurate estimate can be given to-night.

The mansion of ex-Gov. Pollock was destroyed.

AN APPRAL

HARMINUTE, Pa. May 14.—The following dispatch has been sent to the Mayors of the cities of this State: BARELY ESCAPED WITH THEIR LIVES.

cities of this State:
The Town of Million has this day been almost entirely destroyed by are. Three thousand ple are how houseless, destitute of clothing, visions, and all the necessities of life, the suggest that you call a meeting of your citi at once to furnish immediate aid to these str

ple are now houseless, described of life, I would suggest that, you call a meeting of your citizens at once to furnish immediate aid to these stricken people.

HENRY M. HOYT, GOVERNO.

THE LOSS.

MILTON, Pa. May 14.—The latest estimate places the loss by the fire at \$1,800,000; Insurance, \$200,000.

FOREST FIRES.

GIBSON'S MILLS, N. J. May 14.—Scarcely an acre of timber land call be found in the vicinity of Hanover, Whitings, and Woodmancie, all having been destroyed by the fire now sweeping to the ses. The population was all one has hight turning the flames from the direction of the thickly inhabited places. Three dwellings were burned.

The forest fires now raging about Allison are reported to have destroyed over 100 square miles of valuable berry bogs, timber-lands, and vineyards.

The Village of Great Republic lost twenty-two buildings. Two houses at Burnett's Mills were burned. The losses in Ocean, Burtington, and Cumberland Counties will be very heavy. In the vicinity of Piqua River heavy. In the vicinity of Piqua River nearly seventy acres of choice cranberry bog burned, besides some hundred acres of valuable cedar and oak forest and a large quantity of cordwood. Two houses were destroyed.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 14.—It is reported that a fire which commenced in Milton about 14:50 to-day has destroyed fitty ouildings, helinding the ear-dupps, machine-shops, and Methodist and Reformed Churches. Upless the wind changes, the entire town will be burned. Milton has telegraphed here for assistance. Telegraphic communication is now interrupted.

MILPORD, Pa., May 14.—The terrible forest fires continue. Over a 000,000 feet of riumber, a was amount of valuable timber, and several dwellings and barns have been burned. Six thousand acres are ablaze this morning. A light rain is falling.

The steam saw-mill of David Dale & Son, at Moscow, burned several buildings. The principal losers are Koehler & Co., drug store, \$3,000; (which \$5,000 is in the Milton Tentor, and \$1,000 in the Millyllie, New Jersey.

CHICAGO.

window at No. 729 Milwaukee avenue, occupied by Henry Schaffner, caught fire from a gas jet at 7:30 last evening. Damage, \$50; fully covered by insurance. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water before it gained much headway.

A HEROIC MOTHER.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The young wife of Voorhees Skillman saved her child's life last night by running through a blazing room to its cradle and carrying it back through the fire. The child was unburt, but the mother's hands were scorched, her hair crisped and singed, her eye-lashes burned away, and her face and ears severely scorched. Her skirts were blazing, and she fainted after she and her child were safe. She suffered serious burns. The physician believes her fire not to be in danger. Her husband dislocated his knee by a fall. The fremen extinguished the fire after \$1,500 damages had been done.

BLOOD PURIFIER. DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S



Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva which converts the Starch and Saliva which converts the Starch and Saliva of the Saliva which converts the Starch and Saliva of the stance. Which and Souring of the last is someth. If the medicing is taken immediately after eating the formulation of for a prevaint.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It Begalates the Bowels.

It Quiets the Nervous Syrum.

It Nourishis Strangtons and Invigorates.

It Nourishis Strangtons and Invigorates.

It Neurishies districtions and Invigorated It carries of the Old Blood and makes new. It opens the pures of the akin and ladness Manithy Perspiration.

It multilizes the hereditary taint, or point in the blood, which, subrates Scordia, Eryspein, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors. CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS, leware of Counterfeit Medicine. I employ so velling agents or runners to solicit trade from area-

TESTIMONIALS. STATE COL TELINOIS.

Disease of the Stormach and Liver.

Cairo, Alexander Co. III.

DEAR SIS. Suffering for some time with Headache and Desease of the Stormach and Liver. I was induced to the your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, when restored me to perfect health and airength.

No. 20 Eighth-St.

An Excellent Bemedy.

Belvidere, Soone Co. III. For a lim.

Belvidere, Boone Co. III. For a lim.

Brand Siz. I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and an perfectly satisfied with the results. It Puttles the Blood. Restores Jost Appetite. Strengthens the Nerve. Regulatant the Some and Solves and Believes Rhedunatum. I would not be without it.

Plaber, Champaign Co. III.
DEAR STR. This is to certify that your INDIAN
LOOD SYRUP has done memors produce the medium in the product of kinds of the medium is ever used. It also cured one of my children of the medium is ever used. It also cured one of my children of the confidence is ever used. Third-Day Chills.

Third-Day Chills.

DEAR STR. This is to certify that your INDIAN BILODSYNUP has enred meet the Third-Bay Chills, after all other medicines had failed.

Master all other had failed.

Mast

DRAW SIR. I have sound by giving your INDIAN ILAND SYRUP a fair trial that it is all its recom-sended to be, and advise any on the part be in poor sauch to divert a trial. Dean office of trails (Cured.

Chills Cured.

Record, Cumberrand Co., II.

Dean office of the countries and Chills for four terrieses

proof the and I tried almost everything, but without

effect smill I commerced the use of your INDIAN

BIJOD SVILIP, as more train of which effectively

care of the countries of

SSANNAH LAW Pain in the Back,
Waterman Station, De Kaib Co. III.
Deal Size. Thus is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has chred me of rain in the mach

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Bandwice, De Kaib Co. III.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAD

BIAND SYRUP, which I proceed from your Area,
has sumpletely cored ma of Dyspepsia. It is the best
mentions i ever used.

III AM F. Ad.LER. Teutopolis, Emandam Co. II.

Duan Sin: Your great INDIAN BLOUD SYRUP the best medicine I ever used for Heart Dussal recommend it to all similarly similard.

EN STALLING

All Chart II is Becommended to Example the second to the commended to the

Diagnoss of the Lungs.

Betton, Frankin Co. III.

Dear Str. This is in certify that your library
which had been troubling me for a bow many
which had been troubling me for a bow many
cheerfully recommend it to all suffering home many
many to any form the street of the

BYRLF, and am happy to say it has antirely cured ma Mills UELL LIVIL.

BYRDEPSIA CURED.

Pipmouth Hancest Co. III.

PRAR STR: I have been troubled with Billouries and Drappeops and Inducation, and have user rust INDIAN BIJOOD SYRUP, and found it to be successful to the street of the second of th

Rheumatism.

Rheumatism.

Rockingbam. Kankabee Co. In., May 2, 189.

Dan Bilk, I was a great unique from Rheumatism and design for most variable in the commend of any for most variable in the Land of SykiP, not 152 much fellewed and unnerted. Trecommend out most lesses to all.

A Good Blood Purifier.

Wassenda Late Co. U... A Good Blood Purifier.

Wasconda Lake Ca. II.

DYAN Str. I have used your creat INDI AN ILOOD

STRUP and have found it used used to a con
Ber, and lake pleasure in recommanding it as each.

Suppression of Tienatura tien.

Suppression of Tienatura tien.

DEAR Str. My assembler was a subserve from the
pression or Mentrumition and after incoming used
the difficulty for more than a rear, with the treatment
of two physicians—one Alloopathic and one Homeopathic—without relief, also a fair trial of many used
medicines among which was the Jaywest Alseratury.
I bettinuschi myself of the INDIAN BLOOD ATHUT,
see, running over your pumphist. My one was
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medicine, and, so she say of a largely and health
medicine, and, so she say of a largely medicine fraction

Female Weakness.

Posting Uran and Tryang of as and hay
been greatly troubled with Weststein Tour mile
time makes me feel like a young girt. I can see
mend it as a valuable remedy.

REODA BABILTA.

LISTOF WHOLESALE DEALERS Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup

CHICAGO, ILL.
TAP ROBACEL STEVENSON & CO. II -- II
NORTH COLUMN AND CO. II -- III
NORTH COLUMN AND CO. II -- III
NORTH COLUMN AND CO

WA Discus

Advocates

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THE QUI tion were si the Ways hat had be publican vote a cratic vote in th its immediate of the very outset hat Commi to resort even to defeat the adjo there should firs there should first the tariff question midable, and was parliamentary in the motion to pas-olution was reneveration was

eration was raise and one to consid by a vote of 188 idered. The tion was composide, with few er the Democrats.
sisted exclusivel
question of confavor of the fina there is a provi supporters of nined to mak Mr. Mills, of Teo olution:
Resolved, That i ment) be recom ways and Means bill to the House; tion of salt and per report the resolution.
Mr. Garfield 1

some point of but it was so Speaker Rand posed, could to refuse

> IT RE by filibustering, the adoption by journment resolu-sition of these fi-ainly seventy-fi-to delay busines for the Senate resolution to the consideration the determination who was that there who voted again question prefere Democratic dela the lead interest fected by any voted for the injournment resolution when the consideration was a supplementation of the consideration o

action upon sait was not so much termination of it as there was late upon the Mill upon the questio mg paper, and it adjournment. Was great excite and even alarm a publicans. The cuse the first immediate adjournmentless of the cuse the first immediate adjournmentless of the first immediate

WASHINGTON.

Final Adjournment Warmly Discussed in the House Yesterday.

Advocates of Tariff Legislation Opposed to Dissolution on May 31.

The Adjournment Resolution, However, to Take Precedence in Consideration,

San Domingo Again Brought to the Surface in the Senate,

Through a Petition to Investigate Indignities to an American Citizen.

ropsy, Disease, lity, etc. to Man!

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or Co. III. or INDIAN I-Day Chills.

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y 18, 1879.

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ALERS

Conkling, Presumably, Sees the **Ghost of the Annexation** Scheme,

And Opposes the Consideration of This Simple Matter of Justice.

Senator Pendleton Makes a Short, Cogent Speech on the Kellogg Case.

To Money in the Treasury to Pay Revenue Officials or Light Post-Offices.

ADJOURNMENT.

THE QUESTION UNDECIDED. Washington, D. C., May 14.—The question of the final adjournment of Congress was brought up in the House to-day, and is still undecided. There was developed an opposition that was probably much stronger than Speaker Randall, who seems to have the matter so much at heart, had anticipated. The opposition is of such character that if it can be held together proper the platform The opposition is of such character that, it can be held together upon the platform laid down by its leaders, it will not be possibled down by its leaders, it will not be possibled down by its leaders. ble to adjourn May Si. The proceedings which led to the organization of this opposition were simple. Mr. Gibson reported from the Ways and Means Committee the resolution favoring final adjournment that had been agreed upon by the entire Republican vote and a fraction of the Democratic vete in that Committee, and he asked its immediate consideration and passage. its immediate consideration and passage. At the very outset Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, the representative of the free-trade element upon that Committee, antagonized the final adjournment resolution with a motion to proceed to the consideration of the reported Tariff bills. The contest over the question was by agreement postponed until the Legislative bill was finished, when it was renewed. Meanwhile the

PPONENTS OF THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT. and the advocates of immediate tariff legisla-tion had been busy, and had organized an opposition, which the result showed consisted of 75 votes, that indicated its purpose to resort even to filibustering if necessary to of 75 votes, that indicated its purpose to resort even to filibustering if necessary to defeat the adjournment resolutions unless there should first be some consideration of the tariff question. That opposition was formidable, and was controlled by experienced parliamentary leaders. Immediately after the motion to pass the final adjournment resolution was renewed the question of consideration was raised between that proposition and one to consider the Tariff bills. It was decided, after considerable heat and passion, by a vote of 133 yeas to 75 nays, that the adjournment resolution should be first considered. The majority vote upon this question was composed of the entire Republican side, with few exceptions, and of a portion of the Democrats. The negative vote of 75 consisted exclusively of Democrats. After this question of consideration had been settled in favor of the final adjournment resolution, the real struggle began. Under the new rules there is a provision that "before or after the previous question is put a motion may be made to recommit any proposition to the Committee from which it came, with instructions." It was upon this motion that the supporters of tariff legislation had determined to make their contest. Accordingly Mr. Mills, of Texas, moved the following resolution:

Readred, That the resolution (of final adjourn-

Mr. Mills, of Texas, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution (of final adjournment) be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report a bill to the House providing for the free importation of sait and printing-paper before they shall report the resolution for final adjournment.

Mr. Garfield immediately sought to make some point of order against the resolution, but it was so clearly within the rules that Speaker Randall, had he been disposed, could not have ventured to refuse to put the motion, and the yote was taken. This vote was in the main the same as that which preceded it, but there were a few changes. The result the main the same as that which preceded it, but there were a few changes. The result showed that the Mills resolution was defeated by a vote of 90 yeas to 116 nays. At this point the opposition to adjournment indicated their purpose to fillbuster by making a moden to adjourn until Monday, and the fact that a night session had been ordered for District of Columbia business alone prevented them from executing their purpose. The question will come up to-morrow as unfinished business, and

IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN whether the opposition will be determined enough to adhere to their proposed filibustering program. If they do, of course all prospects of an adjournment on May 31 are at an end; for while it may not be possible, by filibustering, for the opposition to prevent the adoption by the House of the final adjournment resolution, yet a determined opposition of these fifty men (and there are certainly seventy-five of them) will be able to so delay business that it will be impossible for the Senate to agree to the House resolution to adjourn on that date without leaving the important appropriation this unfinished. There is now some talk of a Democratic caucus.

allis unfinished. There is now some talk of a Democratic caucus.

An analysis of the vote on the question of the consideration of the Tariff bill prior to the determination of final adjournment, shows that there was not a single Republican who voted against giving the adjournment question preference. Some of the Missouri-Democratic delegation also, who feared that the lead interests of their section might be affected by any consideration of the tariff, voted for the immediate passage of the adjournment resolution, but they reconsidered their votes when they came, later,

meir votes when they came, later,

TO A RECORD VOTE

There
was not so much excitement pending the determination of the question of consideration
as there was later, when a vote was taken
upon the Mills; resolution to act first
upon the question of free salt and free printing paper, and then to decide the question of
adjournment. During this roll-call there
was great excitement and much hesitation,
and even alarm among the weak-kneed Republicans. They knew that they could excuse the first vote in favor of an
immediate adjournment, whether there could
be any action upon anything except appropriation bills or not, upon the ground that
ordinarily it is believed that an adjournment
of Congress is a great benefit to the counity in that it is supposed to stop extravenoce, to prevent mischlevous legislation,
and to give the country needed rest from

shall not be considered. But it was a very different question when the vote came to be taken directly upon the Mills resolution. That vote, it seemed to be generally considered, would be regarded as to some extent a test vote upon the merits of these two propositions, and so it was. Attempts, of course, will be made to disguise this, and to say that there were other issues involved, and that the vote is not a fair test. It is true that it is not an absolutely fair test. It is certain that the vote in the House in favor of free printing-paper, upon an exact test, would be larger than the negative vote was upon the Mills resolution, but as a practical question this is the nearest test that has yet been attained, and, if there is no action upon thequestion of printing-paper, it is very certain that the 116 men who voted against the Mills resolution must be held responsible for it. Accordingly it was a very anxious day for such members, as it is undersood that there were many who had a double set of promises to redeem upon this question. ALL OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS TOOK REFUGE IN DODGING.

Others voted with the remainder of their delegations, thinking that their own consciences would be easier if they could point to the solid vote of their State as sustaining them. When the long roll-call was finished it was found that the following Republican Congressmen alone voted that before Congress shall decide to adjourn an opportunity must first be given to at least consider the propriety of putting salt and paper on the free list: Cannon and Sherwin, of Illinois; Haskell, Ryan, and Anderson, of Kansas; Calkins, of Indiana; and Martin, of North Carolina. All the rest either opposed the resolution, dodged, or were absent. The three Chicago Congressmen voted against the Mills resolution, as did the following other Western members: Baker, of Indiana; Bragg, of Wisconsin; Brewer, of Michigan; Browne, of Indiana; Burroughs, of Michigan; Butterworth, of Ohio; Cobb, of Indiana; Conger, of Michigan; Cowgill, of Indiana; Pound, of Wisconsin; Hellman, of Indiana; Hoar, of Michigan; Orth, of Indiana; Pound, of Wisconsin; Orth, of Indiana; Sapp, of lowa; Singleton and Sparks, of Illinois; Washburn, of Minnesota; Williams, of Wisconsin; and Willets, of Michigan. Belford, of Colorado, has generally voted in FAVOR OF REVENUE REFORMS,

but he seems to have permitted Conger to whip him into voting with the rest of the Protectionists. Warner Miller, the papermanufacturer and pulp-owner of New York, voted against the Mills resolution, although the rules of the House would scarcely permit him to vote upon a subject in which he has so much interest. McCord, of Iowa, had a great deal of trouble with his conscience or with his colleagues, for he first voted for the Mills resolution, then asked to change his vote, which he did, and then sought to make a speech in explanation, but the speech of course was against the rules and could not be made. The majority of the House has thus decided that, after having wasted nearly six months, at the first moment when it was possible to enter upon any serious legislation, they will reek to avoid the issue and to commit them-ves to avoid the issue and to commit them-ves to no policy except that of almless dodging. It is not yet entirely clear that the supporters of this policy can have their own way. The theory of many Republicans is that they are not responsible for anything that may be done by this Congress, but that the Democratic majority will be held responsible, and that it is wise to adopt a course of action which seems to be likely both to avoid dissensions in their own ranks and to make the Democracy responsible to the country for whatever may be regarded as neglect of necessary business.

The Debate.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—In the House, after the passage of the Legislative-Appropriation bill, the floor was claimed by a number of members, each desiring to call up some particular measure for consideration.

The Speaker recognized Mr. Gibson, to call up the adjournment resolution.

Mr. Tucker raised the question of consideration, staing he desired to move that the House resolve itself into Committee for consideration of the tariff bills. he tariff bills.

Some confusion arose as to the form in which the motion should be submitted to the House.

The Speaker ruled that the question would be whether or not the House would now proceed to the consideration of the adjournment resolution.

Mr. Gibson said there was

Mr. Gibson said there was

NO NEED OF ANY EXCITEMENT
or confusion. There was no necessary antagonism between his resolution and the motion of the gentleman from Virginia (Tucker).

Mr. Townshend—If there is not antagonism there, I don't know where there is any.
The House, by a vote of 183 yeas to 75 nays, determined to consider the adjournment resolution.

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9	TI PARKINER	HE VOTE IN	DETAIT.
	is as follows:		Service - Leave Charles
В	TO MO TOTTO MO.	60 May 185 Chin	EX PRINT REPORTED
	and mendon	TEAS.	All makes surfaces and a second
9	Acklen.	Farr,	Newberry,
ч	Aiken.	Felton,	Norcross,
П	Aldrich (Ill.),	Ferdon.	O'Conner,
П	Aldrich (R. L),	Field,	O'Neill,
н	Anderson,	Frost.	O'Reilly,
ч	Atherton,	Frye,	Orth,
-	Bachman,	Gartield.	Pacheco.
1	Bailey.	Geddes,	Page,
ъ	Baker,	Gibson,	Phelps,
-1	Ballou.	Godschalk,	Pierce,
1	Barber,	Hall,	Pound,
Т	Bayne,	Harmer,	Price,
н	Beltzhoover,	Haskell.	Reed.
Ŧ	Blake.	Hawk.	
1	Bliss,	Halley,	Richardson (N. Y.),
E	Bouck,	Hazelton.	Bichardson(S.C.)
E	Bowman,	Heilman,	Richmond,
Е	Boyd,	Hiscock,	Robinson
E	Bragg,	Horr,	Ross,
E	Bremer,	Hull,	Ryan (Pa.),
В	Briggs,	Joyce,	Ryan (Kas.),
	Browne,	Kelley,	Sapp.
	Burrows,	kenna.	Sherwin,
	Butterworth,	Ketcham,	Smith (Pa.),
E		King.	Smith (N. J.),
	Carpenter,	Klotz,	Sparks,
	Caswell,	Ladd,	Thomas.
	Chittenden,	Lefevre,	Thompson (Ia.),
	Claffin,	Lindsay,	Tillman,
	Cardy,	Loring,	Townsend (O.),
	Conger.	Lounsbery,	Updegraff (O.),
(Cook,	Marsh,	Van Aernam.
•	lowgill,	Martin (W. Va	.).Wait.
	rapo,	Martin (Del.),	Ward,
C	rowley,	Mason,	Warner,
1	Davis (Ill.),	McCoid,	Washburn.
	Davis (Cal.),	McCook,	White,
I	eering,	McGowen,	Wilber.
D	euster,	McKinley,	Williams (Wis.)
D	lickey,	Miller,	Willetts.
D	unnell,	fitchell,	Wilson,

Enstein, Morton, Wright—133.

Errett, Morton, Wright—133.

Armfield, Ford, Reagan, Robinson, Berry, Harris (Va.), Rothwell, Bland, Henry, Sawyer, Bright, Herbert, Scales, Buckner, Hooker, Simpleton (Miss.)

Cobb, Hutchins, Simpleton (Miss.)

Colark (Mo.), Hutchins, Simpleton (Miss.)

Colorick, Kitchin, Steele, Cobell, Haase, Simpleton (Miss.)

Colorick, Kitchin, Steele, Covert, Lewis, Townshend, Cox, Manning, Tucker, Townshend, Cox, Manning, Tucker, Townshend, Cox, Money, Waddell, Davis (M.C.), Money, Waddell, Davis (M.C.), Money, Waddell, Davis (M.C.), Money, Willis, Willis, Ellis, Philips, Willismoved to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill providing for the free importation of salt and printing paper, before it reports a resolution for final adjournment. He contended that his motion was in order before the previous question was seconded, and the Speaker said that was a question for the House to decide. The instruction was germane to the subject matter of the resolution.

The Speaker said that was a question for the House to decide. The instruction was germane to the subject matter of the resolution.

The Speaker said that was a question for the House to decide. The instruction was germane to the diournment?

Mr. Garfield—How could salt be germane to the day of adjournment?

Mr. Conger—in one sense it is germane—it leads to "Salt River."

Mr. Alken, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked whether, if Mr. Mills' motion was agreed to, Congress could adjourn until

such reasons were paramount, even although, as a matter of fact, to vote now in favor of an immediate adjournment is to declare practically that there shall be no legislation upon any subjects except the appropriation bills, and that the tariff bills and

Newberry,
Norcross,
O'Connor,
O'Nelli,
Orth,
Page,
Phelps,
Pierce,
Reed,
Richardson (N.
Y.),
Robinson,
Ross,
Ryon (Pa.),
Sapp,
Emith (Pa.),
Sapp,
Emith (N. J.),
Sparks,
Stone,
Thompson (Ia.),
Tuliman,
Townsend (O.), Tillman,
Townsend (O.),
Updegraff (O.),
Van Aerman,
Wait,
), Ward,
Warner Dwight, McKinley, Williams (Wis.), Einstein, Miller, Willets, Errett, Mitchell, Wilson, Evins, Morroe, Wood, W. A. Farr., Morton, Wright—Il6.

Mr. McCord, in casting his vote, stated that though he was in favor of changing the duty on salt and paper, he was obliged on account of the form of the motion to vote in the negative.

of the form of the months at the active.

Mr. Blackburn then resorted to dilatory means, but withdrew them in order to admit a motion for a recess, which was agreed to, and the House accordingly took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of the municipal code of the District.

KELLOGG-SPOFFORD. PENDLETON'S SPEECH.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tril

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Senator Pendleton's speech in the Kellogg case to-day was a fit sequel to Wade Hampton's of yesterday. He did not speak more than three-quarters of an hour, but that time was only sufficient for him to define clearly his position, and support it with covering the control of the position, and support it with cogent reasons.
While he did not agree with those who thought that under no circumstances could the Senate review its own action, it was clear the Senate review its own action, it was clear that this case was not such a one as would justify the Senate in unseating Kellogz. He said he had carefully read every line of the new testimony procured by Hill's efforts, and there was nothing in the whole of it which the Senate could, consistently with its own dignity, pay any heed to. He characterized it quite as severely as the minority of the Committee did in their report. Pendleton was followed by Cameron, of Wisconsin, who confined himself to making a clear statement of the proceedings of the Committee and the Senate in this case from the date of the presentation of Kellogg's crédentials to the present time, and by logg's credentials to the present time, and by so doing exposed the sheer misrepresenta-tion which characterized

tion which characterized

THE MAJORITY REPORT

adopted by Hill and the speeches of those who in this matter have followed Hill's leadership. Hill, although still in Washington, is careful not to appear in his seat. He carefully revised his speech before it was sent to the Government Printer, but after Hampton's speech was delivered yesterday he withdrew his speech from the printing-office for further revision. Hampton, however, had been furnished by the stenographer with portions of the speech to which he wished to make specific reply, and these cannot now be modified without detection. Senators Gordon, of Georgia, and Butler, of So uth Carolina, are expected to speak Monday, and probably Kellogg will speak Tuesday. The latter will, in illustration of Senator Hill's gross unfairness, show how he distorted the cipher telegrams to make out a case, when he had been furnished by Kellogg himself with the correct key. It is not yet apparent when the discussion of this matter will end, but it is certain that this end will be a humillation for those who have engaged in the discreditable business, and especially to Mr. Hill.

PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

those who have engaged in the discreditable business, and especially to Mr. Hill.

PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—In the Senate consideration of the Kellogg-Spofford resolutions were resumed.

Mr. Pendleton said in examining this question he had chosen to regard the Senate as a court and himself as judge in so far as to eschew all party feeling in the premises. He was obliged to differ both from the argument of the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) and that of the Senator from Georgia (Hill). The Constitution made the Senate the judge of its own members. It was for the time being a judicial body so far as was necessary to determine everything entering into the qualifications of claimants to its membership. It had this jurisdiction always, and could and should grant rehearings upon sufficient grounds, as courts do. Therefore, in his judgment, the strict principle of resadjudicate was not applicable here. That plea was never applicable in suits between the same parties on the same case, but to those between different persons on the same facts. If a man were admitted on forged papers, or on any false representation, the admission could not be considered final. This was an extreme case, easily assented to, but cases less extreme containing the same principle should be

principle should be

REGARDED IN THE SAME LIGHT.

The plenary powers of rehearing and reversal must, however, be used castiously and conservatively, with due respect to the well-recognized safeguards of law. It was to the interest of the Republic that strife should not be perpetuated. It was perhaps still more important that no plea should be allowed to deprive the State of fair and actual representation. Courts granted new trials only upon the discovery of fraud or error, or new evidence. The Senate would respect the solemn decision of the former Senate unless it plainly appeared that essential facts were ignored, or that fraud was practiced upon the body. All allegations as to the illegitimacy of Packard's Legislature, and the corruption of the Returning Board and of Kellogg, were made before the decision of 1877. It is not new evidence. The parties agreed before the Committee in 1877 that the reports of the committees of Morrison, Howe, Fleid, and Sherman should be considered as bearing on these charges and upon the reports of the Committee. After this examination

KELLOGG WAS SEATED.

He did not agree with the Senate in all cases. The Senate could not reverse its decisions to conform them to those of a State. The solemn judgment must be made upon the best evidence procurable by it at the time as to which is the true Legislature. The testimony taken before the Committee proved nothing but the utter villainy of the witnesses. It did not prove Spolford's charges. Whether they were capable of proof or not he did not know, but he wouldnot vote to set aside a former action of the Senate upon such evidence, even if it had been new evidence. REGARDED IN THE SAME LIGHT.

proceeded to oppose the resolutions, opening his speech with a historical statement of the proceedings in the case since 1877. He denied that Spofford had been deprived of the

privilege of producing all the evidence he desired on the first hearing. It was agreed between the claimants that the investigation should be narrowed as much as possible, and that the testimony taken by the former Committee should be considered, and the time for closing the case had been agreed on between the parties, when Senator Hill gave notice of five points on which he desired to take evidence. Mr. Cameron thought this was done to procrastinate the investigation in order to extend it during the pendency of the Butler case, which had just came up. The points were almost entirely covered by the evidence already taken by the various committees, and the evidence now presented in support of the resolutions contained nothing new upon them. Mr. Cameron supported these assertions by numerous references to the reports of the Committees alluded to regarding the action of the Returning Board and Kellogg's connection therewith. He scouted the idea that any wrong was done Spofford by a refusal to allow these five points to be further gone into, as the result shows that they were mythical.

After further elaborate reviews of the history of the case, which he held to show that nothing in the five points, nor in the supplementary points insisted on by Senator Hill, had been proven before the Committee, he did not desire to touch upon other aspects of the case at present, but, at some future time, would ask the indulgence of the Senate while he reviewed the evidence.

Mr. Hoari moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet Monday next.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) thought it unfair to renew in a thin Senate a motion voted down by a full Senate on the same day.

The motion was agreed to—veas, 29; nays, 18.

The Kellogg resolutions were informally laid aside.

The Kellogg resolutions were informally laid aside.

DEFICIENCIES.

THE PAY OF REVENUE OFFICERS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The same Washington, D. C., May 14.—The same Democratic Congress which has closed the courts of the United States, kept the Marshals out of their fees nearly a year, and would compel the discharge of prisoners without trial, and which has put out the lights in the Custom-Houses and Post-Offices throughout the country, is also guilty of injustice to another large class of the public. throughout the country, is also guilty of injustice to another large class of the public servants. In 1878-79 the appropriation for pay of Internal Revenue Agents, Storekeepers, and Gaugers was \$1,650,000, notwithstanding the actual increase in the number of distilleries and the still larger prosof distilleries and the still larger prospective increase during the year 1879-80. The appropriation for this year was cut down to \$1,500,000, although the Secretary of the Treasury asked for \$1,700,000. The consequence was that early in the winter the Commissioner of Internal Revenue found the funds running low, and sent a deficiency estimate of \$330,000 to Congress.

THE APPROPRIATION ASKED in that estimate has not been made.

in that estimate has not been made. The appropriation for the pay of Gaugers was exhausted on the 1st of April. It requires about \$30,000 a month to pay these officers. On the 1st inst. the fund for the payment of Revenue Agents and Storekeepers was exhausted. Up to the present time, therefore, the arrearages due officers of the internal-revenue service amount to about \$125,000. The actual deficiency began after Congress had been in session four months, and nearly three months after that body had been notified that the insufficient appropriation made last year was nearly exhausted. Treasury officials express a fear that the interests of the Government are likely to suffer from its inability to pay the Storekeepers and Gaugers promptly. Said a prominent officer of the Treasury to a Trubune correspondent to-day: "Those men cannot live on air or on promises, even Government promises." Of course plenty of distillers will be willing enough to help the Storekeepers and Gaugers along, in return for which favors will be expected. Such favors can only be granted at the expense of the Government.

LIGHTIMP POST-OFFICES.

for which favors will be expected. Such favors can only be granted at the expense of the Government.

LIGHTING POST-OFFICES.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.

Boston, Mass., May 14.—Affairs at the Post-Office are getting serious, owing to the gas being cut off. No attempt is made to distribute second or third class matter, and the basement is rapidly filling with tons of such matter. To-night three locomotive head-lights and about fifty closed lanterns supply light for the entire building, but nothing can be done to remedy the present state of affairs until orders come from Washington, and the officials there say they can do nothing in the premises. Postmaster Tobey made another effort to-day to induce Sub-Treasurer Kennard to change his decision regarding the offer of the Gaslight Company to furnish light at its risk, pointing out the fact that Postmaster James has accepted a similar offer from the New York Gas Company, and that Kennard's construction of the Treasury order is causing serious delay and embarrassment to public business. Mr. Kennard, in his reply, says: "If your superiors and mine are unable to furnish the desired money, it is your duty and mine to use the forces expediency offers to carry forward our work with such materials as we have, and make the best of it. Further responsibility ceases so far as we are concerned. I cannot accept the construction Postmaster James has placed upon the circular from the Treasury Department as applying to this office. I again refer you to the Department at Washington for relief." Concerning Mr. Kennard's reply to his communication, Postmaster Tobey says that, as the Sub-Treasury clerks have little or no occasion to use gas, the deprivation is to them of small consequence. The Postmaster does not consider that it would be courteous for him to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the matter when he has a representative in Boston, and his (Mr. Tobey's) official relations are solely with the Post-Office Department.

MR. KENNAED'S COUR

are solely with the Post-Office Department.

MR. KENNARD'S COURSE,
on the other hand, is supported by official correspondence between his predecessor and Secretary Bristow, which has been examined in determining upon the present action. In a private interview to-day a former Secretary of the Treasury, now in this city, approved Mr. Kennard's action as the only consistent one to be pursued under the instructions. Having no authority to adopt any mode of lighting, Mr. Tobey will only use such lights as are absolutely safe in order that there may be no danger from fire. Considering the fact that he might have closed the office to the public without being guilty of any neglect of official duty, his efforts to forward the mails with as little delay and irregularity as possible are fully appreciated.

SAN DOMINGO.

SAN DOMINGO.

SAN DOMINGO.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—In the Senate Mr. Eaton presented a memorial of Davis Hatch, of Norwalk, Conn., alleging he was, in 1808, arrested, tried by a mock court-martial, and sentenced to death by the Government of San Domingo on false charges of adding the insurrection; that his sentence was commuted to expulsion from the country, but he was detained five months in prison by the connivance of American officials interested in the scheme for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States, who feared his complaints if he was permitted to leave the country would tend to defeat the scheme for the description of San Domingo to the United States,

ation of San Domingo to the United States, who feared his complaints if he was permitted to leave the country would tend to defeat that scheme. The petitioner prays for an investigation of the acts of these officials; and if they are found guilty he prays for a reparation of his lajuries.

Mr. Eaton knew nothing of the truth of the charges named. If they were true, however, the petition should not go to the Senate but to the House, as affecting the honor of another department of the Government. He, therefore, moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations for a report. As a basis for his remarks he

OFFERED A RESOLUTION

that it is the duty of the Government of the United States, and its civil and militry officers, to exert all proper and legitimate means to protect the rights of citizens temporarily being in foreign countries against the arbitrary acts of the authorities thereof.

Mr. Platt thought that the petition should be taken with many grains of allowance. He could not allow its reference with instructions to investigate without this caution. This matter had been pretty well discussed in the public press.

Mr. Eaton said he would institute no investigation unless there proved to be ground for it.

Mr. Conkling said this matter had been

it.

Mr. Conkling said this matter had been brought up before under similar circumstances to the present, namely: in which a sensation and uproar might be created to the detriment of certain prominent persons. He had heard much of late about the theory of res adjudicata. He wished this old matter might be made res adjudicata, and he would join the Senator from Connecticut in asking an investigation into the charges, provided the accusers and those periodically bringing the matter up should also be investigated

and the whole affair thoroughly exposed, Mr. Conkling believing those aspersed would be fully vindicated. He, therefore, moved to accompany the reference of the petition with instructions to the Committee to thoroughly investigate the allegations contained therein and report upon them at the earliest convenient day.

Mr. Eaton said his own opinion was the petition should

If the charges were true, it was a matter for the House, and it was doubtful how far the Senate ought to go into them, as it might be called on to judge of them in another way. The Committee could decide whether it should go to the House or stay in the Senate. Mr. Thurman thought the Committee should not be instructed peremptorily to investigate such a question, whether they thought it proper to do so or not.

Mr. Conkling said the petition set forth that the petitioner was denied the right of testifying before a Committee of the Senate. Did any Senator say that was not a question affecting the honor of the Senate; and which should be investigated by the Senate?

Mr. Eaton suggested that the Senater from New York let the petition go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he (Conkling) was a member, and if, on examination, his course was thought best, he (Eaton) would make no objection. This would save time. GO TO THE HOUSE

time.

Mr. Conkling said he was very sensible of the Senate's time, but he believed this was a virulent attempt to slander and injure several American citizens for

a virulent attempt to slander and injure several American citizens for

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL PURPOSES, and so far as his influence went he would press this question to a vote in the Senate even if time enough were required to make a microscopical scrutiny of the whole matter. This man had waited a whole decade before complaining that he was excluded from a hearing before a committee of this body. If was a strange coincidence that this petition should happen in just when it might have the mostpolitical effect. Then the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) would certainly not favor any action which should prevent a full investigation of the attempts made to injure in such ways. He would read portions of the report of the Committee on this matter in 1869 and 1870. There was a majority and a minority report, and the latter was so signed as to leave no room for doubt that everything injurious to the Administration had been brought together.

Mr. Thurman interposed to say that he had never seen the petition before to-day, and had known nothing about it.

Mr. Conking replied that the petition had surprised other Senators, but when the Senator from Ohio. who was a student of the public press, as he (Conking) was not, read the papers to-morrow, he would find in the Associated Press dispatches a very different version of the presentation and reference of this petition than he would have found had it been suffered to go sub silentio, and part of the object of the present remarks was to secure fairness and openness in this transaction. He read from the reports of the Select Committee, made on June 8, 1870, in which they say that Babcock (one of the persons named in the petition)

WAS FULLY VINDICATED by the evidence, as were also Gens. Ingalls and Sackett. The report also finds that Hatch had no grounds for his charges, and that they appeared to be made to satisfy personal and political animosity, and to defeat the proposed annexation of San Domingo. The report was signed by Howard, Nye, Williams, and Warner. The views of the min POLITICAL AND PERSONAL PURPOSES,

MANY MEASURARLY HARD THINGS. MANY MEASURABLY HARD THINGS.

Mr. Eaton could only say that he knew nothing of the petition before he was asked to present it by one of his constituents, when it was his duty, and therefore his pleasure, to so offer it. Perhaps the report cited by the Senator from New York would convince the Committee that the charges were groundless, Mr. Conkling—Then could not the Committee so report under any motion? Mr. Eaton—No, sir. I am opposed to being instructed peremptorily to do what it is my duty as a member of this body to do without instruction, and so would the Senator from New York.

The morning hour expired before Mr. Eaton's remarks were finished, and the matter went over.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

"STAR"—BOUTE CORRUPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The House
Star-Route Committee will resume its investigation to-morrow, and witnesses have been
summoned who it is reported will be able to
show that there has been an extensive system of bribery in connection with the passage of the "star"-route measures
in Congress. The story is that
the lobbyists employed by the ring are well
known. The share which each one of them
has borne in the dirty work and their methhas borne in the dirty work and their methods of doing business are well understood. From \$500 to \$1,000 is the sum said to have been paid apleca for votes. Certain mem-bers are alleged to have been promised interests in certain contracts for services rendered on the floor. Promises of money for use in the next Congressional campaign are said to have been made to individual members. It is reported that at least one of the lobbyists, while drunk, named a half-dozen Congress-ments whom money was raid. men to whom money was paid.

men to whom money was paid.
ORDWAY'S APPOINTMENT.
Col. N. G. Ordway, appointed by the President as Governor of Dakota, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Howard, is a native of New Hampshire, and is 51 years of age. He has led an active business and political life. Col. Ordway has been continuously elected to the State House of Representatives and the State Senate, of which last-named body he is now a member.

M'ABTHUR'S PARDON.

The mission of Gen. McArthur here will likely be successful. It was stated to-day by persons very near to the President that there was not the slightest doubt that McArthur would be pardoned.

would be pardoned.

CARLISLE'S BILL.

The Carlisle Internal-Revenue bill was opposed by the Senate Finance Committee to-day, and will be reported to the Senate for action. The distillers will do their utmost to have it passed immediately.

most to have it passed immediately.

DECLINES.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Postmaster James has written a letter declining to be a candidate for Postmaster-General.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President to-day approved the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and the bill for the relief of settlers on the public lands.

CONFIRMED.

CONFIRMED. The Senate has confirmed G. M. Miller as Postmaster at Appleton, Wis.

CABINET MEETING.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Sherman laid before the Cabinet a statement showing that the daily receipts of the Government for the present month had averaged more than a million dollars. The Secretary alludéd to the difficulty with which his Department had to contend in circulating the standard silver dollars.

partment had to contend in circulating the standard silver dollars.

THE CROW RESERVATION.

The Crow Indians have agreed to sell to the Government 2,000,000 acres of their reservation in Montana for \$30,000 per year for twenty-five years, and the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, of the Fort Hall (Idaho) Reservation, have signed an agreement disposing of 400,000 acres of their reservation for \$10,000 per year for twenty years. The Indians will remain upon certain portions of their reservations.

THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Commerce has instructed its Chairman to call up the River and Harbor bill in the House Monday, and under a suspension of the rules endeavor to secure its passage.

The Committee voted unanimously to authorize Mr. Deuster to report favorably his bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea. If applies to all vessels carrying emigrant passengers, and makes provision for health and comfort while on board ship.

Interpretates Committee on Manufactures

The House Committee on Manufactures

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—A number

of petitions of manufacturers for the passage of the Eaton Tariff Commission bill were presented, among them one by Burnside, representing capital amounting to \$200,000,000 in the manufacture of cotton.

Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the House bill amending the laws relating to internal revenue. Placed on the calendar.

on the calendar.

Mr. Garland, from the Committee on the

Mr. Garland, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the bill to secure the safe keeping of money paid into court. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morgan, from the Select Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote, reported adversely on the Senate bill to fix a day for the meeting of Electors for President and Vice-President to provide for counting the Electoral vote, and for the decision of questions arising therefrom. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Eaton also reported from the same Committee a concurrent resolution adopting a joint rule for counting the votes of Electors for President and Vice-President. Placed for President and Vice-President. Placed on the calendar.

a joint rule for counting the votes of Electors for President and Vice-President. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Voorhees moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to Monday next.

Mr. Dayis (W. Va.) said none of the Appropriation bills were actually before the Senate, so no delay to them would result from adjourning over; but Monday the Appropriations Committee would probably be able to call up the Post-Office bill. He wished to say there was every disposition in the Committee to hasten the passage of the Appropriation bills, and offer no obstacle to an early adjournment, if the Senate would follow the good example set by the House.

Mr. Voorhees' motion was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 23.

On motion of Mr. Thurman, a joint resolution authorizing a court of inquiry in the case of Thomas Worthington, late Colonel of the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, was taken up. The Committee on Military Affairs proposed a substitute, paying Worthington \$982, the amount to which he would have been entitled as pay from Nov. 31, 1862, to March 1, 1863, had he not been cashiered.

Mr. Thurman said Worthington was 70 years of age, and indigent. The report of the Committee was based on military opinions that his dismissal was irregular. Worthington was thought by many to have done as much for the success of the Federal forces at Shiloh as any other person in the army, high or low.

After some discussion the Committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Voorhees, the bill providing additional accommodations for the Congressional Library was taken up.

Mr. Ingalis offered an amendment to the bill instructing the Committee to also report upon the advisability of erecting a new building, and naming the site.

Mr. Saunders submitted an amendment instructing the Committee to report the probable cost of the various sites considered, and of any proposed change in the building. Agreed to.

Mr. Ingalis' amendment was also agreed to, and the bill passed.

After executive session, adjourned until Monday.

stated that he would call it up for action when the pending appropriation bill was disposed of.

Mr. Mills gave notice that when the resolution was called he would move to recommit with instructions to the Committee on Ways and Means not to report it back until it had first reported the bill for the free importation of sait and printing paper.

Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, gave notice that he would move to amend Mr. Mills' mot'n so as to require the Committee to report back bills Nos. 61, 86, 78, and 5,265, relative to the tariff.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Agricultural Department was reported; printed and recommitted. It recommends an appropriation of \$212,000, being \$13,600 less than the estimates.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Cox in the chair) on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The consideration concluded, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The first amendment on which a separate vote was demanded was that providing that the salaries of Storekeepers and Gaugers at all distilleries that mash less than sixty bushels of grain per day shall not exceed \$50 per month while the distilleries are in operation, and that at all other distilleries are not in operation. The vote resulted, yeas, 102; nays, 100,—a strict party vote, with the exception of the following Democrats, who voted in the negative: Aiken, Deuster, Evans, Frost, Phelps, and Filman.

Mr. White changed his vote to the affirmative for the purrose of marging a reconsider.

Alken, Deuster, Evans, Frost, Phelps, and Fillman.

Mr. White changed his vote to the affirmative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The motion to reconsider was tabled,—yeas, 108; nays, 100.

No other amendment of importance was voted upon separately, and the bill was passed as amended—yeas, 189; nays, 12.

The House met at 7:30 and immediately went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burrows in the chair) on the bill regulating the municipal code of the District of Columbia. The pending amendment, requiring 75 per cent of the appointments on the District police force to be made from persons who served in the United States army or navy during the late War, and who were honorably discharged, was adopted—21 to 10.

Pending debate on the other portions of the bill, the House adjourned.

Mothers, as a delightful sanitary meas always order the Cuticura Medicinal Scap. Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best. AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. ncing Monday, May 10, every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinesa, LINGARD'S

OAKEN HEARTS,
With Fred B. Wards, Frank Pierce, and Miss Lingard
in the cest.
Maznificent Scenery and Mechanical Effects.
Sunday Evening—Grand Special People's Night at
MATISRE PRIUES, and last performance of OAKEN
MESARTS.
MORDAY, MAY IF—W. H. POWERS PARAGON COM-

Monday, May 17-W. H. POWERS PARAGON COM M'VICKER'S THEATRE. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Abbey's N. Y. Park Theatre Comparin W. S. Gilbert's Original Comedy, ENGAGED! By the original New York cast, including Agnes Boot Marie Chester, Mr. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cows Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Joa. E. Whiting, etc., etc.

CHICAGO TO MONTREAL AND RETURN. For the Benefit of St. Viator's College. AT KANKAKER, ILL.

GRAND EXCURSION.

Reduced from \$34 to \$17 for roug trip. Ticket good for Jumays.

On Monday, June II, two Special Trains will leave hiesgo for Montreal, one by Chicago and Gran runk Railway and one by Michigan Central as grand Trunk, to accommodate all who desire to participate in or be present at the Celebration of loans Day, June II. There may be secured in a rance at the office of the Grand Trunk Railway, June III. The control Trunk Railway of the Chicago desiring the control Trunk Railway of Chicago desiring the control Trunk Railway and Chicago desiring the trip. Ticket good for 30 days,

THE RECORD. GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has come to my knowledge that certain would-be rival showmen, having no reputation of their own, are making disreputable efforts to avail themselves of the reputation which I have honestly earned during the past forty years, by keeping faith with the public, performing all my promises, and ADVERTISING NOTHING WHICH I DO

NOT EXHIBIT. Some of these dishonest fellows claim to be related to me, and set reports afloat, in an underhanded way, that I have an interest in their petty shows, in order to give them a character which they do not merit, thus deceiving the public, and making me responsible for exhibitions which are in no way worthy of public

regard. Now, I wish to state, emp that I have no connection with any show or exhibition in the world except my own and ONLY

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH, Which will exhibit in CHICAGO for one week, commencing MONDAY, MAY 31, and which merits---and has received--the unqualified approbation of the Press and Public wherever it has been exhib-

I recognize no opposition.

I pledge my personal word and my professional reputation that my

Thursday's session was resumed at 11 o'clock, and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Cox in the chair) on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Warner offered an amendment requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to make a detailed statement of the manner in which moneys appropriated for incidental expenses in the Treasury Department are expended. Adopted—76 to 62.

The Committee then rose and the session of Friday commenced.

Mr. Gibson reported a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress May Si, and stated that he would call it up for action when the pending appropriation bill was disposed of.

Mr. Milks gave notice that when the resonance of the man of the condition of the final adjournment of Congress May Si, and stated that he would call it up for action when the pending appropriation bill was disposed of.

Mr. Milks gave notice that when the resonance in the treatment of the man of the condition of the final adjournment of the condition of the condition of the final adjournment of the condition of th

COLORADO, and MISSOURI, giving the same performances, with the same NOVEL FEATURES and the same Programmes as given in NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, BOSTON, and other cities, where thousands were unable to gain admission, notwithstanding the immer capacity of my vast PAVILLION OF PATENT FRENCH WATER-PROOF CAN-VAS.

The Public's Obt. Servant.

P. T. BARNUM. CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL

Evenings May 18 and 20, Wednesday (19th) Matinee. NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM. A NOVEL EXTRAVAGANZA.

FROC OPERA
With Pollywog Chorus.
Presented, with all the necessary Scenic Risers, is some of the leading Amsteurs of Chicago, including members of the PARRAGUT BOAT CLUB.

And under the manious of the following ladies and

And unose the anspices of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Mr. George L. Dunlap,
Mr. E. H. Sheldon,
Mr. Henry W. King,
Mr. E. S. Chesbrough,
Mr. E. S. Chesbrough,
Mr. E. S. Chesbrough,
Mr. J. R. Chesbrough,
Mr. J. McGregor Adams,
Mr. J. McGregor Adams,
Mr. J. McGregor Adams,
Mr. J. McGregor Adams,
Mr. Geo. Adams,
Mr. Abram Pools,
Mr. Geo. Adams,
Mr. Abram Pools,
Mr. Chaa Smith,
Mr. Joseph Stockton,
Mr. George F. Rumsey,
Mr. Geo. Shufeld,
Mr. Geo. Shufeld,
Mr. Semil Hows,
Mr. Semil Hows,
Mr. Semil Hows,
Mr. Semil Hows,
Mr. Speulal, Notice,—The sale of reserved easts will-begin at the Music-Hall Box-Olboe Friday morating,
Mry 14, as 9 o'ciock.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL. Brilliant Legal Tourney Friday and Saturday, May 14 and 15, FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Illinois Industrial School for Girls and Chies Homeopathic Dispensary. BARDELL vs. PICKWICK.

An appeal of this famous breach-of-promise case has been taken and will be tried at the above hall and time by the most distinguished legal talent of the Northwest, assisted by the BLANEY QUARTETTE CLUB

AND
MISS VINEYARD, the Elecutionist.
Seats for sale at the Box-Office—Sc. So. Re. and H.
cording to location—at Central Music-Hail. HAVERLY'S THEATRE, LAST GREAT SATURDAY MATINES. (This Mattioe half price.) Last Great Saturday Night.

MR. FRANK MAYO

In Murdock's world-responsed to 164 MAYO

DAVY CROCKETT!

Supported by the beautiful favorite.

MISS LAURA DON.
And the duest commany that ever appeared in table drama, including M. Edwin Varrey, T. J. Martin, Frank A. Tannashili, Marion Taylor, etc.
Sunday—LAST NIGHT FRANK MATO.
LY May II, The Great Time.
HAVERLY'S UNITED MASTODON MINSTERIS!
You can now secure your seats. HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL

Second Saturday Popular Matinee,
May 16, as 2:30 o'estock. Prano Rectal by
Mr. ED WARD B. PEREY,
To Distinguished Blind Pinnist assessed by
PADRILA DENSMOKE, Stoprano; atc. it. L. CLEV
LAND, Tonor, Tickats, 50 cents. Chickering Pia
kindly furnished by Pelton, Fomeroy & Cross. WHITE-STOCKING PARK.

BASE-BALL The American Field Sport. The Calebrate Buffalo Tearn vs. Chicag Spareday, Friday, and Saturday, May II, M.

tellvered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per weel fellvered, Sunday included, 30 cents per weel set THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, mer Madison and Dearborn-sta, Chicago, Ill. For the benefit of our patrons who desire to sead single copies of THE TRIBUNK through the mail, we tree benevith the transient rate of postace to be benevith the transient rate of postace to be benevithed to b

Parties Page Page Paper. TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBLENE has established branch these for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

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Hooley's Theatre.
ph street, between Clark and La Salle. Enof Miss Lingard. "Oaken Hearts." After-

McVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearborn and State V York Park Theatre Company in P En-Rerabey Music-Hall. street, between Dearborn and State Edward B. Perry.

White-Stocking Base-Ball Park.
Michigan arenus opposite Washington stre-fame between the Buffalo and Chicago Clubs.
227 s. u. SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880.

THOMAS WHITE, a white man, was hanged sterday at Spartansburg. Ya., for the mu colored youth.

Apvices from Washington indicate that e President will pardoa ex-Postmaster Me-thur, of this city.

Russia proposes to place five ironelads in the Pacific to be in readiness should a war with China become necessary.

Russia is conscripting in Siberia. It is no easy matter to keep the Czar's army on such a war-footing as he desires.

Amore the other charges against the reveal Mayor of San Francisco, at is rumored that ere is one in which a lady is in the case. THE Rev. Dr. Edwards was yesterday re-octed editor of the Northwestern Christian Adroeste by the Methodist Conference at Cincin-

Ir is thought in Berlin that when the Ger-

Our Springfield correspondent reports that Culton has fallen behind in the Gubernatorial race during the past week. Hawley and Fort have both gained largely.

There is a gratifying prospect that the sirise of the Lancashire (Eng.) cotton operative will be soon ended by mutual concessions on the part of operatives and masters COUNT TAAFE, the Austrian Premier, have

Ing failed to effect a reconciliation between the rival factions of the Austrian Parliament, will recommend the calling of new elections in the afturns.

day by a vote of 46 to 36 refused to pass a reso-lution condemnatory of the Kallochs. They also refused to investigate the conduct of these new motorious parties.

A secret organization has been formed at Denyer, with which some 150 persons, some of them being respectable citizens, are connected, for the purpose of exploring the Gunnison country and driving out the Ute Indians.

GLADSTONE refuses to open negotiations for a commercial treaty between England and France until the French Senate passes the Tariff law now pending before that body. In consequence M. Loon Say will probably resign the French mission to England.

N. G. ORDWAY, of New Hampshire, was yesterday nominated for Governor of Dakota Territory, in succession to Gov. Howard, who died recently. Mr. Ordway was Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives until the Democrats obtained control of that body. An express-train, drawn by a new locomo-five with but one six-and-a-half-foot driving wheel at each side, was run between Philadel-

phis and Jersey City yesterday, a distance of ninety miles, in ninety-seven minutes. The re-turn trip was made in ninety and a half-min-ABOUT 800 brickmakers struck work yes terday in consequence of the refusal of the manufacturers to advance their wages 25 cents each per day. It is not thought that the strike will interfere with building operations, as there is a sufficient supply of brick for the season now

JOHN LEMOINNE'S declination of the French insion to Belgium is said to be owing to in-ormation which was conveyed to him that in onsequence of hie atheistical and anti-Royal riticles in his paper, the Journal des Debats, the Selgian aristocracy would not receive him very

THE May laws will occupy much of the lime of the Prussian Diet, which convenes on the 30th. The Ultramontanes call for a material modification of these laws, but Bismarck will not make many concessions unless the Ultramontanes withdraw their conventions to the Government of the Gov of make many concessions unless and apparent measures.

Long" Jones has determined, it is said, to attempt to reduct the rôle of Singer at Farwell Hall, and as Chairman of the State Central Committee will claim the right to name the Temporary Chairman. Of course his pretendons will not be tolerated, and if he attempts to perfecce his claim as will resisted to the bitter.

Horace Burn, a Texan desperado, had a disagreement with his wife. The latter proceeded to her mother's house, whither Burr followed her, fired at her twice, assaulted her sister with the butt end of his revolver, and fatally shot his mother-in-law. The ruffan then used the muzzle of the revolver on himself, happily with deadly effects.

THE inaugural excursion over the new suburban line of the Illinois Central Bailroad train occurred yesterday, and demonstrated that the new arrangement is a pronounced such that the new arrangement is a pronounced such that the city in the country has equal cess, and that no city in the country has equal accommodations for the swift and comfortable transportation of suburban residents to and

SANFORD E. CHURCH, Chief-Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, died suddenly at his residence in Albion yesterday. Judge Church was exceedingly popular with all parties in New York State. He has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Democratic Presidential nomination. He has bitterly opposed Samuel J. Tilden's Presidential aspirations.

CARL MANKE's last hours were in keep CARL MANK'S last nours were in keeping with his criminal and murderous career He was hanged yesterday at Buffalo, and expressed not the least regret for having killed a fellow-being. He refused to see his wife, ewore at those who suggested a clergyman, and went to the foot of the gallows using blasphemous and vulgar expressions. The monster died without a struggle.

SENATOR PENDLETON and Cameron of Wisconsin spoke resterday on the Kellogy case.

SENATOR PENDLETON and Cameron of Wisconsin spoke yesterday on the Kellogg case, the former expressing himself as utterly opposed to the unscating of Kellogg, as contrary to law, precedent, and justice. It is now pretty evident that the attempt to unseat Kellogg will be an utter failure, and will end in the utter discomfiture of the pestilent and unaccumulous demafiture of the pestilent and unscrupulous de

THE investigation into the means by which the Star-Boute bill was passed through Congress promises to be as spley and interesting as the Credit Mobilier investigation. Sums varying from \$500 to \$1,000 are said to have been paid for room \$500 to \$1,000 are said to have been paid for votes in favor of the measure. The support of other members is alleged to have been secured by promises of profitable contracts. One lobby-ist while on a drunken spree is reported to have named six Congressmen whom he bribed. If the lobbyist and his fellow-corruptionists can be made to tell all they know, the developments will doubtless be of a very sensational character.

We print in snother column the address We print in another column the address issued on behalf of the regularly-elected delegates from this county to the State Convention. It is a concise, temperate, and impartial history of the Convention, of the direumstances which preceded it,—the attempt of the County Central Committee, by calling the Convention at short notice, to obtain a snap judgment,—the conduct of the bolters, and the manner in which the primaries were attempted to be run in the interest of the same faction. No impartial person will fall to be convinced that the Farwell Hall Convention was the regular Convention, and that the tion was the regular Convention, and that the delegates selected by that body are the rightful representatives of the Republican voters of

What proved a very destructive fire broke out in a railroad car factory at Milton, Pa., about noon yesterday. Owing to the prevalence of a strong northwest wind, it was not got under of a strong northwest wind, it was not got undercontrol until the entire business portion of the
town was destroyed. Among the buildings
burned are the principal hotels, the theatre, the
banks, the newspaper offices, the railroad depot,
the gas works, and the Reformed, Baptist. Presbyterian, Lutheran. Evangelical, and Catholic
Church buildings. It is estimated that 400 buildtings in all were destroyed and 250 families rendered homeless, many of them destitute. Many
persons are reported to have perished in the
flames, several bodies having been already recovered from the débris.

THE Bavarian Government has hit on a rather happy way of rolleving itself from its duty to pauper subjects. Sixteen Bavarian families, comisting of cighty persons, were landed at New York yesterday, destitute and almost naked. They claim that the home Government paid their passages, and doubtless didso in the home of ridding itself of further reso in the hope of ridding itself of further re-sponsibility. The unfortunate immigrants are in a pitiable state, and know not what to do or where to go. It is probable that the American Government will take charge of the poor people for the present, and make inquiries of the Bava-rian Minister as to the grounds on which his Government insists on making the United States a dumping-ground for its paupers.

GAMBETTA's adroitness saved the French Ministerial party yesterday from a defeat as disastrous as that which it suffered on the anti-Jesuit clause of the Education I bill. The opposition to that part of the Public Meeting bill which empowers the Prefect of Police to adjourn meetings where sentiments hostile to the Government were likely to be expressed became so formidable that, had a vote been taken, there was no doubt that the measure would have been defeated by a casiltion between the extreme Radicals and the Monarchists. Gambetta took in the situation, and moved that the measure be recommitted, which was accordingly done. It is not likely that the bill will be heard from again. The French people seem to be determined that their country shall be a spublic in fact as well as in name.

THE Secretary of the Treasury asked the Democratic Congress last year for an appropriation of \$1,700,000 for the payment of Internal-Revenue Agents, but only \$1,500,000 was granted. Some \$1,650,000 was appropriated the previous year, and the additional \$50,000 asked for was for the payment of additional employés whom the increase in the business of the Department rendered necessary. The consequence of cuting down the appropriation is that there has been no money in the Treasury to pay Gaugers. Storekeepers, and other employés of the Department since the 1st of April. Congress has been apprised of the circumstances and asked for a deficiency appropriation, but up to the present has not moved in the matter. In the meantime the interest of the country are likely to suffer through the natural dissatisfaction of meantime the interests of the country are likely to suffer through the natural dissatisfaction of the Revenue Agents at being without their sala-

Mr. VAILE, the Clarke School Principal, MR. VAILE, the Clarke School Principal, not having handed in his resignation as requested by the Board of Education at their meeting of Thursday, that body at a session held last evening, after considerable wrangling, adopted a resolution authorizing President Hoyne to remove Valle if he did not hand in his resignation before Monday. The Board of Education seems to have been greatly exercised over this withbefore Monday. The Board of Education seems to have been greatly exercised over this whipping-case, and also seems to have been under the impression that their rules forbade corporal punishment in the past. The facts are that from 1874 to 1877 there was no corporal punishment in the schools, for the teachers, acting on the advice of Mr. Pickard, fild not resort to such a mode of punishment, although they had the right to do so, showing, as Mr. Pickard once remarked, that there was one city in the United States where there was no use for the rod, although there was no rule against its use. Since Mr. Pickard's resignation in 1877, however, corporal punishment has been resorted to on several occasions.

Mr. CAIRD, an English agricultural engi-

MR. CAIRD, an English agricultural engi-peer and economist, estimates the losses of British farmers by the defective crops of the past seven years at \$150,000,000, or one and one-fourth times the value of all the wheat pro-duced in Great. Britain in a prosperous year. Notwithstanding the short crops there has been no increase in prices; on the contrary, there has been a decrease, owing principally to American competition. Mr. Caird ridicules the notion of placing an embarge on foreign competition by adopting protective measures, as he holds that the importation of foreign mients and ceruals is of great advantage to the English consuming classes. The remedies he points out are read-justment of the Land laws, and the adoption of a different system of cropping. He advocates the production by the British farmer of sati-MR. CAIRD, an English agricultural engicent system of cropping. He advocated the production by the British farmer of arti-cles which will not bear long stor-age or carriage, such as vegetables, milk, fresh butter, potatoes, sugar-beet, etc. He also agrees with Mr. Gladstone in favoring a more extended and improved spitem of market-gardening. As to the Land laws, he says they must undergo a sweeping change if England is

email properties, the law of premogeniture abolished, and the transfer of land simplified. Mr. Caird's views are valuable, because it is quite probable that they are put forward at the instance of the Liberal party, of which he is an active and zealous member. There is no doubt that the present Government intends to introduce measures in relation to land tenurs in England, and the discussion likely to follow the publication of Mr. Caird's letter will materially aid them in determining the extent and character of the change demanded.

A PAIR test of the strength of the tariff reformers in the House was bad yesterday in the contest intended to determine whether Congress shall adjourn without accomplishing any lesislation looking to a modification of the existing tariff schedule. By a vote of 133 to 15 the House decided to act upon a resolution providing for adjournment May 31, and by a vote of 116 nays to 30 yeas defeated a resolution requiring the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill for placing salt and print-paper on the free list before reporting an adjournment resolution. It seems surprising that such a proposition could command but ninely votes in its favor, and that, with few exceptions, the Republicans of the House should be found voting against it. The only Illinois Republicans on the side of the tariff-reformers were Cannon and Sperwin, the three Republican Congressmen from Chicago, a city emphatically in favor of free salt and free paper, voting invariably with the protectionists for adjournment, without taking a step toward legislation on this subject. These gentlemen make a grave mistake in supposing that the country is more anxious that Congress should adjourn May 31 than that it should reform the present attroctors tariff system, and some of them will doubtless discover the error about the time the district nominating conventions are beid.

NO GROUNDS FOR A CHICAGO CONTEST AT The attitude which the third-term bolters from the Cook County Convention first assamed seems to have been abandon according to their organ, they propose to their case upon the following stat

their case upon the following statement:

As a matter of strict rule, the Senatorial districts of Cook County, and the Senatorial districts alone, have the right to usual districts alone, have the right to usual the senatorial districts alone, have the right to usual the senatorial districts alone, have the right to usual the senatorial districts of form. This rule was adopted a few years ago, and, prior to that, the wards did the same thing. It has been the only custom recognized by the State Convention, so far as Cook County is concerned, and it will be the only proceeding recognized mow. All minor questions will give way to this: For whom did the Senatorial districts of Cook County cost their votes at the primaries? That settled, the delegrates to Springdeld selected by these districts will be admitted. There is no other possible course for that body to pursue. And we want to say that the majority of the Washburne and Blaine delegates may kick and threaten all they please, this will assuredly be the outcome of the matter.

The above reference to the primaries is

The above reference to the primaries is lugged in without any warrant. The call of the State Committee for the Springfield Con-vention divides the State delegates from Cook County by Senatorial districts, and the reguar Cook County Convention so selected them. The County Committee, in calling the County Convention, designated the primaries by wards and towns, and assigned the numi of delegates each should elect, and the dele gates to the County Convention, including the third-term bolters, were so chosen. Consequently the County Convention was made ip according to the direction of the proper authorities (the County Committee), and the delegation to the State Convention from this ounty was appointed according to the direction of the proper authority (the State Committee). The delegation appointed by the regular Convention at Farwell Hall will go Springfield in perfect form from beginning o end.

The selection of delegates by Senatorial districts was adopted in the County Conven-tion of 1878, under the following resolution, ffered by W. H. King and approved by the

Jonvention:

WHEREAS, The State Central Committee saw into divide the County of Cook into Senatorial districts, in order to facilitate the business of the State Convention, and, as it was not their object to interfere in any way with the selection of said delegates by the County Convention; and, WHEREAS, It is right and proper that everyward in the city should have its pro rate representations. Whereas, it is right and any in the city should have its pro raid representation; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That each ward shall have one delegate for every 400 votes cast for R. B. Hayes and one delegate for every fraction of 200 or over; and should there be an extra delegate in any Senatorial district, then the ward having any Senatorial district, then the ward having my Senatorial district, then the ward having he largest fraction shall be entitled to said axtra delegate.

The remainder of the resolution appor-

tioned the delegates in accordance with this Of course this resolution was in no rest binding upon the County Convention of last Monday, which had the right to adopt its own rules. As a matter of fact, however, recisely the same course was taken. The delegates organized into Senatorial District Conventions, elected their officers, and agreed upon the delegates which had been selected y the several Committees of the several enatorial districts. These delegates were regularly reported to the Convention as whole, and approved and accepted. In order to conform to the precedents strictly, the Convention adopted the following resolu-tion, offered by Col. Schaffner:

Resolved. That the Chairman of this Conven-tion attach to the credentials a list of the names of the members composing this Convention, showing the same by Senatorial districts. The action of the regular County Conve tion at Farwell Hall was consequently in strict conformance with the call of the State tee, and the precedent governing the election of State delegates. No contest can be sustained on this point. If the third-term bolters should set up a

laim to representation by Senatorial dis-

tricts, notwithstanding the forfeiture of

all their rights by seceding, it would give hem only the delegation from the Third enatorial District,-nine delegates in all,ecause that is the only district in which the polters would have had a majority had the remained in the Convention and defender their rights. The eleven bogus delegate from the Twelfth Ward would have been rejected in any case, and the third-termers can-not deny the right of a convention to pass upon the credentials of delegates by an overwhelming majority and the warrant of sworn evidence. The substitution of the lawfully elected delegates for the fraudulently elected elegates of the Twelfth Ward gave the anti Grant delegates a majority in the Fourth Senatorial District. They had a conceded majority in the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts. Hence the thirdermers, had they remained, could only have claimed nine delegates to the State Conver

tion, upon the basis of Senatorial represents Springfield to the National Convention by Congressional districts, the Cook County lelegation cannot vote either as a whole or by Senatorial districts. There is only one ies wholly within Cook County. The First District takes in Dn Page County and the Third takes in Lake County. Now, there county three out of the seven Cook County Congressional districts which lie wholly within a single Congressional district—viz.; the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Senatorial Districts. The First Senatorial District, consisting of the First, Ninth, and Tenih Wards, sisting of the First, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, lies partly in the First and partly in the Second Congressional District. This is also true of the Third Senatorial District, which is composed of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards. The Fifth Senatorial District comprises the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, and lies partly in the Second and partly in the Third Congressional District. The Seventh Senatorial District, which is made up of all the county towns except Hyde Park and Lake.

ties partly in the First and partly in the Third Congressional District. It is perfectly clear from this statement that the Cool County delegates cannot vote by Senatoria districts when they come to select three Electors and six delegates to the National Convention for the three Congressional districts of which Cook County makes a part, but must necessarily divide up by Congressional districts. The five wards of the South Division and one ward of the West Division, along with Hyde Park and Lake and half-a-dozen townships of the Seventh Senstorial District, will act with Du Page County in selecting the two National delegates for the First Congressional District. Eight of the nine wards of the West Division will select the two National delegates from the Second Congressional District. The four wards of the North Division, all the other other Cook County towns, and Lake County will unite in

County towns, and Lake County will unite in selecting the two National delegates from the Third Congressional District. The regular County Convention also foresaw this necessity, and provided for it by the following resolution, offered by S. B. Raymond and adopted without dissent:

Resolved. That the Cook County delegation are hereby instructed to meet at Springfield on the nioruing of the 19th inst., and so apportion the votes of the Pirel. Second, and Third Congressional Districts for delegates to the National Convention that the vote of Cook County be cast as for Washburne and 34 for Blaine.

It appears therefore, that the regular Cook It appears, therefore, that the regular Cook

County Convention provided in detail for all the duties of the delegates to the State Convention strictly in conformity to the call of the State Committee, and likewise in ac cordance with the exigency of electing delegates to the National Convention by Congressional districts.

The regular delegation was selected by Sen-

atorial District Conventions, apportioned pro rata among the seven Senatorial districts, approved by the County Convention as whole, and instructed how to vote by Senatorial districts and by Congress tricts. And the County Convention, in which this action was taken, was elected at the pri-maries according to the call of the County

Where is there a single peg in all this upon which bolters can hang a contest?

A FRAUDULENT AND RASCALLY MONOP OLY.
Some years ago there was a Postmaster-General, and an Assistant-Postmaster-Gen eral, and an ex-contractor having a dishonest and fraudulent claim for a very large sum of money. This claim had been rejected by every Postmaster-General during the preced-ing twenty years, and the Postmaster-General in office at the time we speak of could not pay the money, because to do so required either an appropriation by Congress or some other legislative authority. So, in the mid-night hours of the last night of a session, a resolution was passed authorizing the Post master-General to examine the claim, and, it anything was really due thereon, to pay the same. The claim then was for something about \$200,000. Some time after this legisla-tion the Assistant-Postmaster-General resigned, and became the atterney of the clair ant before the Department of which he had been an executive officer. Before the papers could be matured and the money paid, Congress had again met, and Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, then Chairman the Committee on Appropriations, while in the Treasury Department accidentally heard that a warrant from the Post-Office Department for something in excess of \$400, 000 payable to this claimant was then passing through the Treasury offices. Mr. Dawes at once rode to the House, stated the facts, moved a joint resolution forbidding the pay-ment, and had it passed; the same day it was sent to the Senate and passed, and the great fraud was not only arrested, but a law was also passed prohibiting any Postmaster-General thereafter paying anything on account there-

All frauds practiced under cover of midnight legislation, however, are not so sucmajority of them are successfully accom-plished, and, once secured, if they are profitable find ready and willing champions even both Houses of Congress.

In each House of Congress there is a Con mittee on Patents. It requires the utmost vigilance of the members of these Commit tees, and the exercise of the greatest firmness attempted through these Committees to obtain renewals or extensions of patents. At the session ending in March, 1877, an application for an extension of the Voelter patent for ranking wood-pulp for paper was pending before the two Committees. The Senste Committee reported a bill extending the patent, which, through the efforts of Mr. Wadleigh, the Chairman of the Com was passed by the Senate and went to the House, where it lay on the Speaker's table. On the night of the 2d of March this bill was taken up and read by its title; a motion was made to pass it, but Mr. Springer, who had been warned against the Senate bill, objected, and it failed. Mr. Stowell, then of Virginia, appealed to him privately, urging that it was a bill to reduce the price of paper, and "that it was in the interest of the dissemination of knowledge." Finally, believing the bill was from the House Committee and not the bill and the bill passed. Subsequently Mr. Wad-leigh left the Senate, and Mr. Stowell moved to Wisconsin, where he is now engaged in making paper, and his established license to use the pulp patent, paying therefor \$75,000 a year. After the development of all the facts, and there seeming to be evidence of fraud sufficient to warrant the proceed bill is now pending in Congress to repeal the act of March, 1877, extending the patent. The fact to which we desire to call the special attention of the country is, that here

is a case where two members of the present Congress, with their associates, hold patents giving them a monopoly of the right to manufacture paper pulp from wood; all other persons are excluded by law extended patent continues; that the value of this monopoly is so great that a single manafacturer in Wisconsin—and he a person who had successfully got the extension of the patent through Congress—pays to his doubtless grateful friends the sum of \$75,000 a year for the privilege of making woodpulp. Assuming that there are only twenty other manufacturers of paper in the country who are paying the same sum per year, we find the two members of Congress-pulpmanufacturers-in the receipt of \$1,500,000 year for mere licenses to manufacture wood-pulp. In order to compel the American pulp. In order to compel the American manufacturers of paper to pay this enormous bounty on a fraudulent patent to these monopolists, Congress prohibits the importation of pulp from Canada and other countries under a prohibitory tariff tax. In addition to the patent monopoly, Congress grants the further monopoly of a tax sufficiently great to exclude all imported pulp, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives refuses to allow a bill to repeal that tax to go before the House, where it may be voted for. That Committee, therefore, sustains a double monopoly: first, the axtended patent, which is of itself a gross abuse of legislative power, smelling strongly of corruption; and, soonally, the amphibition of imported pulp. publish them, that they may not be forgotten by the country they are subjecting to plun der and robbery. Here are the names of the

der and robbery. Here are the names of the members who have used their position to defeat the repeal of this tax on pulpt.

Fernando Wood, Democrat, New York; W. D. Kelley, Republican, Pennsylvania; James Phelps, Democrat, Connecticut; O. D. Conger, Republican, Michigan; W. P. Frve, Republican, Maine; R. L. Gibson, Democrat, Louisiana; M. H. Dunnell, Minnesota; W. H. Felton, Democrat, Georgia; and James A. Garfield, Republican, Ohio.

Even the notorious and scandalous monopoly of making quinine, upon which the country laid its hand with such indignant force, had no patent behind its taxiff protection; but here is a double-headed monster protected by a prohibitory patent and also by a prohibitory taxiff tax. In the course of a rohibitory tariff tax. In the course of year but comparatively few people necessitated to use quinine; but the whole body of the people read, or are learning to read, and to them paper has become as common as food. But these monapoly defenders of the pulp tax defy public opinion and pander to the recipients of the millions of bounty wrung from the people. THE STATE DEBT OF TENNESSEE.

Some months ago we published a long letter from the Hon. Charles O'Conor, the eminent lawyer of New York, in which he bewailed the political condition of the country, and predicted a general failure of our institutions unless there were a general re-construction of the Constitution, and an equally general reconstruction of the politcal morality of the country. One of the evi ences of the deterioration of National sentistitution of a clause prohibiting the institution of a suit by a citizen against a State. As this amendment to the Constitution was made in the days of the fathers, it will be seen that the moral decay began at an early date in the Republic.

A case involving indirectly the morality of
this exemption of States from suits for debt is reported in THE TRIBUNE of this morning by our correspondent at Nashville. The case is one of some magnitude, as the sum involved is somewhere near \$20,000,000. and this accounts possibly for the brilliant array of legal counsel employed on both sides. The case has just been heard before the United States Circuit Court at Nashville, and the arguments have covered severa weeks of time. The facts are given in detail in our report of the case, but may be briefly stated as follows: In 1852 the State of Ten nessee entered upon a system of internal im-provements on an extended scale. It authorized the issue of State bonds to be loaned to various railroad companies to aid them in the construction of railroads. The law anthorizing the issue of these bonds pledged the payment thereof, principal and interest, by the State, and made them a lien on the several roads in proportion to the amounts loaned to each road, in order to secure the State in the payment of the bonds. The railroad companies sold these bonds, and it is assumed used the proceeds in the construct of the roads. The War, from 1860 to 1865, and the prostration of the State credit for years after, and also of the railroad companies suspended any payment of interest or principal on these bonds. After the War the State Issued additional bonds for the same purpose, and finally, in January, 1871, the rallroad debt of the State was, in a round sum, \$38,000,000. At this time, the State and the railway corporations being both inremedy. It ordered the sale of all the State nterests in all the railways, and authorized the receipt at par, in pay-ment for the railroads, of any bonds theretofore issued by the State. The roads sold for \$14,000,000 less than their indebtedness to the State, even in bonds. At the same fime the Legislature repealed the existing law of Tennessee which authorized any person to sue the State in the courts, and thus fell back on the protection provided against such suits by the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The purpose, certainly the effect, of this last action was to exempt the State of Tennessee from any suit for the recovery of any of the bonds

issued under the act of 1852. The holders of bonds issued under the act of 1852, being thus deprived of any remedy against the State, have brought suit against the several railroad companies to whom they were loaned by the State, claiming that under the act of 1852 each company was liable to the holder of the bond for its payment, as well as liable to the State; that the payment of the bonds, principal and interest, was made a lien on each road for the payment of the bonds, as well to the holder of the bonds as to the State, and that the State could not discharge that lien for the payment of those specific bonds to the extent of depriving the holder thereof of his vested right and security. This is a question which has been occupying the Court at Nashville for several weeks, and in the argument of which have een engaged Mr. O'Conor, Stanley Matthews, Judge Hoadley, and many others of the most eminent lawyers of the country. The bonds on which this suit is pending with interest running from 1860, now aggregate nearly \$30,000,000. If the Court decide that the railroad corporations are not re-sponsible to the bondholders, then the latter, having no legal redress against the State, will lose the whole sum. If, on the other hand, the Court shall decide the railways are responsible to the holders of the bonds, then the effect will be to simplify the controversy in the State as to the payment of the State debt. The popular sentiment which has resisted the payment of that portion of the State debt which has grown out of the railroad aid business will find in the transfer of \$20,000,000 of that debt to the railroad companies such a relief that the present anti-debt-payers will make no difficulty as to the payment of the other portions of the State indebtedness. lar sentiment which has resisted the payment

THE Quincy Whig lets its zeal for bolting third-termers betray it into filling its editorial columns with one-sided and false statements of the Cook County imbroglio, of which this

is a sample:

Mr. Singer proceeded in the usual [7] and in a perfectly proper way [7] to name a Temporary Chairman; whereas, in the manner in which he was sat upon and suppressed, there was neither legality, formality, nor reason. There was nothing about it, in short, but downright ruffianism, and an outrageous disregard of propriety and decency.

and an outrageous disregard of propriety and decency.

The Tribune has shown from the records of the proceedings of Cook County Republican Conventions from Oct. 21, 1879, back to Oct. 11, 1868, that in no instance did the Chairman of the Central Committee of this county ever before arrogate to himself the right to appoint, nominate, or name either the temporary or permanent presiding officer of a Republican convention in this county. Our precedents are all against such exercise of authority, whatever they may be in Adams County. The rule here has always been for a delegate to name some member of the convention for

choice; but it never permits the Central Committeemen to nominate or name snybody to preside.

What Singer sought to do was wholly unauthorized and without precedent; and he knows it. It was a gross usurpation of authority on his part, and was properly and promptly met and rethat occurred in the convention was caused by this impudent act of usurpation on the part of Siager. The minerity faction, who prompted him to it, did so to make an who prompted him to it, did so to make an excuse for holting. It was all a pre-arranged scheme on their part. The "Grant bulldozers" were perfectly well aware that Singer had no right to name or appoint a Temporary Chairman, for several of them had been delegates to Gook County Conventions many times, and they were well aware that the usage and rule of procedure here never permitted anything of the kind. The Whiq should take notice that, since True Tribuxe published the precedents from the records of Cook County Republican Conventions, the bolters have "dried up" on that point, and admit now that Singer exceeded his authority, and had no business to nomhis authority, and had no business to nom-inate a Temporary Chairman, and that he violated our Cook County precedents in so

When Mr. Booth, of the Thirteenth Ward, nominated the Hon. Elliott Anthony as Tem-porary Chairman, which was seconded by porary Chairman, which was seconded by scores of delegates, it was Singer's duty to have put the motion; but, refusing to do it, and being intent on thrusting a Chairman of his selection upon the convention against its will, Mr. Booth very properly, and of parliamentary right, but the motion, took a vote upon it, and declared the result. Why should there have been any "row or tot" after that was done and a Chairman riot" after that was done and a Chairman elected? Why did the minority go on with their "riof," and attempt to oust the Chair-man from his seat? If the convention was a "mob" after the election of Mr. Anthony, the third-term bulldozers created and constituted it.

It should have occurred to the Whig that it was "downright rufflanism and an out-rageous disregard of propriety and de-cancy" for Singer himself, not a member of the convention, to attempt to thwart and defeat the will of the majority

of the convention by forcing on it a presiding officer not its choice. He had been informed, before the convention had been called to order, that the Hon. Elliott Anthony had been selected by the majority side of the convention as its temporary preagainst that of the majority, and he not a member of the convention? What right had he, as a member of the Central Committee, to take sides between third-termers and antithird-termers, and usurp authority to promote the purposes of the minority and defeat the will of the majority? The WMg may profess to think such conduct "usual and perfectly proper"; but it knows better. If it were "unprejudiced," it would perceive that the "Yazoo tacics" were resorted to by the minority to overbear and buildoze the majority in the convention; and the Whig should be ashamed to espouse so rotten and

ruffianly a cause. THE SPREAD OF MOHAMMEDANISM. The London Spectator of April 24 contains an article of extraordinary interest upon the growth of Mohammedanism, the writer assuming the somewhat startling proposition that "an immediate expansion of this faith till it becomes the creed believed and obeyed by the largest portion of the human race is on the cards." The followers numan race is on the cards." The followers of Islam are rapidly disappearing from Enrope as the power and prestige of Turksy continually and regularly wane. Even in Western Asia, also, their numbers are being reduced under the operation of misgovernment, but in other directions they are rapidly increasing. It will be news that they are fast gaining ground in Africa, and that there is a possibility of Mohammedanizing

that continent. This writer says; that continent. This writer says;

In Africa, the Arab missionaries are indefatigable; they penetrate into regions which no European has ever seen, and they convert whole tribes at once, raising those tribes, it should be added, decidedly in the scale of civilization. A Houssa, for example, is far beyond any other negro of the Western coast. There is more than a possibility, a strong probability, that they will, before many generations have elapsed, have converted all the remaining Pagan tribes of Africa, and have made that coutinent, Abyesinia excepted. Mussulman from the Mediterranean to the Zambesi; and possibly, though that is a different question, have built up very extensive kingdoms. In Arabia, the creed tends constantly to become more fanatical and earnest.

It is in Eastern Asia, however, where the

It is in Eastern Asia, however, where the greatest expansion is looked for. In India it gains steadily, as the religion has a spe attraction for the Hindoos, and especially for the caste-oppressed Pariahs. Bengal is rapidly becoming a Mussulman province, and in Madras whole villages go over to that faith en masse. It is estimated that there are nore than fifty millions of Mussulmans in India already, and the probability that all India will become Musulman in the not very distant future is freely discussed by missionaries. In China, though Mohammedanism is not yet a dominan power, and is not always safe against the assaults of Confucianism, it is steadily growing. The Spectator savs: "The descendants of some original Arab settlers and soldiers who married Chinese women have exerted themselves to make converts. have brought up deserted children, and have been alded in the north by Mussulman Tartars, until there are now twenty millions of Mohammedan Chinese, concentrated chiefly in the north and west, but still to be found in almost every province of the Empire." They are superior to the Confucians in intelligence, and usurp office, and meanwhile cling together and to their faith with great tenacity. They also possess the faculty of assimilating with the people and yet of preserving their own identity, retaining their creed, and standing by one another The French Consul-General in China in a recent paper gave a very interesting descrip

recent paper gave a very interesting description of them. He says:

These Chinese Muslims are well-made fellows of an athlete build, and, though seldom very tall, they are above the average Chinese hight altogether higger and more muscular than the Chinese. The face is a iong oval, with prominent cheek bones; they have the Arab nose, but slightly sloping eves, that would be almost Chinese save for their flerce, keen giance. They wear only a short mustache, and shave the rest of the face. Their Arab lineage asserts testif in the white or green turban, and they carry themselves with the dignified bearing of their Bedawy forefathers. The women are smaller than the men, the hips wide, and the bosom full developed; their hands and feet very small, in consequence, mo doubt, of Chinese customs; but the lower classes do not cramp the feet of thair children after this frashion. The skin of both exas is ofther whiter or browner than the olive yellow of the Chinese; the hair is generally black, but sometimes one meets with a positively blonde color. In character they are described as gentler and more truthful than the other Chinese. As traders, their honesty is allowe ampicion; as magistrates, they are impartially just, and are looked up to with reverence. They are

Chinese. As traders, their honesty is above a picion: as magistrates, they are impartially it and are looked up to with reverence. They naturally more energetic than other Chinam and prefer war and commerce to art and left.

The Mussulmans in China are at pressively from too strongly asserting themsely by military power alone. The army is strong for them, but in case of a defeat the Chinese by Russia for instance.

cause it recognizes equality within its fair and does away with the social pressure and sometimes brutal oppression of casts. At compared with the millions converted to it, the work of Christianity seems infinitesimally small and hopeless, and should it, as now seems probable, soon reach that posit Asia." which Mr. Arnold has so graphically pictured in his poem may yet give place to the newer light of Islam.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS. Congression Townshend, from the Com-mittee on the Revision of the Laws, has in-troduced a bill which is intended to secure for telegrams the same sanctity as now protects letters by mail. It is claimed that it falls clearly within the scope and purpose of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against un-reasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated"; and the Supreme Court of the United States, in expurie Jackson, held that, under the said amendment, "letters and sealed packages in the mails are as fully guarded from examination and inspecti except as to their outward form and weight as if they were retained by the parties forthat . . . po law of Congress can place in the hands of officials connected with the postal service any authority to invade the secrecy of such sealed packages and letters in the mails; and all regulations adopted as to mail-matter must be in subordination to the great principle embedded in the Fourth Considerable controversy has recently

Amendment to the Federal Constitution." telegrams, and some very important cases in the courts have been made to biage on evi-dence furnished by such dispatches. Many eminent jurists contend that, without any statute upon the subject, the Constitution fully protects the inviolability of telegrams but the House Judiclary Committee in the Barnes contempt case, and the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Kellogg case, hold to the contrary opinion, so that, in the judgment of Mr. Townshend's Committee, it is rendered necessary for Con-gress to place on the statute-book some such

enactment as the bill proposed.

The subject is one in which every person who uses the telegraph has an interest, and no good reason can be assigned why a tele-gram should not be held as sacred as a private letter. In Maine, however, one of the vate letter. In Maine, however, one of the courts has decided that a telegraph operate may be compelled to disclose the contents of a message sent by him for another party, and that "ne rule of public policy would forbid." [State vs. Litchfield.] In accordance with this pernicious decision, public men and private parties have been greatly annoyed and content of the personal content. scandalized by having their personal commu-nications published in the newspapers Hence the introduction of Mr. Townshend-bill to put a stop to the unwarrantable prac-

render its passage necessary. The telegraph has become as necessary an adjunct of the advanced civilization of our people as cheep postage, and both should be considered inviolable. In discussing this question, Judge Cooley, the eminent jurist, sums up his unanswerable argument in one of the law journals of the law journals of the law journals. nals as follows: nais as follows:

First—Production of telegraphic messages defeats the policy of the law which invites free communication, and to the extent that it may discourage correspondence; it operates as a restraint upon industry and enterprise, and, what is of equal importance, upon intimate social and family correspondence. Second—it yloistes the connuence which its law undertakes to render secure, and makes the promise of the law a deception.

Third—it seeks to reach a species of widener which, from the very course of the business, parties are interested to render blind and mis-leading, and which, therefore, must often pre-sent us with error, in the guise of truth, under circumstances which preclude a discovery of

A MILWAUKEE paper advocates Sherman as a compromise candidate between Grant and Blaine. It pretends to think that his financial views and policies meet with general acceptance. That is to say that the masses are willing to indorse a monometallic policy, and desire the degree and the abolition of greenbacks as legal-tender money. It is possible there may be tender money. It is possible there may be some Republicans in Milwaukee in favor of this fiscal program, as there are in the East-ern States; but we do not believe 5 per cent of the party in the West favor the contrac-tion of the legal-tender currency to gold alone, as Mr. Sherman proposes, and hence he would not be as available a candidate the Milwaukee print seeks to delude its rese ers into believing. All Republicans are not goldites and contractionists, and all do not demand the demonetization of both silver and greenbacks, whatever may be the case in

Milwaukee.

MR RICHARD S. TUTHILL has made him MR. RICHARD S. TUTHILL has made himself unnecessarily ridiculous and further weakened the cause of the third-term bolters of put. Lishing a letter in which he undertakes to be forth the reason why he bolted from the Covention and called upon "all other Grant delegates to follow him." After reading this lettes through carefully from beginning to end no on will be able to discover any better reason to bolting than the mere apprehension that the little-term delegates would not get that "rights." We show elsewhere, as we have shown before, that, had the bolters remained in the Convention, and the delegates had been appointed according to the ruling sentiment of the the Convention, and the delegates had bee pointed according to the ruling sentiment of Senatorial districts as the organ of the beinsists they should have been, and as they appointed, the third-term delegates could have secured the nine delegates of the Senatorial District. What tangible reason Dick Tuthill for apprehending, fearing, a lieving that the third-termore would not their rights "? Is the apprehension of any gle person—even though that person be Tuthill—sufficient provocation, in the about a single actual grievance, for the boof an entire faction? Tuthill's apology is siridiculous; it is the reduction of absurdum of third-term bolt. But he was not content making himself ridiculous. He added to his County Committee
vention adjourned to the Palmer House." The
Chairman of the County Committee (Singar) did
nothing of the kind, and probably nobody known
this any better than Tuthill. Just as Tothili
called upon "all in favor of Gen. Grant for
President" to follow him, so Singer afterwards
mounted the platform and said: "All Grant delegates will meet immediately at the Palmer
House." If that was adjourning the County Convention, then it must be assumed that the County
Convention consisted exclusively of the fiftycight Grant delegates, and that the 145 antiGrant delegates formed no part of it. Tuthil
should be chained up by the third-term massgent. If permitted to run loose, he will make
the third-term boit so utterfy causeless and puerfle that such Stalwart holters as Storrs, and
Swett, and Long John, and Miles Rehoe will b
sahamed to put in an appearance at Springfield

tions held in this that the practice Temporary Char and the nominat publican Conventionty, or Cong in the manner a practice has been frot Republican of the benefit of trepeated the fall

organ we reprodupers of the last printed in Tu. 1 Cook County Ret The County Co. 10:20 by D. J. Avg Central Commit Elliott Anthony to was unanimous Elliott Anthony he was unanimous Cook County Rep (The Convention in the Convention in the Cook County Rep (The Cook County Rep (The County Rep (hair.
Cook County Rep
At 10 o'clock (otion of O. H. I macton of U. H. H. and was elected Tr. Cook County Heart At 2:30 the Conv. Mr. John H. Cloumated Mr. L. H. B. mation was carries that County Rep The Republican Farwell Hall. It B. Brayton, of the mittee, R. S. Crit Gill as Temporary

There is no known nice. The third-te if it shall try for How shallow and Chairman Singer vention to order this county for Committee to app of the Convention COL. VILAS, of most notable spe-quet when Gen. i place here last fal picion of some of i

picion of some of it State, and the cloqu prove his claim it When it was propo-delegates at large it was objected to be ground that the r (Vilan has declar-Gen. Grant in case the objection can Vilas is undoubted the Democratic pur delegates promptly man's political or man's political denouncing Tilden, for the nomines of As he is the only forthwest who has port Gen. Grant, h bledge will not giv THE new Brish out with a friend United States, if on of its members clussely connected

Harcourt's wife in John Lethrop Metion over here last falls a prolonged a prolonged tour visiting among of father, who died a Mr. Childers has five times during extended his journ and New Orleans. stone and Mr. I known. Of the L cots alone had cross sent by a Liberal Ad High-Joint Comunis

GEN. GRANT'S has elected a majo the third term, and y any quibble A correspondent or reported a few day had gone against doubt, Whitesides gressional district cackle about this it is, the returns from the delegates have

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gate than Grant, combined are in a Ir has general for a third-term ings are understoo Church. But this is probably true the preaches of that than of any other, mous. The Cincin mous. The Cincin cards to the 460 delectopal Conference they send to that of ence, with the nan One hundred and quiry, of whom for first choice and fifty other candidates. three of the delegation, and sent no an incincin cardinates.

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repeated the false statements of the third-term organ we reproduce the extracts from the reports of the last seven County Conventions printed in The Taibung Wednesday:

**Cook County Republican Convention. Oct. 21. 1879.*

The County Convention was called to order at 10:20 bp. J. Ayery, Chairman of the County Central Committee. Ald. Dixon nominated Elliott Anthony for Temporary Chairman, and he was unanimously elected.

**Cook County Republican Convention. May 24, 1879.*

The Convention was called to order at 10:05 a. m. by Mr. D. J. Avery, Chairman of the Republican Contral Committee, who explained its object. He then called on the Convention to appoint temporary officers. Messrs. A. H. Burley, Dan W. Munn, and E. C. Larned were nominated for Chairman. Mr. Munn was elected.

At 12:20 the Convention Convention, Oct. 25. 1978.

At 12:20 the Convention Convention of James Burke, Oct County Republican Convention of James Burke, the Hon. John Wentworth was called to the chair.

**Cook County Republican Convention, Oct. 34, 1977.

the Hon. John Wentworth was called to the chair.

Gook County Republican Convention, Oct. 32, 1877.

At 18 o cines Col. T.P. Robb, of the Contral Committee, called the delegates to order. On motion of O. H. Horton, the Hon. Willard Woodard was elected Temporary Chairman.

Cook County Republican Convention May 20, 2876.

At 2.30 the Convention was called to order by Mr. John H. Clough. Ex-Aid. Spading nominated Mr. L. H. Bisbee as Chairman. The nominated Mr. Lounty Republican Convention, Oct. 1, 1876.

The Republican County Convention met at Farwell Hall. It was called to order by Mr. H. B. Brayton, of the Cook County Central Committee. R. S. Critchell nominated ex-Aid. P. G. Gill as Temporary Chairman. The nomination was made unanimous.

Cook County Republican Convention, Oct. 19, 1875.

ties. The third-term organ cannot produce one, if it shall try from now till next Wednesday. How shallow and andaelous, then, it was for Chairman Singer to assert on calling the Convention to order that it had been the custom in this county for the Chairman of the Central Committee to appoint the Temporary Chairman of the Convention!

Cot., VILAS, of Wisconsin, who made the most notable speech at the Palmer House ban-quet when Gen. Grant's great reception took place here last fall, has fallen under the suspiace here last fall, has fallen under the suspicion of some of the fossilized Bourbons of that State, and the eloquent Colonel is called upon to prove his claim to being a good Democrat. When it was proposed to make Vilas one of the delegates at-large in the late State Convention it was objected to by Senator Sat Clark on the ground that the rumor was current that he (Vilas) had declared his intention to vote for Gen. Grant in case the latter was nominated. The objection caused intense excitement, as Vilas is undoubtedly the most popular man in the Democratic party in that State, and a dozen delegates promptly vouched for the suspected man's political orthodoxy, and the Colonel was elected. After his election Vilas made a speech

THE new Brisish Cabinet ought to start but with a friendly disposition towards the united States, if only for the fact that so many of its members have either visited or been of its members have either visited or been closely connected with this country. Sir W. Harcourt's wife is an American, daughter of John Lothrop Motley. The Duke of Argyll was over here last fall, and Mr. W. E. Forster made a prolonged tour in 1874 through the States, visiting among other places the grave of his father, who died many years ago in Tennessee. Mr. Childers has visited this country four or the thing during the last giv years and here five times during the last six years, and as extended his journeys as far as San Francisco and New Orleans. He has spoken in terms of great admiration of this city, where he has many personal friends. Sir Charles Dilke, too, is well known over here, and Lords R'pon and Hartington have been among us. The feeling of warm friendship entertained by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright for America are well known. Of the late Government, Sir S. North-cote slone had crossed the Atlantic, and he was sent by a Liberal Administration as one of the High-Joint Commission in 1871.

GEN. GEANT'S own Congressional district has elected a majority of delegates opposed to the third term, and the fact cannot be concealed by any quibbles the *L.O.* may attempt to make. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial reported a few days are that Jo Daviess County had sone against the third term, meaning, no doubt, Whitesides, which is in the same Congressional district. The *L.O.* made a great cackle about this little blunder. But the truth is, the returns from that district, in which all the delegates have been chosen, are as follows:

Wash-

gate than Grant, and the anti-Grant elements combined are in a majority of eleven.

claimed that the Methodist clergy were solid for a third-term of Grant, as his sectarian leanfor a third-term of Grant, as his sectarian leanings are understood to be towards the Methodist Chirch. But this notion is erroneous. While it is probably true that a larger proportion of the preachers of that denomination favor Grant than of any other, they are by no means unanimus. The Cincinnati Enquirer sent out postal cards to the 400 delegates to the Methodist Episcopal Conference in that city, requesting that they send to that office their Presidential preference, with the name of the delegate attached. One hundred and seventeen answered the inquiry, of whom forty-four named Grant as their first choice and fifty-three opposed him, naming other candidates. Two hundred and eighty-three of the delegates preferred to remain silent, and sent no answers.

THE Philadelphia Times (Ind.) hits the

There is one way, and only one way, that we can now see by which Tilden and Grant might get cardial and unanimous nominations for the Fresidency. If the Republicans and Democratis would both agree that each should select the candidate of the other, the Chicago Convention would nominate Tilden as the Democratic candidate with three cheers and a tiger, and the Cheinnatt Convention would nominate Grant as the Republican candidate with a yell. It would save much vexation and wear and tear of the machines to swap responsibility in that way.

It is the rule-or-ruin machine-men who are fixed for the save from the convenient of the save from the save fercing Grant and Tilden up in the respective parties. Tilden is as objectionable to the rank and file of the Democrats as Grant to consolen dous Republicans.

ANDY JOHNSON was the political god of little Joe Mac, of the St Louis Whicky Thieres' rean. Andy fought the Republican party and be principles to the day of his death. His combiner, Jo Mac, who never voted a Republican ticket in his life, so far as known, is the silf-appointed heirs of "my policy," and is arrying out Andy's haired of the Republican sity under hypocritical disguise of supporting. Since he got control of the old wasky organ a has managed, by creating feuds, discord, and is just in the ranks of the party in Missouri, destroy Republicanism in that State. He is ow operating like a slimy, crawling snake on the southwestern counties of Illinois.

The Andy Johnson worshiper who killed the Chicago Republican and ground Democratic music for the Cincinnati Enquirer, and has run the Republican party of Missouri into the ground, has taken the job to smash up the Republican party of this State. He is howling himself hourse for the third-term boiters, and carotting around like a Yazoo buildozer. Some discreet friend, if he has any ought to whisper to the impertinent puppy to keep his fingers out of Illinois affairs.

It seems from a "special" from Washington to the Poening News that Senator Busine has taken the reporter of that versious print into his immost confidence and confided to the fellow

C. B. Farwell, Gen. Huribut, and James P. Root, of the National Central Committee. that he intends to make the former Secretary of the Treasury when he is elected President. The reporter must hold remarkably close and condential relations with the "Flumed Knight" when he reposes Cabinet secrets to him se long in advance. The News reporter neglected to tell by reason of innate modesty that Blains has tendered him the extraordinary Embassadorahip to the King of the Tonga Islands. All the readers of the little News are expected to swallow this couldendal revelation of its reliable or relying correspondent.

THE Washington Republican, a howling The Washington reputations in owing third-term organ, says:

The Grant men might have been excused if they had elected the whole ninety-two delegates as the Blaine combination did. They would have been reasonable sure of securing seats for the whole. But they wisely determined not to follow a bad example.

They nuwisely didn't. They elected ninety-two

delegates, filling up their quota even in such wards as the Eighteenth, which gave but 65 votes for Grant to over 400 against him. This is an instance of their boasted consistency and love of fair play.

Nor satisfied with burying the Republican Nor satisfied with burying the Republican party of Miscouri under a Democratic majority of 88,000, the Yakoo buildoser of the St. Louis Whisky Thieses' organ is now operating on fillnois. He expects to give Republication in this State its death-warrant if he can fasten third-termery and the old growd on it. He thinks this would please the spirit of Andy Johnson, whom he worships.

PERSONALS.

"To J. G. B."—"Mend my fences, and all will be forgiven."—John Sherman. "Sophomore"—We do not know how Nordenskjöld pronounces his name, and are not anxious to find out. A look at it once in a while

Davis got five years in prison for having two wives. Gannon, of Utah, who has four, gut two years in Congress. After all, perhaps Davis is the happier man of the two.

It is simply wonderful how much higher the standard of scholarship is in some colleges than others. The Princeton Base-Ball Club has just beaten that belonging to Brown University by a score of 16 to 2. Journalism is advancing with giant strides.

Another Scotch newspaper—the Greenock Advertiser—has suspended. The man who could furnish a valid reason for the existence of Scotch The members of a young ladies' debating society in Troy, N. Y., have decided in favor of

long courtships. That's right, lovely spiders. Let the check-trousered fly buzz around as long as possible before you finally bind him.

Au exchange says that "Longfellow writes a little every day." We would carnestly recommend this trait in Mr. Longfellow's character to The Tribure poets. There is nothing like writing a little—just es little as you can. It can no longer be said that the names of workers in the field of literature and solence are not gratefully remembered after their owners are dead. A New York party recently went to Kentucky and paid \$10,000 for a horse named Humboldt.

"Where can I get a first-class depliatory, or bair remover?' asks an anxious female in Massac County, per postal card. If you can lease a Sioux Indian at reasonable rates perhaps

hat would be the cheapest way to accomplish The New York Post says that Miss Constance Beatrice Fenimere Woolson writes from Florence, Italy, that she is very busy looking at the pictures there. There is nothing very interesting about this item, but it is printed simply

to show the names that some American people take along to Europe with them.

The oldest living graduate of Harvard College is said to be Mr. Joseph Head, of New York, who was graduated in 1804. To show how primitive was the educational system of the country at that time, it is only necessary to state that Mr. Head is wholly ignorant of base-ball, and has but a superficial knowledge of boat-racing.

"Suffering North Sides" In sealer to "Suffering North-Sider"—In reply to yours of yesterday regarding the bridgetender that the San Francisco Chronicle of a recent date has a lengthy account of an experiment made by a Peruvian surgeon, who placed a man con-demned to death under anesthetics and took out his brain, the man living after the operation. Of

course circumstantial evidence is not always to be relied upon; but in some cases it seems to be Theodore Thomas has secured passage on an ocean steamer that is to leave New York for Germany on the first Wednesday after the Cincinnati May Festival. He proposes to pay a long visit to his favorit modern composer. Richard Wagner, who has promised to play for him several unpublished works. We do not recall we do not recall just how the name of the place in which wagner resides, but the inhabitants should have the sympathy of all honest people in their approaching calamity.

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

Found Drowned with a Rope Around His Neck.

The body of the young man found drowned in the lake at the foot of Oak street Thursday evening was, as anticipated in resterday's Tarnyun, identified as that of John Schick. a young cigarmaker, who was reported missing from No. 149 West Randolph street on the 9th inst. The father of the deceased keeps a barber and tobacco shop at that number, and lives in the rear with his family, consisting now of a wife and daughter. The son was 16 years old on the 21st of last October, and was last seen alive on Thursday, the 6th inst. He had been working at his trade in the shops of Berry & Co., at the corner of South Water street and Wabash arenue, but either left or was discharged from there on the 3d inst. He was not at all despondent at this for he had worked in many different abops, and was confident of being able to get a situation somewhere. Tuesday, the next day following, he told his parents be had another place, but did not say where it was. Tuesday morning he arose quite early, and had breakfast with his parents at 8 o'clock in the morning. He appeared in the best of spirits, and laughed, sang, and whistled gayly. He departed, taking with him his lunch and kit of tools, and nothing has since been heard of him alive. If he went to work that day his tools are doubless in the shop yet; and as the parents are quite dissatisfied with the meagre information they have at present concerning his doings after leaving home, ejar manufacturers will do well to give the police any information they have at present concerning his doings after jeaving home, ejar manufacturers will do well to give the police any information they have at present concerning his doings after jeaving home, ejar manufacturers will do well to give the police any information they have at present concerning his doings after jeaving home, ejar manufacturers will do well to give the police any information they have at present concerning his doings after jeaving home, ejar manufacturers will do well to give the pol Found Drowned with a Rope Around

will do well to give the police any information they may be possessed of concerning the young man.

There are no ressons known to the parents why their son should have committed suicide. They refuse to believe that he did so, and are fully possessed with the idea that he was foully dealt with, though for what reason they know not. The father thinks that his son was killed by a blow on the side of the head, and that his dead body was cast into the lake with a stone fastered to the neck to keep it down. There was about the neck a rope with a loop at the end of it, from which those who found the body surmised that a stone had once been contained in the loop. There was a severe contusion on the left side of the head, and appearances indicated that the skull was crushed. A post-morten examination, to be held to day, will settle that point, and it may perchance be settled in the same examination whether death was caused by drowning or by something else.

Mrs. Schick admits that her son was subject for years to epileptic fits. His mind was never impaired by this sickness, and the only apparent way in which they affected him was by weakening him physically for a short time after each lilness. He had none for six weeks prior to his disappearance, and had been given to understand that he would outgrow the malady altogether. The morning he disappearance he made pleasant mention of the fact that the fits were far less frequent and less violent, and that he thought he was soon to be rid of them altogether. Mrs. Schick admits that he might have become despondent enough to commit suicide if during the day be had another fit. But she does not believe that he took his own life.

The sister mentions a point which has not yet been cleared up. The Wednesday night before his disappearance he brought home with him a fellow workman, whom he called Fred. She thinks his surname was Williams. The two talked about their work, having evidently worked side by side in some shop, and also about Williams going to leave for the purpose of maki

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Execution of Carl Manke at Buffalo for the Murder of John Atloff.

The Case Wherein the Historical Gun-Wad Revealed the Author of the Crime.

Manke Refuses to See His Family and Scorns All Spiritual Advice.

A White Man Hanged at Spartansburg, Va., for Murdering a Negro Boy. THE MANKE EXECUTION.

THE MANKE EXECUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—At 11 o'clock
Carl Manke was hanged for the murder of
John Atloff in the Town of Eims on the 2d
of April, 1878. The execution of the sentence took place in the jail-yard, which was
covered with canvas, the attendance being
limited to the number prescribed by law.

Manke's victim, John Atloff, owned a
small farm in Elma, and was on his way
home from a visit to Buffaio, riding in his
wagon. He had visited the city to dispose
of some produce, and had reached a point in
sight of his house when he was suddenly
shot down, and must have died almost immediately. The man who fired the fatal
shot was concealed behind a lumber-pile on
the side of the road, but, fearing he had not
done his work thoroughly, he attacked the done his work thoroughly, he attacked the prostrate man and pounded him savagely bout the head with a stone. It was while thus engaged that he was

REEN BY A BOX
named Conrad Benzel, employed on the Atloff farm, and the boy testified positively that
the man he saw was Carl Manke, whose farm adjoined that of Atloff. The same with also saw the man he believed to be Manke afterwards leading Atlon's horses. Great forts were made in court to throw disc on the boy's statement, principally for the reason that he was too far away to see anyone

clearly.

The body of Atloff was promptly discovered, and the town authoritie ing into the case, found it to be their first

He was taken into custody at his house, of-fering no resistance, and denying all knowlsystematically adhered to. He has had two systematically adhered to. He has had two trials, and has been convicted twice. Since the last effort to save his life failed, the condemned felon has assumed a stolid indifference, refusing to see any of his family or friends. On Wednesday his wife visited the jall, but the hardhearted husband denied her request to bid him farewell. He cursed and grew very angry when any minister attempted to converse with him, and insisted on his freedom from all such visitors. all such visitors.

His last night on earth was one of his quirtest since his sentence, still he was in a very unpleasant frame of mind.

HE WOULD NOT RECEIVE IT. The officers gave him a clean white shirt, but, after it was on his body, he put a colored cotton shirt over it. After com ored cotton shirt over it. After completing his toilet he flung his comb and brush on the floor with violence, breaking them in pieces. Shortly before 8 o'clock he ate a hearty breakfast of steak, potatoes, two poached eggs, toast, and coffee, and seemed to relish it thoroughly. Then lighting a cigar he sat down by a window in the corridor outside his cell and looked across over the lake with a fixed and steady gaze. It was at this time that the representative of The Tribune

ALLOWED TO VISIT HIM.

To the salutation, "Good morning, Carl," he responded in a very decent way, and heartily shook hands with his visitors. His hand was dripping with cold, clammy sweat, and his whole frame was shaking with nervousness. He said he felt pretty good, and that his quarters gave hin a good view of things out of doors.

About 8 o'clock the Rev. J. B. Kneist, a German minister, who has frequently tried in vain to soften the obdurate heart of the murderer, entered his room, wished him good-morning, and offered to shake hands. The only response from the murderer was AN ANGEY REQUEST TO "GO AWAY."

Mr. Kneist begged him to repent, and said he desired to talk and pray with him. Still the same reply, "Go away. I don't want to see you."

After breakfast he was furnished with

the same reply, "Go away. I don't want to see you."

After breakfast he was furnished with clgars, which he smoked rapidly, and, when approached by persons who spoke his own language, he replied with abuse.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Deputy-Sheriffe Brown and Lobstein went up to Manke's cell to prepare him for the execution. This was soon done, as the murderer contemptuously refused all preparations. At 11 o'clock the Deputies, Jailer Tucker leading the way, escorted Manke down-stairs. He came very quietly and sat down in a chair. The deathwarrant was then read by Under-Sheriff Weber, first in English, then in German. Manke listened quite intently, and

PULLED AT HIS IRON-GRAY BBARD.

He wore his old coat, and his old striped

PULLED AT HIS IBON-GRAY BEARD.

He wore his old coat, and his old striped linen shirt was visible. While Col. Weber was reading his German translation of the death warrant, Manke stopped pulling his whiskers, and folded his hands over his knees, looking intently at the reader, and showing no emotion.

The Rev. Mr. Knelst offered prayer, and, when he spoke of the Savior, Manke, turning to Deputy-Sheriff Brown, said, with a forced laugh: "What does that ox know about Jesus Christ? He don't know any more about it than—"

When the reverend gentleman spoke of the Holy Spirit the dying man exclaimed, "What do you know about the Holy Spirit, you steer?"

After reading the warrant, Under-Sheriff Weber told him that his friends desired to know where he wished to be buried, and his reply was,

"IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE."

He was then ordered to stand up, and the noosed end of the rope was put around his neck, he himself taking pains to pass it carefully under his long beard and assisting to adjust it about his neck. Manke ascended the platform without the slightest exhibition of fear, and stood firmly while his arms were strapped behind him. His fingers moved nervously, however, and his bloodless lips were in constant motion. The preliminaries were completed, and the rope attached to the hooks two minutes before 11, and Under-Sheriff Weber asked Manke if he had anything to say. With a contemptuous toss of the head he replied, "Nothing." His black cap was quickly drawn over his head, and he had looked the last time upon the sunlight of neaven. The City-Hall clock commenced chiming the hour of 11 while the knot was being adjusted under his left ear, and on the last stroke the death signal was communicated to Sheriff Lawson. The last named officer pressed down the lever, the trap fell, and Manke went down into the space with great velocity, his legs drawing up just the merest trifle in the rebound. The body swung around several times, and then hung quite motiopless.

HIS NECK WAS ERCHEN, "IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE."

rebound. The body swing around several times, and then hung quite motiopless.

HIS NECK WAS BECKEN,
and he died without pain and without a struggle. There was not the slightest twitch of any muscle, even in the hands. In three minutes the pulse had entirely disappeared, and almost simultaneously the pulsations at the heart ceased.

After hanging twenty minutes the body was cut down and turned over to the family. The casket containing the body was carried out of the jail-yard and into a dark room adjoining the engine-room for sciencific examination. The room was perfectly dark except from the light made by a studentiamp with a powerful reflector. Upon removing the cover of the casket, the rope was removed from the dead man's neck and laid on one side for the Sheriff. The black cap was then taken off. The features were not distorted, but

LOOKED CALM AND QUITE NATURAL.

The eyes were closed, and the general appearance was that of a person sound asleep. The deathly pallor which overspread the face before death had passed away, and instead there appeared quite a glow of color. Forty minutes after death the electric battery was

VIRGINIA EXECUTIONS.
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 14.—Thomas
White, a white man, was hanged at Spartan-White, a white man, was hanged at Spartanburg to-day for the murder of Pete Hawkins, a colored youth. The execution took place within the jail-yard, no one being present but the relatives of the condemned, a guard of ten men, a clergyman and Sheriff. Strenuous efforts have been vainly made to secure Executive elemency for White. He was calm and collected, mounting the scaffold with a firm tread and without betraying the slightest fear. His last words were that he wanted everybody to know to what whisky and bad company would bring a man. Had it not been for these, he added, he would not have died upon the gibbet. He dropped four feet eight inches, and in eighteen minutes the pulse ceased to beat.

MURDERED. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14.—The autopsy to-day shows that Charlie W. Bromley, the 6-year-old son of William F. Bromley, of Russell, who was found dead in the stream back of the house on Thursday, was mur-dered. Blood found in the barn indicated that the deed was committed there and the body dragged to the brook. The boy has shown great fear of his stepmother, who has two children of her own, and has often said she has frequently beaten him. This and other circumstances lead to the belief that the mother committed the crime, and she is closely watched to await the result of the judicial examination to-morrow.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY. CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., May 14.—Horace Burr shot at his wife. Mrs. Barnard, his mother-in-law, springing between them, was shot twice. Burr then struck his sister-inshot twice. Burr then struck his sister-in-law, Mrs. Brewster, over the head with his pistol, felling her to the floor. Reloading the pistol, he shot himself dead. Mrs. Barn-ard's wounds are pronounced fatal. The cause of the tragedy was a disagreement between Burr and his wife, resulting in the latter returning to her father's house.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumys has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsis, gastritis, nauses, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes fiesh, and blood, and strength so fast, it can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary autrition fall. Send for circular, Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyas is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison and Fifth avenue.

Go to Mackey, the Palmer House tailor, 177 State street. He gets up a nobby suit from the novelties of the season for \$25, \$25, and \$50. Ethereal Essence is the title fitly given by J. & E. Atkinson to their delicate preparation of Lavender known by this name.

Ladies, Delicate, and Peoble—If you wish to be healthy and beautiful, take Colden Lieblg's Liquid Extract of Beet.

Travelers, stop at the Aster House. New York.

CUTICURA REMEDIES. BLOOD AND SKIN

REMEDIES. The purification of the Vital Fluids of foul corruptions and inherited humors is the first step in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scoip, with Loss of Hair. No remedies in the world of medicine are so sure to cure as the CUTICURA BENEDIES. The CUTICURA BENEDIES. The CUTICURA BENEDIES. The CUTICURA BENEDIES, while no external applications can possibly equal the CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, and the CUTICURA SOARS, prepared from it, for cleaning diseased surfaces, and for the toilet, bath, nursery, and for shaving.

SALT RHEUM ON BODY

And Limbs-Obliged to Go About Crutches—A Wenderful Cure.

Messas. Weeks & Potter.—Geutlemen: In justice to those who may suffer as I have suffered, and as a grateful seknowiedgment of the cure I have received from the use of the Catioura Remedies, I volunturily make the following statement:

I have had Salt Rheum on my body and on my leg in a very aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, or medicine, or doctors during this time did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I have been a great sufferer, and that my condition at times has been such as to make me despair of ever being able to find a cure, or even a retief. In fact, when I began the use of Cuticurs my limb was so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight upon it without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. I commenced to use the Cuticura in April, and at once realized its beneficial effects. It gradually drew the inflammation and humor to the surface, and, as fast as it appeared, beated it. At times large quantities would come to the surface, causing burning heat, inflammation, used futiours, would rapidly subside and heal. Each time these outbreaks grew less and less severe, and finally disappeared, leaving me perfectly cured. I used the Cuticurs and Soap five months, and took the Resolvent most of the time, which were the only remedies I used. I think the Resolvent a very strengthening and purifying medicine to take in such extreme case as mine, because the disease is so weakening to the system.

Very gratefully yours,

Mas. ASAR. BROWN.

Maiden, Mass., Oot. 18, 1678. Crutches-A Wonderful Cure.

SKIN DISEASE.

Severe Case of Five Years' Buration Entirely Cured. MESSES. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: For the benefit of the World I wish to make this statement: I have been afflicted with a skin disease for about five years, and have tried almost everything that I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Cuticurs Remedies advertised, and concluded to try them. I certify that I only used them about six weeks until I was entirely well, but before I commenced using them my face, breast, and back were almost a solid senb, and I often scratched he blood from my body. I am now entirely well, and think your Cuticura Remedies are the best for skin diseases that ever were brought before the public. Very gratefully yours. Caddo, Ind. Ty., Feb. 21, 1879.

CUTICORA REMEDIES,

IF NOT AHEAD

Among the Great Discoveries.

The Announcement of the Discovery of Pure Native Sulphur of Great Medical Value in Italy

Is Followed Almost Immediately by the Discovery of the Same Identical Thing in Pennsylvania.

From which Source Glenn's Sulphur Soap Has Been Supplied for Several Years With Its Real Curative Property---Sulphur.

There is no country in the world where so many persons are sufferers from Skin Diseases as in the Inited States. And the reason is that there is so little sulphur found in nature here. In Italy where kin Diseases are almost unknown, sulphur is an bundant in the soil that it enters largely into first, egetable, and then, in its turn, into animal matter, hereby keeping the blood pure, and preventing those roublesome, ugly, and sometimes lostineous diseases. It becomes a matter of great/importance here o supply this sulphur to the human system. And after many experiments by the shiest men, it is a mitted its local use, as found in Mest men, it is a mitted its local use, as found in Mest men, it is a mitted its local use, as found in Mest men Sulliphil SOAP, is the best. See that "C. N. CRITTENTO! Proprietor," is printed on each peaket, with it whis none is genuine. Sold by drugstate at \$50; 3 Cake 600. Sent by mail on receipt of price, and Se extent for each Cake, by C. N. CRITTENTON. 7 Sixth-sv. New York.

MALT BITTERS.

UNFERMENTED MALT BITTERS NALT AND HOPS STITERS

case the cough, and arrest emaciation and deciline, no other form of mail or medicine can possibly equal MALT BITTERS. This Nutrient and Tonic is rich in nourishment and strength. It tides the patient over the most critical stares of the disease, digests and assimilates food, carlobes and purifies the blood. It builds up the system by stimulating into new life the entire process of digestion, by which new blood is made and the progress of disease and debility arrested. MALT BITTERS are prepared without fermentation from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and commend themselves to Consumptives and those of Consumptive Tendency, to Delicate Females and Sickly Children, to the Aged and to the Netwons, and to the Mentally and Physically Prostrated, as the purest, safes, and most powerful Restorative yet, discovered in medicine.

Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the MALT BITTERS CONPANY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LABRI, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines, as seen in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all Druggists. nelosed in wave lines, as seen in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all Druggists

POTTEBY WARES, &c.

We offer for inspection and sale, from celebrated makers, the most complete stock of Pottery Wares ever exhibited in this city. Glassware and Mantel Ornaments of late importations and new designs. Over 100 patterns Earthen and China Ware in Dinner Sets, and stock from which purchasers can select quantities to suit

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 83 & 85 State-st., Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS. COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL Will be Opened June 1, 1880.

The Hotel has a passenger elevator. Cottages to let, with board at hotel, or meals served in the cottages. Examination at Military Academy June 1. For particulars address

GOODSELL BROS.,

West Point, N. Y.

THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS, FAMOUS summer resort how open. It has no equal. The best families North and South recommend it. Send or illustrated circulars. GREENWAY & SONS, Dartford P.-O., Wis.



THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U.S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, May 14, 1880. V. northway



Chas. Gossage

Still Greater Bargains Dress Goods.

100 pcs Polka Spot Grepa de Lyon; 60 cts., former price \$1.25.

125 pcs Persian Procades. 50 cts., former price \$1.00. Silk and Wool Grenadines,

50 cts., former price \$1.25. French Printed Dress Goods. 90 pcs. Cotolines. 25c - - former price, 40 80 pcs. Fig'd Satines, 35c - former price, 50 65 pcs. Sicilianne, 50c - - former price, 75

Above are all fresh, desirable goods, just in "Far Below Cost!" **Cheap Dress Goods**

We have just placed on sale over 1,000 pieces DRESS 600DS At 25 cts., Which will be found the best value exhibited this season.

Chas. Gossage & Co., State-st. Washington-st.

Webster & Company

Manufacturers and Importers,

CRAND OPENING

PASSPORTS.

SUITS AND GARMENTS. WEST END DRY GOODS I Madison and Peoria-sts.,

NORTH SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE North Clark and Erie-sts.

Spring and Summer CLOAKS,

MANTLES; DOLMANS

At Immense Reductions. Having made large purchases of Black and Colored Garments from Eastern Importers and Manufacturers at large concessions from former prices, we have marked down our full stock of these goods to secure quick sales.

WE OFFER

Elegant Black Satin de Lyon Bolmans and Mantles for one-third less than regular value.

Black Capes, Mantles, and Dolmans of all the new Woolen maierials, richly trimmed with wide beaded Passementeries, Lace, and Fringe, from \$6.50 to \$25, worth fully one-half more than those prices.

An All-Wool Black Cashmere, Shoodas, or Nun's Cloth Talma, trimmed with 2-inch Jet Passementerie and Chenille Fringe, for \$5.00.

Stylish Cloth Walking Jackets, \$2.50.

All-Wool Walking Jackets, \$3.50.

Cloth Ulsters, coachman or ordinary shape, \$3.50.

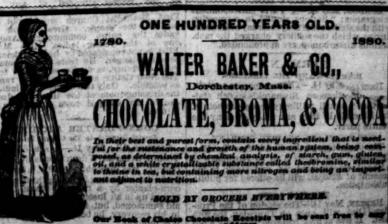
All-Wool Cloth Ulsters, \$5.00.

Circulars, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Circulars, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Colored Cloth Mantles and Dolmans, che light shades, from \$3.50 to \$25.

We will open to-day a new lot of

\$15, \$18, and \$20, The greatest Bargain in Ladies' Ready-Made Costumes ever ex-hibited in Chicago.





The British Islands Fast Being Drained of Their Farm-Laborers.

ne Endeavoring to Bring About Another European Conference.

The Prussian Diet Will Attempt a Modification of the May Laws.

lermany's Standing Army, under the New Law, to Number Two Millions.

n Refuses to Join China in a War upon Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

LONDON, May 14.—James Caird, the agriultural authority, in a letter on the British cricultural prospects and American compeon, says: "Nothing like the present decession in agricultural interests has been sen since the repeal of the Corn laws. In ine years there have been seven defective arvests. In England, where the bulk of the deservers is grown there has been last in ryests. In England, there has been lost in ree years one-fourth more than a whole sar's wheat crop,—a loss to the growers of ore than £30,000,000, with no compensa-n in higher prices. The introduc-n of foreign meat and cereals is of imon of foreign meat and cereals is of im-ense benefit to the consuming class of Eu-pe. It must be met by the production articles which will not bear long storage or carriage, such as milk, fresh butter, early wheat, vegetables, hay, straw, potatoes and sugar beet, grass, farm draining,
and market gardening. All interests in land,
whether owner, occupier, or laborer, must
be disenthralled. The control of dead land
must be removed. The sale and transfer of
land must be simplified and cheapened. Intumbered and unwieldy estates will then be
broken up and subdivided to form numerous
mail properties. The drain of agricultural broken up and subdivided to form numerous small properties. The drain of agricultural labor and capital to the United States and Canada will alter the existing conditions of agricultural property in England. Our agriculture must adapt itself to the change, freely accepting the good it brings, and skillfully using the advantages which the greater proximity to the best market must always command.

THE STRIKING WEAVERS. e Darwin weavers intend to support the kburn weavers with a levy of three pence loom, even if put on half time. It is ght the strike will soon end.

The Standard in its leader says: "We believe the supposition that Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is disposed to recommend the renewal of the Peace Preservation act in Ireland to be entirely unfounded. So har as we are enabled to judge the Government intends to allow the Coercion act to juietly drop."

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 14.—A Berlin correspondent tays it is reported here that the English Cabnet is endeavoring to effect a European conternec to dispose of the points of the Berlin Freaty remaining in suspense.

AFGHANISTAN. LONDON, May 14.—A Cabul dispatch says:
"The Zurmat tribesmen have fortified Altinor Pass, and are holding it with 9,000 men

London, May 14.—William Lang, Jr., & o., lead manufacturers, Glasgow, have died, with liabilities estimated at £40,000.

THE COERCION ACT.

PRANCE.

PUBLIC MEETING BILL.

PARIS, May 13.—During the debate on the clause of the Public Meeting bill, entitling the Government's representative to dissolve any meeting the Chairman of which had tolerated appeals to revolt to armed demonstration, a coalition of the Extreme Left and Right nearly succeeded in Inflicting a defeat on the Ministry. Gambetta, President of the Chamber, saw that the dovernment was about to be put in the minority, and suggested the recommittal of the clause, which proposition was accepted by both sides.

LEMOINNE'S RES GNATION.

In his letter this morning, Saint Gerest, the Brussels correspondent of the Figaro, asserts that the real motive of John Lemoinne's resignation of the Brussels Mission was information conveyed to him that the Court and the Belgian aristocracy were preparing to give him a very undesirable reception, for having outraged, in his articles, royalty, religion, and the clerky.

THE SUBSIDIZED LYRIQUE.

M. Charles Lagoureaux, ex-orchestral of the Grand Opera, has just addressed a memorial to the Under Secretary of State for Fine Arts, demanding the revival of the subsidized Theorem Carlot of the Gainportant operas by French composers await production.

THE GAIETE MANAGER.

M. Rival de Rouvelle, manager of the Gaiete, writes to say that he had only gone to

M. Rival de Rouvelle, manager of the Gaiéte, writes to say that he had only gone to
Lyens to get money to pay his company, and
promises to return to-morrow. He resigns,
however, his position as manager.

A PATRON OF THE JESUITS.

It is stated that M. Reusse, the newly-elected Academician, owes his success to the fact
that he has become the counsel, defender,
and patron of the Jesuits. His "literary baggage," as they say in France, is of the most
modest description.

Eight editions of Zoia's "Soirées de Me-an" were soid in about a fortalght.

London, May 14.—A Paris correspondent says Premier Gladstone prefers not to open negotiations for a new commercial treaty until the new tariff law has been passed by the French Senate, in order to have a sure basis for the discussion. If Gladstone persists in this attitude it is feared Leon Say may resign the French Ambassadorship to England, which he only accepted for a short time, and solely for the purpose of this negotiation.

LONDON, May 14.—A Paris correspondent lelegraphs: "Serious rioting in connection with the strike occurred yesterday at Loubaix during which the sokliery charged the mob. Serious disturbances are apprehended."

GERMANY.

BENLAN AND THE LIBERALS.
BERLAN MAY 14.—The newspapers contain commenications on Bismarck's speech statement that he will willingly accept the help of the Liberals if they are ready to deny the contra party.

THE SOUTH SEA TRADING COMPANY.

The promoters of the South Sea Trading company hope to be able to reorganze it without Government aid, and stock to the mount of £150,000 will be offered for public

regarding reforms in administration would be introduced, but now it is announced that several other important proposals will be made by the Government, the most important being a bill by which the Government hopes to make some change in the May laws. Bismarck, in his speech in the Reichstag on Saturday last, expressed the conviction that the Church question is in the closest connection with all other political matters now under debate. It is therefore believed in many circles that the bill will be used to break up the alliance between the Particularists and Ultramontanes, but until now the Centre party have not given any signs that they are willing to accept the pacific offers of the Government. They will certainly regulate their proceedings on the instructions they will probably receive fom the Vatican.

instructions they will probably receive form the Vatican.

Dr. Majunks, former editor of the Ger-mania (newspaper) and present member of Parliament, has gone to Rome. He is said to be commissioned by his party to ask for orders on the subject.

THE ARMY. LONDON, May 14.—A Berlin dispatch says: When all the new formations, planned and worked out in their minutest details by the German War Ministry, are completed, the strength of the army will exceed 2,000,000

RUSSIA.

PREPARING FOR WAR. St. Petersburg, May 14.—The Government has ordered her fronclad Peter the Great to the Pacific, to be in readiness for the breaking out of hostilities between and China. The Peter the Great is the largest and most powerful vessel of the Russian ironclad navy. She was constructed in the harbor of Kronstadt, and launched in 1874, and re-sembles in design and construction the three great mastless turret ships of the British navy, more especially the Dreadnaught. She carries two turrets, with an armament of four thirty-five-ton guns made of Krupp

ernment does not look upon war with China as inevitable, some hope of a peaceable adjustment of the misunderstanding concerning the Kuldja treaty being based upon the possible good results of the conference between the Chinese Ambassador Tseng and the Government on the arrival here of the Ambassador a few weeks hence.

WAR VESSELS FOR THE PACIFIC.
To the Western Associated Press.
CRONSTADT, May 14.—the Russian Gov ernment contemplates sending the great iron-clad Peter the Great to the Pacific, and four other men-of-war for the Pacific are fitting out. RIPLEMEN.

St. Petersburg, May 14.—Four battalions of riflemen have been formed by conscrip-tion in Eastern Siberia. SUGGESTIVE. LONDON, May 14.—The St. Petersburg Golos says: "European concert is insufficient if it has no sanction to deal with the Porte. Words are useless; deeds are necessary."

WILL NOT JOIN CHINA. ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a telegram from Nagasaki stating that Japan has rejected the proposal of China to enter into an alliance against

ORLOFF. London, May 14.—A St. Petersburg dis-patch says: Prince Orloff has gone to Pari, to resume his duties as Ambassador.

AUSTRIA. THE POLITICAL MUDDLE. London, May 14.—A Vienna dispatch says: The Lower House of the Reichsrath has adourned. There will be new elections in the autumn. The so-called reconciliation of parties suggested by Count Taafe, President of the Council, has completely failed. The parties separated in great irritation.

ALBANIA. VIENNA, May 14 .- The statement that the

Albanians have proclaimed their independence is authoritatively contradicted. OBITUARY.

SANFORD E. CHURCH.

NEW YORK, May 14.-Chief-Justice Sanford E. Church died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence in Albion, N. Y., at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Judge Church has been one of the leading men in New York politics for nearly forty years. In fact, from the time when, as a young man, he was, in 1841, elected to the State Assembly, until the day of his death, he has been a leader in the Democratic party, and his influence has ex-tended and widened with advancing years Democratic party, and his innuence has extended and widened with advancing years until the young and struggling lawyer became a tried veteran and eminent jurist, whose name has been more than once mentioned as the possible nominee of his party for the Presidency. Judge Church was born in this State, April 18, 1815. He received an academical education, read law in office, and at the age of 36 was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat from a Republican district. In 1844 he entered into partnership with now Chief-Justice Noah Davis. In 1846 he ran for Congress, but was defeated. So, also, he was defeated for the State Senate, the Whig majority being too much for him. In 1850, however, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and reclected in 1852. In 1857 he was elected State Controller, and that was the last elective office but one held by him, though he was repeatedly a candidate. In 1868 his name was presented for the Presidency by Tilden, but Seymour was successful over him. In 1870 Mr. Church was elected Chief-Justice of this State, and held that office at the time of his death. He was spoken of last fall as a candidate for Governor, but events turned otherwise, and his name has not been mentioned politically since.

DEPOSIT, N. Y., May 14.—Charles Knapp tember of the Forty-first Congress, and Pres ident of the Deposit National Bank, died this morning, aged 83 years,

WILLIAM H. DELEHANTY. NEW YORK, May 14.—William H. Dele-nanty, the well-known song-and-dance man, died of hasty consumption last night in his home in this city, aged 33 years.

 JACOB PAINTER. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 14.—Jacob Painter, one of the pioneers in the iron business here, ied this morning, aged 80 years.

YANKTON, D. T., May 14.—Dr. Franklin Wixson, an old and respected resident, fell dead this forenoon at his residence.

CASUALTIES.

THE ATLANTA HORROR. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 14.—Another one of the unfortunate ladies burned in De Greve's Opera-House Wednesday afternoon, at the amateur matinee performance of "Paradise and the Peri," Mrs. Adelaide Hammond, died this morning, at half-past 13 o'clock. The funeral takes place to morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The funeral of Wiss Maggie Chapman this afternoon. ing at 10 o'clock. The funeral of Miss Maggie Chapman this afternoon who died yesterday afternoon, was one of the largest attended of any that ever-took place in the city. The commodious First Methodist Church would not contain all the people. Great sorrow pervades the entire community. Another one of the young ladies, Miss Magge Ellis, is not considered by her physician to be out of danger. He fears that ulceration may commence, as she has very high fever. The other victims are improving as rapidly as possible. Only two of the eight ladies in the dressing-room at the time the dresses caught fire escaped from the flames uninjured.

Special Dispetts to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ill., May 14.—A son of Patrick Toohill, living in Wilson Township, De Witt County, was probably fatally injured late yesterday afternoon by being thrown from a corn-planter by a runaway team. He was picked up in an insensible state, and medical aid summoned, but fears are entertained as to his recovery, he being injured internally it is thought.

THE RAILROADS

Excursion Trip Over the Illinois Central's Suburban Line.

The New Cars and Engine-The Fast Time to Be Made. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Gets In

Ahead of the Northwestern. Conference Between the Coal-Miners

and the Railroad Companies.

Election of Officers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road.

RAPID TRANSIT IN CHICAGO.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company gave an excursion yesterday to a number of the prominent citizens of Chicago and Hyde Park for the purpose of introducing their new suburban trains which will begin to make regular trips between Chicago and Grand Crossing Monday. Among those who participated in the averagion were Judge participated in the excursion were Judge Osborn, D. L. Shorey, J. R. Morgan, Paul Cornell, George Trumbull, G. M. Bogue, J. Y. Scammon, C. B. Nelson, N. P. Bouton, George M. Pullman, A. B. Pullman, A. G. Darwin, C. S. Waller, Ald. Burley, Ballard, Clarke, and Wickersham, Judge Van H. Higgins, H. N. Hibbard, Consider H. Wil-lett, L. D. Condee, H. R. Hobart, Mayor of Hyde Park, H. P. Pierce, G. L. Ford, Mr. Webster, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Foss, Trustees of Hyde Park, J. H. Taylor, John H. McAvoy, H. B. Black, W. Taylor, John H. McAvoy, H. B. Black, W. Lionel, Elliott, Thomas Hoyne, N. C. Perkins, George C. Williard, H. J. Goodrich, J. N. Jewett, W. H. King, John Morris, Herbert Ayer, A. G. Van Schaick, Ira Brown, James H. Bowen, J. Buckingham, C. Buckingham, Clarence Buckingham, J. W. Stewart, R. H. Forrester, Calvin De Wolf, the Rev. Dr. Burroughs. Of the Illinois Central officers who looked out for the comforts of the excursionists there were present B. F. Ayer, General Solicitor; E. T. Jeffrey, Superintendent; J. F. Tucker, Traffic Manager; J.

Ayer, General Solicitor; E. T., Jeffrey, Superintendent; J. F. Tucker, Traffic Manager; J.
C. Welling, Anditor; John Dunn, private
secretary to the President.

The train was made up of the six new suburban cars and the new "double-ender" engine. The start was made at precisely 10
o'clock from the Central Depot, the the
train went to the Pullman Car
shops, near Kensington, where a stop of some
fifteen minutes was made to give those present a chance to view the location of the proposed rigantic car-shops and the Allen Paper
Car-Wheel Works. It was generally agreed
that the location on the bank of Lake Calumet is about as fipe a one as could well have
been selected. The foundation for the Allen
Paper Car-Wheel Works are already put in.
From this point the train went to Kensington, where a lunch was served on the cars,
which proved a most interesting feature of
the excursion. After lunch the train went
about two miles further south, to J. H.
Bowen's place, and then the return trip commenced. On this trip the valves of
the new and novel engine were
opened to show what speed she could
make. The trip from Kensington to
the Central Depot was made in thirty-two
minutes, including five stops. At one time
the train ran at a speed of about fifty miles
an hour, and yet the cars rode as steadily as
if they were moving at a speed of five miles
an hour, and yet the cars rode as steadily as
if they were moving at a speed of five miles
an hour, and yet the cars rode has steadily as
if they were moving at a speed of five miles
an hour, and yet the cars rode has steadily as
if they were moving at a speed of five miles
an hour, and yet the cars rode has steadily as
if they were moving at a speed of five miles
an hour, and yet the cars rode has steadily as
if they were moving the stops.

The locomotive is what is technically
known as a "double-ender,"—that is, it has
a headlight and pllot at each end, and can
run equally well in either direction without
being turned. Its cylinders are fifteen inches
diameter and twen

holds 1,300 gallons of water and 3,000 pounds of coal. The end of the engine at which the tank is placed rest upon a four-wheel truck. It will thus be seen that the engine and tender are practically one, instead of being of separate construction as is usually the case. The engine is equipped with the Westinghouse automatic air-brake, and the boiler is supplied with water by two injectors, instead of by pumps, which are dispensed with entirely. The object in getting such an engine for the suburban business is to do away with the necessity of turning her at each end of the run. Such work has consumed a great deal of time unnecessarily, and also involved the expense of running from the passenger depot to Weldon Station, where the engine-house and shops are located. The engine weight thirty-one tons, rad presents a very handsome appearance. It was built by the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J.

The cars are similar in general plan to those in use on the Metropolitan Elevated Railway in New York. They are eight feet six inches wide and thirty-nine feet four inches long, and weigh a little less than fourteen fons. The seating capacity is for forty-six passengers. Eight seats in the centre of the car are placed transversely as in ordinary passenger-coaches. The other seats run longitudinally on each side of the car as in street-cars. The seats are wide and comfortable, being covered with woven rattan. The general inside finish is oak and mahogany. The ceiling is handsomely finished with oak veneers, trimmed with suitable moldings, and ornamented by highly tasteful scroll-work and designs of different kinds. These beautiful ceilings were manufactured by the Pullman Palace-Car Company. The Miller platform and coupler and the Westinghouse automatic air-brake are used on the cars, and the heating is done by Baker hot-water heaters, which afford a uniform and pleasant heat in the coldest weather. The exterior of the cars also presents a pleasing appearance. They are painted a bright yellow, which is exclusively fo

A GAME OF EUCHRE.

The managers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company have just played a very neat trick upon the Northwestern Railroad managers. The two roads have been contending for some time past for the possession of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Mianesota Railroad. This road runs along the bank of the Mississippi River, from Clinton to La Crosse, and intersects both the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northwestern at several important points. Owing to the competition, the owners of the road asked pretty steep figures, which both companies were reflectant to pay, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul apparently withdrew from the contest. The Northwestern then renewed negotiations for a lease or purchase of the line, and the President and General Manager of their road made a trip of inspection over the line for the purpose of coming to a final conclusion. The Milwaukee Scatinel is authority for

the statement that the Northwestern man agers, in order to make that trip, applied to the Milwaukee & St. Paul managers for a the road be forty-five miles are now in operation. It is said that this road will be built in the interest of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company, in order to control the wheat shipments from the Wabash Valley and the adjoining territory east. The Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis is the same pass for their private car over the road between La Crosse and the Wisconsin Valler Railroad at Tomah. The latter road is owned by the same parties as the Chicago. Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota, and wanch tuded in the negotiations. Their western officials also telegraphed to the Wisconsin Valley officials to arrange for them on that line. By their astonishing them on that line. By their astonishing them on their astonishing them on the property of the feature of the line at Milwaukee. They saw at once that they had been besten and returned to Chicago. The Northwestern officials claim to be satisfied with the turn affairs have taken, and say the Milwaukee. St. Paul is welcome to the victory, as they would not have the properties at the price that Company palf for them. The loss of these roads to the Northwestern, however, is unpleasant, as it had a traffic arragement with them, and they proved good feeders. The following special dispatch to The Thintows throws still further light upon the important transactions, and shows the value of these roads to the Milwaukee & St. Paul. Allows of the condition of the month of the month of the month of the wisconsin Valley Roads were being sought for by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, with its leases and proprietary roads, has now in round numbers over 3000 miles of road. Late rumors from the East state that the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota and the Wisconsin Valley Roads were being sought for by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad not intended for publication, that there is truth in the statement, and further, that this great corporation will also absort, in addition to the above mentioned roads, a standard gauge branch of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Road, the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Road, the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota, running up the urchard of the servention of the chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to the chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Road, the chicago & Tom, the construction of the sev ville, New Albany & St. Louis is the same road that was recently reported bought by the Chesapeake & Ohio. The Louisville & Cincinnati Short-Line people are anxious to build this air-line, as it will give them a better connection, because it is shorter than is now enjoyed via the Ohio & Mississippi from Cincinnati and Louisville to St. Louis. If this syndicate completes the road, the Chesapeake & Ohio will, when it reaches Mount Sterling, he without further connection of its own in the direction of Louisville. The matter is being discussed by the Board of Trade people, and promises to take early shape, especially as the Louisville, Cincinnati & St. Louis Company has promised substantial aid, and the gentlemen who have already agreed to go into the syndicate are among the wealthlest capitalists in Kentucky.

PASSENGER AGENTS. The Western Association of General Ticket and Rassenger Agents has just adopted the following important amendment to its by-

and Massenger Agents has just adopted the following important amendment to its by-laws:

At each regular meeting of this Association a committee of three (3) shall be elected by bellot, who shall act as a Board of Arbitration to settle all differences and misunderstandings which may arise among members of this Association. In carrying out resolutions and agreements which may be adopted by the Association. Any member feeling aggrieved or having complaints against a competitor, must first refer the subject of complaint to such Board for its action before any retaliation shall be permitted. This Board shall bold a meeting and decide upon such matters of complaint within three days of the receipt of same by their Chairman or Secretary, and their action shall decide the matter until the next regular meeting of the Association. Any member refusing to abide by the decision of this Board shall be arraigned before the Association at the next regular meeting; and if the decision of the Board is confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Association, such member still refusing to comply with the decision of the Association, such member still refusing to comply whereinafter be provided. This Board shall be compelled to submit to such penalties as may hereinafter be provided. This Board shall set upon questions concerning the violations of rates and rules governing passenger traffic purely, only when such matters are referred to the arbitrator, as provided for hereinafter. For any passenger or passengers so compaints of violation of agreement as to rates or procurement of passengers to be made to the Arbitration. Committee. The complaints road to the Arbitration to name a General Passenger or Ticket Agent, and the decision of these two to be final. If they shall fail to agree they shall add to their number a third General Passenger or Ticket Agent, and the decision shall be final. Should the offending road neglect or refuse to name their arbitrator, then the case shall be acted upon by the Board of Arbitration, and its decision

GRANTING AID.

western Road belt said, they have no disposi-tion to play the part of Shylock and extract blood-money, but only require enough aid to secure the right of way. The North-western managers have been very generous in their offers to the people along the pro-posed route of the narrow-gauge from Mont-ford to Madison, and they will doubtless fol-low the same generous policy along the pro-posed standard-gauge route from Madison to Milwaukee.

THE COAL-SHIPPERS.

A conference of coal-miners and railroad men was held at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon for the purpose of talking over a proposition to maintain the present price of

soft coal. There were present J. C. McMullin, of the St. Louis & Alton; T. D. Gault, Pekin & Sothwestern; Robert Forsyth, Chl-

BIG RAILROAD SCHEME. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TOPEKA, Kas., May 14.—The stockholders

TOPEKA, Kas., May 14.—The stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, who have been holding their annual session in this city since Tuesday, completed their labors to-day. The Hon. Thomas Nickerson, of Boston, declined a reflection as President on account of falling health, and Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge was elected to that position unanimously. Mr. Coolidge is one of the heaviest stockholders in the Company, and is also a large stockholder in the Chicago, Burlington & Oulney. It is claimed

L., N. A. & ST. L.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LOUISVILLE, Kv., May 14.—It is reported that a syndicate has been formed here to purchase and complete the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Air-Line Railway from this point to Evansville and St. Louis. A

AMUSEMENTS.

The facts in the case, as stated by Mr. Dalziel.

one of the heaviest stockholders in the Company, and is also a large stockholder in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. It is claimed that this will place the Santa Fé Road in direct antagonism with the Gould roads, but the officials disclaim any intention of that sort, preferring to take its proper share of traffic and give business to all the different roads leading east from the Missouri River. The complete list of Directors and officers is as follows: Directors, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Boston, Mass.; Alden Speare, Boston; J. T. Burl, Boston; B. P. Cheney, Boston; J. C. Paine, Boston; S. L. Thorndyke, Boston; J. C. Paine, Boston; S. L. Thorndyke, Boston; J. K. Swell Mason, Walpole, N. H.; S. A. Kent, Chicago, Ill.; C. K. Holliday, Topeka, Kas.; B. F. Stringfellow, Atchison, Kas.; L. Levery, Emporia, Kas. After, the Directors elected the following officers: President and General Manager, William B. Strong; Secretary and Treasurer, E. Wilder; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, G. L. Goodwin; General Auditor, J. P. Whitehead; Anditor, E. Young; Controller, S. Lathrop Thorndyke; Land Commissioner, A. S. Johnson, The same general officers were chosen for the New Mexico & Southern Pacific Company, the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Company, and the Kansas City, Emporia & Southern Company, with the substitution of local Directors at the different points named. All these are extensions of the Santa Fé Boad. Arrangements were perfected for extending the line through Arizons to the Coast and to Guyamas, Mexico.

The people of Milwaukee held a meeting a day or two ago for the purpose of considering the preposition of the Northwestern Railroad Company to construct a new line from Milwaukee to Madison if the Milwaukee people would donate the right of way through Milwaukee County. An effort was through Milwaukee County. An effort was made to get the county to donate the amount necessary for that purpose, but Mr. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, killed the project by a little speech in which he stated that it was a queer thing for a corporation worth \$80,000,000 to ask so paltry a favor from Milwaukee, which it had so bitterly fought for so many years. The St. Paul Road, he said, paid \$2,000,000 for the right of way into Chicago. As one of the Commissioners of Public Debt of Milwaukee he was opposed to the city granting aid. If it was done at all it should be done by private subscription. The talk about extending sympathy to the Northwestern was too thin; sympathy could not buy the right of way. It was money they wanted.

Thereupon it was decided to raise \$100,000 with which to purchase the right of way, and a committee for that purpose was appointed. The people of Milwaukee seem to be very enthusiastic in favor of the new road, but it remains to be seen whether the amount can be raised with the influence of the Milwaukee & St. Paul against the scheme.

The new Illinois Central bridge across the main branch of the Chicago River just east of Elevator B has been completed and will of Elevator B has been completed and will be formally opened in the presence of the city authorities to-day. A train containing the city authorities and railroad officials will be run across the bridge at 12 m. to-day from the Central Depot to the Peshtigo lumber-yards on the north side of the river, where a collation will be served to the hungry and thirsty City Fathers.

The bridge is similar in construction and design to the North western bridge just south of Kinzle street, and is to be used for freight trains only. It is believed that the bridge will greatly improve the property on the Lake Shore north of the main branch, as the trains from the South Side could not reach that section heretofore, and the owners of the docks and yards had to depend entirely on the Northwestern, which is the only line that ran its tracks there.

lin, of the St. Louis & Alton; T. D. Gault, Pekin & Sothwestern; Robert Forsyth, Chicago & Eastern Hilinois; John W. Pardee, Fountain Coal Company, Covington, Ind.; Miner T. Ames, Minonk Coal Company; T. Ferguson, Gould Ridge Coal Company; T. Ferguson, Gould Ridge Coal Company; F. Plumb, Coal Run Coal Company; F. Plumb, Coal Chy, Ilt.; S. W. Phaips, Covington, Ind.; John Kangley, Streator; and Messrs. Swett, Pratt, and Whittoomb, of the Wilmington Coal Company. Mr. A. L. Swett was elected Chairman, and T. S. Mige, Secretary. Usually coal goes down in the spring, but, as there has been an advance in miners' wages and in freights, it is proposed by some of the producers to keep the price of coal at the prevalling price,—35 per ton delivered by teams for steam purposes and \$250 a ton on cars. It is said that the increase in wages alone is equivalent to 32½ cents a ton. The railroad men are interested, because if the price is lowered they will not get as much freight. So, of course, they favored the maintenance of the present rate. The real object was to secure unanimity among the coal men,—to prevent them from cutting one another's throats. Two hours' talk failed to bring about a result, and another meeting is therefore to be held this morning. ARREST OF FRED WARDE AND FRANK PIERCE.

There were two performances at Hooley's last night,—one in front of the theatre, between Mr. Fred Burt, Mr. Herne's agent; and the other inside the theatre, where the performance of "Oaken Hearts" was given by a company shorn of some of its chief attractions. When the curtain rose, Mr. Dalziel, manager, obtained the ear of the house, and stated that, as a result of some litigation which had been going on in St. Louis, Mr. Fred Warde and Mr. Frank Pierce were about to start for St. Louis, in the custody of a Deputy United States Marshal, while Miss Lingard, for a somewhat similar reason, would be unable to appear. The audience good-naturedly applauded the statement, and the play went on. Not only that, but it will also be repeated to-night, notwithstanding this annoying

cocurrence.

The facts in the case, as stated by Mr. Dalziel, are substantially as follows: Some little time ago, ho, with Miss Lingard, and the other members of the "Oaken Hearts" company, went to St. Louis to play an engagement of some weeks at Pope's Theatre. No sooner had they opened than suit was commenced against then for infringing the rights of Herne's "Hearts of Oak" party. The case was thrown into the United States Court, and the Dalziel company continued to play the piece, pending the trial of the case, which was set for the coming term of the United States Court in September. In the meanwhile, however, the Dalziel party were charged with contempt of court for continuing to play the piece, and summonses were issued for Dalziel, Miss Lingard, and Pope, the St. Louis manager. The case came up before Judge Adams and was decided against the plaintiffs, the court holding that not only had the defendants a right to the scenery and accessories of the piece, but that they were also entitled to use the adaptation of "The Mariner's Compass," the play from which, as everybody knows, both "The Hearts of Oak" and "Oaken Hearts" were taken. Towards the end of the week Mr. Burt, Herne's agent, started in to take depositions before Mr. A. Selby, Master in Chancery in the United States Court for the State of Missouri, and Miss Lingard, Fred Warde, Frank Pierce and others were summoned to give their testimony in the matter. Miss Lingard, bowever, in replying to one question which was put to her, succeeded in taking up about the entire time of the Court from last Friday morning until Saturday night, which necessarily postponed the taking of the testimony to be given by Warde and Pierce until 10 o'clock Monday morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

The company, however, had to open at Hooley's Monday night. The company, arrived House summer and the management of the summer train came Fred Burt, agent for the said Mr. Dalziel, he made many attempts to enjoin the production of the piece, "Oaken Hearts," in this city

the Master this morning to answer for their injurities.

The defendants, and Mr. Dalziel in particular, ciaim that this proceeding is merely an attempt to stop the performence of "Oaken Hearts" in this city, as the plaintiffs have discovered that they cannot accomplish their object by any other measures.

Shortly after the removal of Warde and Pierce, there was quite an exciting scene in front of the theatre. Mr. Burt, who, according to the defendants, is better known in Portland, Ore., than he is in this city, met Mr. Hooley in front of the theatre, and a very lively interview ensued between the agent and the manager. It is said that Richard used language which in other days would have been punished by a fine, for it was so strong that it drove the agent from the field.

Notwithstanding these mishaps, "Oaken Hearts" will remain on the boards, and all the parts in the cast will be well filled.

THE PICKWICK TRIAL.

What had been advertised as a "brilliant legal tourney" for the benefit of the Illinois Indus-trial School for Girls and the Chicago Homeopathic Dispensary came off iast even-ing at Central Music-Hall, when a number ing at Central Music-Hall, when a number of ladies and gentlemen, whose intentions were most praiseworthy, but whose execution fell somewhat short of the promise contained in the advertisement, attempted to give the well-known trial scene from "Pickwick." The attendance was rather light and the performance hardly up to the usual run of amateur undertakings. ance was rather light and the performance hardly up to the usual run of amateur undertakings. For some reason or other the Blaney Quartet failed to appear in the introductory part, and the audience was entertained instead with a solo by Mr. G. A. Knorr. Miss Calile Vineyard followed with a recitation of "Gabriel Grub." If Miss Vineyard had stopped there, instead of responding to a double encore and giving what to the scoffers appeared much more fike an imitation of Billy Emerson than anything else there would have been less room for the judicious to grieve. The trial scene failed to go off with that smoothness or freedom from tediousness that might have been expected. The Court and the learned counsel were gotten up in the correct attire, as were also some of the other characters, though in a number of cases either no attention whatever was paid to the matter of costume, or the prevalent ideas on the subject were openly and boildy disregarded. The pompous Justice Starleigh found a fair representative in W. E. Mason, and the Rev. James Kay Applebee gave something of the true flavor of Sergant Busfuz. Judge Wallace was a rather indifferent Sergant Sunbbin, but Robert Hervey entered with a spirit of appreciation into the character of the deliberate and punctilious Phunkey. Wallace Heckman, with some improvement in his attire, would have made a fair representative of the alleged destroyer of Mrs. Bardell's domestic peace. That sorrowing lady was represented by Miss Amella Bliss, and her

Phankey. Wallace Heckman, with some improvement in his attire, would have made a fair representative of the alleged destroyer of Mrs. Bandell's domestic peace. That sorrowing lady was represented by Miss Amelia Bliss, and her two tearful companions—the Saunders and the Chuppins—by Miss Libble Kennedy and Miss Laura Randall, who speedily wan the house over to them. Herbert Johnson made a tolerable Mr. Winkte in all but the make-up, which lapped over into the absurd. R. S. Tuthili and C. H. Willett are too much absorbed in the Grant boilt at present to attend to much else, and the characters of Dodson and Frog were less of a feature than they might have been under more favorable circumstances. J. V. Streamer caught some glimpees of the true character of Sam Weller, but spoiled what little favorable impression he did make by the introduction of an absurd modern gag into the part, as he made his exit from the witness, stand. The majority of the advertised burristers and jurors were conspicuous by their absence. The jury was made up of celebrated characters in the great novelist's works, some in costume and others in their ordinary daily attire. Stephen A. Douglas didn't fill the generally-received idea of Nicholas Nickleby, nor Judge Booth that of Dick Sucueller, though F. H. Collice endeavored to be jolly, as Mark Tapley, and the young man who created so much fun as the Fat Boy in the Author's Carnival made his reappearance as a juror, much to the amusement of the audience. The local allusions gratted on the text were catching, but not particularly brilliant. They proved mostly from Burjus, who, in reproving Winkle for attempting to explain his unfortunate admissions, reminded him that they were not in a Cook County political convention. In arvaing his motion for a new trial, Burjus also worked in an aliusion to the bigam's Davis and the limbo into which the blaine and washburne men were trying to put the Grant boom. In deciding that it would be heard this evening, when the entertainment will be repeated.

CALIFORNIA. The Hanford Land Fight-Determinaagent of the railroad company, who accom-panied United States Marshal Poole on his trip to Hanford, states to-day that, after the shoot-ing had taken place, the settlers who had not fallen in the fight having drawn off some distance, Crow came to his buggy panting with his exertions, and leaned over a wheel,

with his exertions, and leaned over a wheel, saying in response to inquiries that he was unhurt. Near by a boy was giving vent to his grief over the body of one of the killed, and one of the settlers, coming up to him, said, "This is more than we bargained for." "Then," said Crow, "why did, you commence firing?" "We did not," said the settler. "You began it yourself." Crow then moved away, and the settlers, having rallied, followed him until he was finally shot down. The railroad authorities are now in consultation as to the next move, but no conclusion is yet reached. They will be guided strictly by the law in the case.

The Bulletin this evening publishes a copy of written documents which the Hanford settlers presented Marshal Poole immediately after the shooting occurred. It promises that the settlers are not able to present their equity so quickly as their opponents can complete a process for ejectment, and closes as follows: "Three cases have been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and we are determined to submit to no ejectment until said cases are decided. We present the following facts: First, these lands were never granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; second, we have certain equities that must be respected and shall be respected; third, the patents they hold to our lands were acquired by misrepresentation and fraud, and we, as American citzens, cannot and will not respect them without investigation by our Government; fourth, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has not compiled with its contract, both with our people and with our Government; fourth, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has not compiled with its contract, both with our people and with our Government; fourth, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has not compiled with its contract, both with our people and on several speeches were made and resolutions adopted. The principal speaker was Maj. F. J. McCurdy, an influential officer of the Settlers' League, who advised a legal and conservative course. The following me

The settlers appear jubilant over the fact that the Government will not use an armed force to enforce civil processes, and that the fight is to be left to the railroad and settlers alone. Telegraphic and railroad communications have been resumed. The first train arrived in Hanford at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and nearly the whole male portion of

DECORATION DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 14.—Arrangements were completed to-day for the joint observance of Decoration Day Saturday, May 29, by the citizens of Davenport, Ia., and Moline and Rock Island, Ill., at the National Cemetery at the Rock Island arsenal. The Hom. Rimery A. Storm, of Chicago, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration. Gen. Grant and other prominents have been invited to be present. The officers of the day are John N. Rogers, Davenport, President: W. G. Morris, Moline, Marshal; and the Rev. J. R. Miller, Rock Island, Chaplain.

UNKNOWN INFLUENCES. THE GREAT MYSTERY.

And the Effect Its Certain Approach Has Upen Our Lives and Happiness.

How Existence is Proven to Be Far More Mysterious than Death.

and Disease a More Important Fact to Us All than Either.

Truths for Scientists-Good News for All.

There are very many things passing on around us each day which are shrouded in mystery and cannot be accounted for. The wonderful power in the atmosphere and the changes it constantly indergoes; the various acts of electricity; the induscree of matter upon mind and mind upon undergoes; the various acts of electricity; the influence of matter upon mind and mind upon matter are all unaccountable and yet actual facts. Nor is this wonder lessened when we look into the human organization. The mysterious influences which cause life, which inspire thought, and thus guide the world's affairs, as all great facts, but cannot be accounted for. In the midst of so much mystery we naturally feel a sense of swe. We wonder if some small portion of the human machinery should set out of order, what the result would be, and we feat disaster from the powers we cannot comprehend. It is natural we should do so. It is reasonable we should wonder what would become of us if the delicate machinery of the brain should get broken. It is natural we should set broken. It is natural we should set broken. It is natural work to be some dissolved. Unfortunately this question does not arise so often as it should, for there are few persons who do not have either a diseased liver or disordered kidneys. Startling as the fact may seem, it is none the less true. We do not realist the presence of disease in these delicate members, because they seldom have any pain, and this renders it all the more dangerous. It seems strange that while so much is done for other parts of the body, so little should be provided for the help of these two great organs. They are dependent on each other, and one is seldom well when the other is out of order. For this reason the great power and value of the mastrenge that while so much is done for other parts of the body, so little should be provided for the help of these two great organs. They are dependent on each other, and one is seldom well when the other is out of order. For this reason the great power and value of the mastrengthen both. It puts them in a heality condition when otherwise they would become inflamed. It gives a pleasing tonic to the entire system and harmonizes all the parts. Druggies for thus obtaining the benefits are brought near to every one. It will solve the mystery of

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS



RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 13, 1873—15 Rue de la Paiz.—A Mr. E. L.

fifty-three years old, had been a widower tweaty-freyears, nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty
years, nervous temperament; had one to year year

partyrus doublitts and come. and for temperament.

days. 115 in six weeks, 100 between two and the months, 50 between five and six months, 1 in all months.

Medicine de la Hospital Charlip, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

VANSCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, III., Wholesale Agents for the Drug Tradi

Pearls of Strength THE

PHYSIOLOGICAL Specific Cure HEADACHE, OF THE Organic System.

DEBILITY. Ouring Impotency, Sterility, Neural-gia and Pulmonary Affections; and all diseases following Self-Abuse, or Overwork. Pamphiets malled free. Price, 51 per box: 6 for 55; or sent by mail prepaid.
THE SPECIFIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors.
Chicago, Ill.
For Sale by all Druggists.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,

92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. Western General Agents.

IMPORTANT TO THE FAIR SEX



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Cures corrhea, Painful Menstrustion, Uncertain, Or Diseases, all diseases known as Famile West Used in England for years as a Periodical and lating Pill. Soid by all Druggists everywhere. \$1.00 per box, or six boxes for \$6.00. Sent by mail of postage, securely sealed.

OMNIBUS LINE,

To and From Waldheim and

Forest Home Cemeteries.

The same start at precisely 10 a, m. from south side of Sperman House, and leave the Cemeteries at 6p. m. Tickets can be procured at the Waldheim Office, in J. Buehler's Bank, 78 Fifth-av. GRAY'S MEDICINES Nervous Debility--- Gray's Spe



SPORT Luck

Wercester Bernati by C

Another Day of E SALE

Sherry Leading Their opponents great good luck

one to handle, let. decide the game played in his h curves held the h ing nine down to year. Rowe ba throw to second, tion noted above, no runs to their six innings it loo the Chicagos we first complete co third on a wild cision of doubte fumble of his e ting out in order i his for his bas Quest's failure very accurate throon Force's out, a pitch, the ball string off. This, how

visitor was permitt so effective was Go perfect his suppo-strike out, and fu pression he produ-games. After Es-third, no Buffalor eighth eventing eighth, excepting of fumble by Burns is the eighth made a ond by Crowley, two to win, thalf of the nint their strongest struck out, R to Kelly, and Wall lunges resulting in Crane's error for marked, whereby

Anson, and they knocked a swift. Horaung just man run, but which he Dalrymple and Ghaving stolen second owin but was left by ninth linning yields base for Chicago, a bianked a lucky gr 2 to J. It is gratif, marked improvem Buffalo team on the looks much better

Chicago.
Dairymple, l. f...
Gore, c. f.
Williamson, 3 b...
Anson, 1 b...
Kelly, r. f.
Goldsmith, p.

Flint. c. Burns. s. s. Quest, 2 b.... Total Bufalo. Crowley, r. f Rowe, c Richardson, 3 b... Walker, 1 b...... Hornung, l. f.....

CLEVELA

Special Dispatch
CINCINNATI, O.,
won the game toteam all round. The state of the stat

Plating errors fas hite Cincina Two base hit — Sm Home run—Gillie First base on el ands, 2. First base on balls Left on bases—Cir Struck out—Leonara. 2.

SPORTING EVENTS.

TERY.

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DRATIVE

Strength

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Neural-ne; and buse, or ed free. nail prepaid. oprictors,

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Cures Lou-ion, Ovarian Weakness al and Regu-here. Price, by mail free NE CO., it, Micha-ited States.

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HARIES, te,Cagos,Gold

Luck Was a Feature on Both Sides.

Wereester Beaten by Boston, Cincinnati by Cleveland, and Troy by Providence.

Chicago Wins a Game in Which

Another Day of Fast Work in the McCormick Hall Six-Day Walking-BLAS BO Match. BATH DE

Sherry Leading Olmstead Slightly, with Campana a Good Third-Lexington Races.

BASE-BALL. cricago vs. BUFFALO.

comething like 1,000 people saw the Chicos get a game by a very small majority ind great good luck yesterday afternoon. Their opponents, the Buffalos, were also in great good luck to get a run at all, but, having obtained that lead, they were unfortunate in having a single muffed fly, albeit a hard one to handle, let in two unearned runs and decide the game against them. Poorman, the regular pitcher of the visiting team, was played in his home position, and his swift curves held the heavy batsmen of the opposing nine down to a smaller number of hits than any pitcher has succeeded in doing this year. Rowe backed him up extremely well, his only error in the game being a poor throw to second. With but the single excep-tion noted above, the Buffalo errors yielded no runs to their opponents, and for five or six innings it looked very much as though the Chicagos were about to receive their st complete coat of whitewash for the sean. Dalrymple, the first man at bat, was given third on a wild pitch was given out by a de-cision of doubtful correctness. In the same inning Williamson reached first on Crane's fumble of his easy grounder, but Anson tell a yictim to a fine fly-catch by Richardson, and a blank was the consequence. After getting out in order in the first inning, and losing their first striker in the second, Hornung ing their first striker in the second, Hornung hit for his base, and reached second on Quest's failure to handle properly Flint's very accurate throw. He was taken to third on Force's out, and came home on a wild pitch, the ball striking Flint's foot and glancing off. This, however, was the last time a visitor was permitted to cross the home plate, so effective was Goldsmith's delivery, and so perfect his support. He made nine men strike out, and fully clinched the fine impression he produced in the two preceding games. After Esterbrooke's single in the third, no Buffalonfan saw first hase till the eighth, excepting Crowley, who made it on a

pression he produced in the two preceding games. After Esterbrooke's single in the third, no Buffalonfan saw first base till the eighth, excepting Crowley, who made it on a fumble by Burns in the sixth. Poorman in the eighth made a hit, but was forced at second by Crowley. With one run to tie and two to win, the visitors in the last half of the ninth inning had three of their strongest men at bat, but Rowe struck out, Richardson sent a fly to Kelly, and Walker, after several furious lunges resulting in nothing but fouls, gave Dairymple an easy catch. On the Chicago side the batting was weak throughout. Though Kelly earned his base in the second mining and cleverly stole second, the next three strikers went out in order and left him there. In the fifth Burns hit safely after one man was out, but Quest and Dairymple could do nothing for him, and he got no further than first base. In the ninth Williamson was a second time indebted to Crane's suror for his base, his easy fly being maried, whereby he reached second, and was advanced to third on Anson's out at first. Kelly failed to no anything for his side, and Williamson stald at third. A muffed fly by Richardson in the seventh gave Goldsmith a life but Flint hit to Crane, who touched out Goldse on the line and cut off Flint by a quick throw to Walker. The decision as to Goldsmith being touched was a very doubtful one, but nobody grumbled. The cighth began with Quest sending Crowleys a fly, followed by clean singles by both Dairymple and Gore, who held first and second respectively when Williamson flew out to Esterbrooke, Dairymple making third on the fly, followed by clean singles by both Dalrymple and Gore, who held first and second
respectively when Williamson flew out to
Esterbrooke, Dalrymple making third on the
play. Now the hopes of Chicago centered in
Anson, and they were not misplaced, for he
knocked a swift liner to left field which
Hernung inst managed to reach after a hard
run, but which he was unable to hold, and
Dalrymple and Gore got home, the latter
having stolen second. Anson successfully
stole second owing to Rowe's poor throw,
but was left by Kelly's striking out. The
ninth inning yielded not so much as first
base for Chicago, and when Buffalo had been
bianked a lucky game was won by a sogre of
2 to 1. It is gratifying to be able to record a
marked improvement in the behavior of the
Buffalo team on the field. They will find it
looks much better and accomplishes just as
much to accept the fortunes of the same
without grunoling. The third and last of
the Chicago-Buffalo games of the first series
takes place this afternoon.

CLEVELAND—CINCINNATI.

Grecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Grecinsati. O. May 14—The Clevelands won the game to-day, outplaying the home team all round. Though White was hit hard at times, it was mostly done after the chances were given to put the side out. The Cincinnais could do little with McCormick. Harry Wheeler, of last year's Cincinnatis, played temporarily for the Clevelands in left-field, Glassfock being absent at his mother's sick bed, and Kennedy's sore thumb preventing him from playing. Wheeler did well all round, and did not weaken the visitors. The fincinnatis' errors were very costly, six of

round, and did not weaken the visitors. The Cincinnatis' errors were very costly, six of the legal to costing all the runs. About 1,000 Fare present.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Clevelands. 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1-8

Cincinnatis. 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3

Thelding errors—Cincinnatis. 8: Clevelands. 3.

Base hus—Cincinnatis, 5; Clevelands, 18.

Two-base bit—Smith.

Home run—Gilligan.

First base on errors—Cincinnatis, 1; Clevelands, 2.

First base on balls—Leonard, 1.

Lett on bases—Cincinnatis, 3; Clevelands, 8.

Struck out—Leonard, 2: Carpenter, 2: Gillian, 2.

Balls called—On White, 79; on McCormick, 103.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14.—Providence, Barrisone, Md., May 14.—Boston, 6; Wor-cater, 5.
Barrisone, Md., May 14.—Baltimore, 2; Albay, 4.

Barring accident, it looks as if Sherry was bound to win the six days' walk at McCornick Hall which comes to an end to night, as he was three miles ahead of Olmstead at the finish last with and along the days'

work feeling strong and hearty. The start-

ers yesterday morning were Olmstead, Sherry, Crowley, Campana, Crossland, The Unknown, Caustin, and Hefferman. Little Crowley came out very sore in his right leg,—the one with which he had so much trouble Thursday,—but when the word was given he started away with the rest, although it was evident that every step caused him intense pain. After limping along for two hours he saw that his chances of being among the first four to-night were too slim to bear figuring on, and pulled out of the race. He had the good will of the nudience from the start on Monday until he pulled out of the race, and his performance up to Wednesday night was a most extraordinary one, he beating all previous records for three days, while Olmstead did the same for one, two, and three days, and last night went to bed with the best performance on record for five days to his credit. Thus it will be seen that the race has not only been an interesting, but also an exceedingly fast one, and those who have thus far missed witnessing it should be on hand to-night at the finish.

Olmstead went away at a good clip resterday norming, and reduced Sherry's abort lead somewhat, but in the afternoon he spurted too much, and, for the finish time in the race, his stomach went wrong. After that Sherry's work was comparatively easy, and by o'clock to the evening he had opened up a three-mile gap, and took things as he liked from that time until use finish. The other did the best they could during the day, but hear relative positions were unchanged, Campana being third, Crossland fourth, The Unknown fifth, Canstin sixth, and Hefferman seventh. The latter has no possible chance of winning a prize unless some one of the men now ahead of him is compelled to withdraw this merting and the series of the

COLDWATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

COLDWATER. Mich., May 14.—The races today were well attended. In the 2:19 class
Elsie Good won in three straight heats, beating Charlie Ford quite handily. Time, 2:28,
4:28, 2:20. Ford probably was not quite himself, but Elsie had something to spare. In
the 4-year-old race Josephine was 1nst, Harvey second, Yellow Hammer third, and Gertie fourth. No time, but private parties say
the best time was 2:49%.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—There is now

Washington, D. C., May 14.—There is now no doubt that the Courtney-Hanlan race will take place. One of Courtney's backers says that he is convinced that when he steps into his shell he will do it with a determination to carry off the prize. The carsmen are much admired for their physical appearance. Courtney to day said that Hanlan was an extraordinary man, but that he was not afraid of him or of Riley. Both carsmen are hard at work at their practice, and both are making friends fast. Great preparations are being made for the race, and the city is already filling up.

IMMIGRATION.

IMMIGRATION.

New York, May 14.—The Emigration Commissioners are preparing for the State Department at Washington a statement conerning the arrival here of sixteen Bavarian

cerning the arrival here of sixteen Bavarian families, numbering eighty persons. Upon landing, they had little ciothing, no money, and no friends. Investigation showed that their passage had been paid by the Bavarian Government, to relieve the home authorities of their further support. The men are mainly agricultural hands, and but few are artisans. They say they were actually starving at their homes in the Spessart Mountains, and hope they will not be returned.

When the distress became serious in Ireland, Robert A. Johnston, of the firm of J. & C. Johnston, organized the Fermanagh Kelief Association, and collected over \$7,000. Yesterday 100 emigrants from Fermanagh County, whose passage had been paid by the Association, arrived here. The whole party are young men and women, the latter numbering seventy-five, and before aundown three-fourths of them had found situations or were on their way to friends in the West. The remainder will be taken care of by the Association until provided with work. Another installment is on the way.

FAILURE.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Mason Citty, Ill., May 14.— The failure of Wakemann. Freeman & Co., the largest retail dealers in dry goods and groceries in this city, has created intense excitement. Liabilities, \$25,000; assets, \$17,000. The heaviest creditors are Chicago and New York firms, and are unsecured. The assets, it is believed, will be sufficient to liquidate the home indebtedness, which have been secured by judgment confessions.

THE METHODISTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the General Conference at Cincinnati.

Election of Editors of the Church Magazines and Newspapers.

The Committee on Episcopacy Recommend the Election of a Colored Bishop.

Long and Heated Debate Likely to Re-sult in the Conference.

Special Dissess to The Chicase Tribune.

CINCENNATI, O., May 14.—This morning Bishop Andrews presided. Dr. Edwards, of Baltimore, led the devotional exercises. The Conference, immediately after disposing of the journal, decided to go into the election of Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society. An effort was made to have the Secretary cast the ballot of the Conference for the rediction of Dr. Rust. This was opposed with unlooked-for energy, and the regular ballot was called for, but it did not prevent the choice of the old friend of the negro. Hammond, the colored delegate, who made the great speech the other day in favor of a colored Bishop, was nomin ated, and out of 365 votes cast he received 107. Dr. Rust received 252, and was declared elected. At this point the Rev. Mr. Mendenball, of the North Indiana Conference, introduced a little matter that worried along between the votes, and still remained unsettled when the Conference adjourned. It was simply a request that the Bishops be requested to furnish the Committee on Episcopary their decisions on law questions, both in the Annual Conferences and in their Board meetings, in order that the Committee on Episcopary their decisions on law questions, both in the Annual Conference, and, when Confirmed By ThAT Body, that they be published in the appendix to the Discipline for the guidance of Presiding

when confirmed by that body, that they be published in the appendix to the Discipline for the guidance of Presiding Elders and pastors. Curry opposed it; Lanslan opposed it. Paxton wanted to amend it by striking out "and in the meetings of the Episcopal Board" but Kemble wanted if just as it was, and there it hung on adjournment. Suddenly the Conference was startled by "I move we proceed to the election of an editor for the Christian Advocate." In vain it was tried to substitute "Book Agents." The original motion prevalled, and instantly the most intense interest was felt while tellers read the ballots from the various delegations. This morning it became evident that Curry's chances were slim. Buckley's friends had railied all who, for for any cause, were Curry's foes, and he has been too long a public man, a brave, fearless man, and had too many hard knocks not to have many foes. It was feared if he should be now chosen to the place, from which by but a few votes he was at the last General Conference deposed, he would krub around to a degree that might be unpleasant to those whom he thought

standard to the control of the consideration was his competitor, though that consideration was weighty, as how can he be kept out. Still, the best informed were nearly dumbfounded with the announcement. Whole number of votes, \$77: necessary to a choice, 189. Of these James M. Buckley has received 284, and is elected. Daniel Curry received 146. In some quarters this was simply stunning. To the question, five times asked, "What did it?" Calfornia answered, "The Bishops; they threw their whole weight against him, as they did four years ago." Kansas answered. "The Bishops; how do you know?" But four Bishops were at the moment not over two yards distant, passing from the platform, and the answer was indefinitly postponed. Soon after Massachusetts answered: "Himself, by antagonizing Methodism, as the Conference anderstands it, and as I understand it. He squarely takes issue with her policy and her discipline. He has persistently opposed her Episcopacy and spoken slightingly of other things which we hold dear."

There's the rub; he has opposed her Episcopacy. Yes, he has opposed, considering it a third order in the ministry,

pacy. Tes, he has opposed, considering it a third order in the ministry,
suppressor to the ministry,
and, in order to get a decided safeguard against the growth of high Episcopal ideas, he has opposed the life tenure of their office, which, by the way, is nowhere mentioned in the discipline, and favored their returning to their Conference when longer unable to exercise the duties of their office, if not, indeed, that they be elected for but four years at a time, the same as the other officers of the General Conference. He is an old man, but is still a giant, and it is very doubtful if he lies inst as still as some hope.

Ohio answered the question: "On the line of his doctrinal divergency," and was answered by the question whether the General Conference would hunt up a similar case against a member of the Episcopal Board. Curry himself answeredemphatically: "The Bishops and it would have resulted so a few days ago."

Dr. Whedon, the splendid editor of the Quarterly Review, was redicated to the position he has held twenty-four years, though not without opposition as on several other occasions,—Dr. George R. Grooks received 26 votes, and Prof. Prentince, of Middletown, Conn., 21.

DR. HOYT

was redicated editor of the Western Christian Advocate with almost no opposition.

was restected editor of the Western Christian Advocate with almost no opposition.

The ballot of the Conference was unanimously ordered engrossed by the Secretary for Dr. Wheeler as editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate. This was a deserved compliment to one of the best editors in the Church.

Dr. J. H. Vincent, as Secretary and editor of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society, had a competitor in the person of the Rev. Mr. Flysinger, of Central Pennsylvania. Still, out of 35 votes Vincent received 250. This spiendid man is well known all over the Sunday-school world as its acknowledged leader. Under his management his Church has come to a recognized leadership in all solid and advanced methods of Sunday-school work. When the election of an editor of the Northwestern Advocate, at Chicago, was in order, Dr. Smart, on behalf of the Detroit Conference and all the Northwest, nominated for reflection the Rev. Arthur Edwards, D. D., and the Rev. O. J. Cowies, of Wisconsin, nominated the Rev. N. H. Axtell, of the Rock River Conference. The ballot resulted: Edwards, 277; Axtell, 74.

DR. EDWARDS

is spoken of in very high terms, and his reelection gives great satisfaction. He is frank, hearty, and fearless; just the man to make friends and foes, yet the latter most respect him. Ex-Gov. Howard wanted the Conference to ballot for the Central Advocate at St. Louis, but it was moved to defer other elections until after the Committee on Book Concern reports, as there may be some changes in the other periodicals. This falled of being laid on the table, and a motion to adjourned prevailed by 159 to 148.

It was suggested by Bishop Simpson that the services for the consecration of the new Bishops take place on Wednesday next, and the services for the consecration of the matter, but that since they had fully heard the case they had changed their opinion. Curry and Fowler were for once on the same side, and not by late conversion either. The thought seemed the previous general super intendents should be of Arrican descen

colored candidate next came up, and the Committee came near passing a vote to appoint a committee of thirteen to hunt one, but Curry withdrew that, and asked that eight be added to the present Sub-Committee of Five which had this question in charge. It is understood that they will occupy themselves with that matter.

To-night it looks as if the book agents here will not be disturbed, but that this confidence is mighty "oncertain." To-morrow will probably tell.

CANADA.

The control of the Late George Brown-bife-Insurance—Sabbatarianiam.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Probuse.

Montreal, May 14.—Mr. Wolff, a prominent merchant here, whose wife lately eloped with a youth belonging to this city, applied to the Stiperior Court to-day to annul the marriage settlement which settled \$20,000 upon the wife. It appears that after leaving Montreal the furfility wife obtained a divorce from her husband in the United States, and the Court, in taking the case en delibere. expressed a doubt whether it had the power to declare that divorce void.

Tomonro, May 14.—Archbishop Lynch has issued a circular for the instruction of the Catholic clergy of this city, in which he takes strong ground against indicity, and reserves to himself the tight of refusing absolution in all Catholics who go to lectures given by infidels and atheists.

A meeting of leading citizens is to be held to take into consideration the erection of a statue of the late Senator Brown in the Queen's Park. The statue is to be modeled in the same style as that of Lincoln in Union Square, New York. It will be cast of bronze, and is calculated to be one of the finest specimens of art on this Continent. A cast of plaster was taken of Mr. Brown's face after his demiss, and will be reproduced in marble by a prominent scuiptor.

Brown's Justice was taken of Mr. Brown's face after his demiss, and will be reproduced in marble by a prominent scuiptor.

Brown's Justice in The Chicago Promas.

Ottawa. Can., May 14.—An abstract from the report of like insurance in Canada for the year 1879, just published, shows the number of policies which the Canadian companies, 8,865; American companies, 8,865; British companies, 8,865; American companies, 9,963. The Canada Life does the largest business in Canada to be seven; British companies, with 4,105 policies; and the Sunthrift, with 2,289 policies. The Standard has the greatest number of policies of any of the British companies, with 4,105 policies; and the Sunthrift, with 2,282 policies, the Phon

JOURNALISTIC. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
DECATUR, Ill., May 14.—Yesterday Rowell
t Addis issued the first number of the daily

& Addis issued the first number of the dally evening paper, the Herald. It is a six-column follo, and Republican in politics, with Blaine as its preference for President. A weekly independent paper, A. R. Arbuckle, editor, is out.

Lowa Crry, In., May 14.—The Journal of this city suspended to-day, the subscription-list and a portion of the material of the office having been purchased by the Republican. Mr. Brant, editor of the Journal, takes a position in the business department of the Republican, and Welkner, Given, and Herbert Farrall will remain as editors.

THE REVS. KALLOCH. SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The Baptist State Convention, in session at Sacramento, tabled the resolutions expressing condemnation of

the resolutions expressing condemnation of the course of the Revs. I. S. and I. M. Kalloch, and giving notice that preliminary steps would be taken for a hearing between the aggreeved church and the Metropolitan Church, of which the Kallochs are pastors, by a vote of 46 to 36, after a sharp debate.

San Francisco, Cal., May 14.—The name of Mayor Kalloch is associated with a scandal case here in which a young woman figures.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

THE TRIBUNE ERANCH OFFICES.

TN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERA OUR STREET OUR PRIVATE OUR STREET OUR

State-sta. WEST DIVISION.
CHAS. BENNETT. Newsdealer. Stationer. etc., 959
West Madison-st., near Westerner.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist. 239 Blue Island-av.
corner of Twellines.
H. C. HERIBICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer. and Fancy
Goods. 79 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 581 West Madison-st., corner
Paulina.

Goods 7) Lake-st. corner Lincoin.

M. F. KRAFT, Druggist, Sill west Madison-st., corner Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 46 North Chrk-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 56 Lerrabos-st., corner Sophia. NEEDS, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 48 East Division-st., setting a Lamber of Corner Sophia.

PERSONAL—EMMA: GO HOME IMMEDIATELY John is very sick.

PERSONAL—WILL JIM, WHO HAS NOT BEEN seen for five months, call at 36 Fifth-av, BLANCHE.

PERSONAL—WILL MRS, ANNIECOLLINS, WHO, a year and, lived on West Madison-st. near Deep alines, be kind enough to seen be sedress immediately to a friend, directed to MISS E. G., 167 Wadnas-av.

PERSONAL—WANTED TO CORRESPOND WITH a young leady between its and 2 years of age. Object, maintaining, Address R. H. WILSON, Rock island, ill.

PERSONAL—B: GET LETTER TO-DAY, C.

WANTED-INFORMATION OF ELIZABETH Whitebread, daughter of John Whitebread, formerly drammer in Co. K. fith Infantry. Her husband, supposed to be a binakemith, resided in Chicago in 1871. Address GIL W. BARNARD, 188 Clark-st.

formerly drammer in Co. S. 6th Infaniry. Her husband, supposed to be a blacksmith, welded in Chionaco in 18th. Address Gil., w. BARNAED, 18t Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONS, WATCHER, etc., at one-half process? rates. D. LAUNDER, Boomsb and t. 16th indipparst. Established 16th.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FIRMITURE.

Roomsb and t. 16th indipparst. Established 16th.

A NY SUM OF MONEY LOANED OR FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal, and other securities. 26 Dearborn-st., Room II.

A NY SUM OF MONEY LOANED OR FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal, and other securities, at 18th Dearborn-st., Room II.

CASH PAID FOR MONEY LOANED OR FURNITURE, at 18th Dearborn to pas on watchaspilla nords and valuables of every descrip ion, at 400 LO 3MID'S Loan and Builton Joine (tionamed), we sast Madison-st. Established 185.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSUR
Ander politics. D. W. SCTHERILAND, To Dearborn.

FIDELITY STORAGE AND MORTGAGE LOAN

Ca., money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in sturage. Side and valuables of the stablished 185.

HIGHEST PHICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Soundinavian National Bank certificates. It is HOLMS, General Broker, St Wash nghon st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, MACHIN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, MACHIN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ESTC., WITHOut removal. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

6. 6th AND T PER CRNT-THE NORTHWEST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, STO., WITHOut removal. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

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6. 6th AND T PER CRNT-THE NORTHWEST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FU

WE RECOMMEND MISS. FRANKS AS THE REST
Software of love marriage, false friends, business, etc. Sil West Madison at. Free Sic and SilBOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGASINES, AND
CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts

POR SALE-S LOTS ON RENWOOD-AV CORN Forty-cighth, Falocia from Kenwood degot; Twe-tory brick house, Morit Oakley-at, 2236.

By 16. Websale-st. corner Phirty-seventh-st. by 16. Websale-st. near Forty-second-st. by 16. Kimbart-st., near Forty-second-st. by 16. Kimbart-st., near Forty-second-st.

CITY BEAL ESTATE.

DOR SALE-CHEAP-A CHOICE CORNER BUSING THE OF THE PARTY OF FOR SALE-VERY CHOICE, LARGE BUSINE tots on Randouph, Monnue, and Adams-pas. G. M. RIGGINSON, III Dearborn-at. M. BIGGINSON, 11d Dearborn-11.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDINGS NOS, 170 AND 174
West Lake-st. will be sold at the Best offer. They are at feet wide and two stories high. Make an offer and got a bargain. J. H. EOFF, IZ Resper Mock.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—4 FEET ON CANal-st., between Madison and Adams, and opposite the new Grand Union Depot, now in course of construction. This property is sure to increase in
yaius. Apply to JOHN P. OLINGER, Boom I Washington Block, corner Washington-st. and Fifth-sy.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TO CLOSE A BANKRUPT cottate:

OR SALE—CHEAP, TO CHOSE A BANKELLY
estate:
Cottage and lot, No. 1679 Butterfeidest, only \$1.20.
Two-story prick house, No. 281 West Polk-st, only
\$1.00.

FURNER & BOND,
182. Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MONT BE SOLD AT ONCE, LOOK AT
this and make ns an offer: Two-story frame house
il Warnen-sv. Poseession at once. CAMPERLL
BIOGS, 138 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STORY AND CELLAR OCTAGONbrick house on Twenty-fith-st., near Michigan-av,
E. SLUSSON & CO., 156 La Salle-st. NUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

NATIBUE BAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, SEC. IS SOUTH CHICAGO.
B acres Sec. M. Washington Heights; 60 acres, Sec. M. Washington Heights; 60 acres, Sec. M. Washington Heights; 61 acres, Sec. M. Washington Heights; 61 acres corner Forty-seventh and Pauliza.

Sacres, Sec. M. South Chicago.
B acres sorner Thirty-fourth and Wood-sia.
B acres sorner Thirty-fourth and Wood-sia.
B acres sorner Thirty-fourth and Paulina-sta.
States Sec. M. Thoraton. Std.
C. HYDE, 172 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—300 WILL, BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from height La Grange, 7 miles from Chicago; 135 down and S monthly; cheanest property in market, and shown free; substract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 151 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES 5 MILES NORTH OF Evanston, 85 per acre, really worth 810. Apply as 132 Late-1-1. Room 11.

POR SALE—FIVE AURER AND HOUSE, EG. IN GOWN: IN acres improved, EG. I. G. EARLE, ROOM II. G. BARLE, ROOM III. G. BARLE, ROOM II BOARDING AND LODGING.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT - FRONT PABLOR 1228 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT AND rear room with board.

1716 INDIANA-AV., NEAR SIGHTESNTH-ST. accommedations drist-class. LEGANTLY PURNISHED ROOMS AND SUITES.

LEGANTLY PURNISHED ROOMS AND SUITES.

with sprietly first-class board, in the most delight
ful part of the South Side; responsible business-mes
and their wives preferred; family private. Address
K Sl. Tribune office.

914 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO FRONT BOOM improvements and good location. North Side.

NORTH CLARK-ST. FUUNTH DOOR PROM
the bridge-Booms with board, 5 to 5 per week
sthout board, 6 to 8.

without board, W. 64.

Il DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF OHIO-ST.—
Il Madame A. Babut, French boarding-house,
table served in the best french style. Rooms elegantly furnished for gentlemen, single or married,
without children. A good chance to learn practicality
the French inagunage. References, EdCarrer, French
Consul; Ch. Henrodn, Beuglan Consul. 241 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.-HANI 254 BAST INDIANA-ST.—FORNISHED ROOM Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, COMMERSTATE AND HASDoard and room, per day, REM to Er per week, from
the office and room per day, REM to Er per week, from
the office and room per day, REM to Er per week, from
the office and to the per day office and to per
day; rooms from the to it per day; room and poard.

MUSECAL INSTRUMENTS.

A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND STEINWAY Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, some of them but little used and as good as new; also for sale very low, second-hand pinnos of other makes taken in exchange. Beware of bogus instruments represented as renuine steinway pianos at other phoes. YOU & HEALY, State and Monroe-sis.

A TIENTION—I WILL SELL YOU A 734 COTAVE A rosewood upright plano, best dity maker, only gate of the pinnos. The pinnos of the pin

ORGANS OR

BHONINGER W.W. KINBALL

Corner State and Adams-ste.

NEW UPRIGHT PLANOS

NEW SUPERIOR PLANOS

NEW SUPERIOR NEW ORGANS.

To rent or for sale on installments at NEW ORGANS.

Corner State and Adams—sta.

Piano for Horse and Carrie and Adams—sta.

Piano for Horse and Carrie and Carries for horse and carriage. Let Tribune office.

S TO R Y Pianos, NEW Pianos, SECOND-HAND.

Pianos, SECOND-HAND.

Pianos foldo on Payments.

Pianos foldo on Payments. STOBY ORGANS FOR SEA.
URGANS FOR SEA.
ORGANS FOR SEA.

CAMP. ORGANS FOR FOR.

BY AND 100 ORGANS FOR \$60.

STATES STORGANS FOR \$60.

STATES STORGANS FOR \$60.

STATES STORGANS FOR \$60.

STECK SQUARE FIANO FOR EAT. AVUFRIGHT OF SAID. STATES TORGANS FOR \$60.

STECK SQUARE FIANO FOR EAT. AVUFRIGHT OF SAID. STATES.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—STEINWAY CHICK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AMILAINERY STORE, STOCK AND FIXTURES;
Abeet location in eity; geographanes: sickness reason for selling. Address & 6, Tabupe office.

DARBERSHOP FOR SALE IN SOSSIN HOUSE, Topping to Canada, b obsirs; eleganity sixed up; bead in line sity prompting of retiring from Dusiness Apply to GRAHAM, Mossin House, Turona, On.

FOR SALE—A SATURDAY SYENING PAPME in a shriving city of suid; phessid chance; price, East: catching in beatt. For particular large development of the south to selling in beatt. For particular large development of clara annually change of from One million dellars annually change.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY AND BOUTES, OB FORMAN SALE—A BAKERY AND BOUTES, OB FORMAN SALE—A BAKERY AND BOUTES, OB Format SALE Chick Change in address Discounts as below. Address B. S. Tribune office.

FOR AALE—A BAKERY AND BOUTES, OB SALE—THE BROT IN Canada as both Mainton and colorado Springs. Sci.

FOR AALE—CHICK CALI OR ADDRESS, Real East Sales and valuable grounds as both Mainton and colorado Springs. Sci.

Local Sales and Mainton and Colorado Springs to real top the cumuser or real.

VERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—THE BROT IN Likewishing as both Mainton and colorado Springs to real top to corrado Springs. Colo.

N.B.—Cottages at Mainton and Colorado Springs to real top the cumuser or real.

WANTED—A RELIABLE BUSINESS AN AN WITH MONEY CHANGES AND WITH MONEY CHANGES AND STEINESS AND STREET CHICK.

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INSTRUCTION.

LOCUTION—
SAMUEL RAYZER, Teacher of Elocution and Dramatic Art. Room St Central Music-Hall, Hersher School of Musical Art, and Albert Academy.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGIATE OR proparatory studies. Practical experience and best references. C. S. FATTERSON. B. A. AS Mohave A.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION.

By S. S. BAMILLO, A. M., author of the Science of Elocution.

util ocen June II, iben, for a term of the science of Elocution. III.

Il lessons, two par day, El.

WALTER C. LYMAN. ELOCUTIONIST, ROOM tical systems of world entire and expression by voice and action. A. J. CUTLER, Manager.

WANTED — TEACHERS — SEPTEMBER—LADY Proches for prominent seminary, unperformed to the state and carried to the for Latin and German Lang. German Color, Eld S. Actions, Mo.

TO RENT-SY GREENS' & DWIGHT, WEST 145 South Robey-st., a large 2-story frame, \$40.

And other houses and fate. Something new every low days. TO RENT - AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to the two-story and basement stons-front ter rooms, lacksones, near Ashland-av. for four months, from June 1, Best of references required Address R & Tribune office.

North Ride.

TO RENT-THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling. In feet front, with large brick barn, 48 Dearborn av. only 548. Apply to JAMES GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TURENT-S-STORY AND BARKMENT DWELLIng. 10 rooms, south front. bay sindow, furnace, and all comforts, on Chicago-av., Dear the Water-Werks and omnibus lime. A mug. comfortable home in the choicest quarter of the city. Terms, former low rent to a suit-edge tenant. Apply at Room 2, 10 La Salle-st. La Salle-st.
TO RENT-THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT
Marble-front dwellings, 21 Dearborn-sv. and 24
Schiller-st. T. H. TRAVER, 21 Tribune Suilding.

TO RENT-HIS PRAIRIE-AV. 1-STORY ENGLISH
TO RENT-A DESIRABLE 10-ROOM BRICK
TO BENT-A DESIRABLE 10-ROOM BRICK
Thouse on avenue near Twenty-fourth-ss. for board of two occupants for the rent. Z 44, Tribune. O RENT-BY TURNER & BOND, NO. 10 WASH-

the new states and the state states are states as the states are states are states as the states are states as the states are states are states as the states are states

TO RENT—AT THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF Geneva. III. a isrre hotel or boardang-house; size a larga love-long weeling, situated on shady and beautifully elevated grounds; a medicinal spring on p emilee; six trains daily to and from Chicago, and in ever-way a charming summer residence. Inquire of G.A. SACKETT. Geneva, or CHAS. L. BASTUN. IB Washington-4.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH barn, garden, and p enty of fruit. A very desirable ocation for a family with children. Address W. H. HAMMERISLEY, Geneva Lake, Will.

TO HENT-ATOAK PARK, EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, hags yard, etc. Price low. SIMPSON DUNLOP. 12 Dearworn-st, Room 23.

TO RENT-AT WINNETEA. HOUSE, BARN, Doubly houses, 5 acres, garden, fruits, etc.; Desirtful location. E. L. CANFIELD, 184 Eandolph-st., 1400m 3.

TO RENT-FLATS ON SOUTH SIDE, CONVENT.
ant to business centre and suitable for small famities. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, US La Salle West Side.

TO RENT-TWO ELEGANT NEW FLATS, 6 AND
A 5 rougs, but and cold water, closel, marble, mantela, gill molding, at ELEG and EL, corper Diller and
Fulton-sts., near Western-sy. All trains stop within
a block, and near borne-cars and public school. Apply
on the premises or 164 South Ashlund-sy.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, 286 Wabash av., sear Woodruff House. Gentumen preferred, and references required. TO RENT-SET CALUMET-AV., 2 ROOMS, WITE ply at 12 Twenty-sepund. TO BENT-NEWLY PURNISHED BOOMS AT A TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, 40.

TO RENT-LOTTS ON SECUND, THIRD, FOURTH, and sith stories, 30 and 20 Webseb-av. Al-FRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 10 Le Salto-av.

TO RENT-THE STORE NO. 75 MICHIGAN-AV., In Uses: porth of Twenty-second-st., cheep to a good party. Inquire of JACOS WELL & CO., 87 Dear-tory-second-st. TO RENT THE BUILDING NO. 4 MARKET ST. I suited a for commission business. Bent very lost coud tenant. Apply to J. C. SMITH, 40 Dearborn L. Room 1.

TO RENT-PART OF UNFICE ON FIRST FLOOR. To RENT-AN OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTIS Thaving moved to elecant quarters, combisting o three rooms in the heart of the city, would rant par to a reputable physician. Address & M. Tribune. TO RENT A HOTEL AT WINNETRA & ROOMS.
To RENT A HOTEL AT WINNETRA & ROOMS.
To two blocks from depot, low to a good tenant. Apply to Jas. I. Williams, Winneska of H. C. MORE ?,
W Dearbornes. Dearborn-st. CLUBTS, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, in all parts of the business centre. E. SLOSSON TO RENT-BARN FOR FIVE OR SIX HORSES AT

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR single gentleman south of Twenty-second-st. cast of State. Address I. RANDOLPH, 12 Dearborn-st. naming locality and terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIGHT BASEMENT OR first ROOF, steam, power, 8 or 15 horse. Address price and location to SPARE, 12 North Union-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTFAGE OR SMALL house, South Ride. Prompt pay. Address with terms. 8 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OF RASE—A GOOD grain clevator for two years, with the privilege of five; must be in a good location and regit abase; with pay rent in advance if required. Address R. B. KENNEDY, dis West Mouroe-st., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PARGAINS BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES, thurtes, phaetons, surryes, and partens, by the property of the property of the partens of the partens

op any good used: warranded sound and since and 30 State-st.

FOR S LE-ONE BAY HORSE, GOOD AND GENties, agraid of southing; any lady can drive him.
20 Sou.b. Leavist-st.

FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND
Clarence carriage at Mitchigan-st., mear Franklin.

HAYE SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGsies and road wagons; also new pugnies and baket phastons of my own make. 75! State-st. E. C.

HAYDE.

WANTED-A MORSE AND SUGGY FOR THE
Summer for his board or small consideration.
References riven. Answer in person or by postal.
Received to the board of small consideration.
References riven. Answer in person or by postal.

References given, Answer in person or by postal.

Room No. 4 & i.e Salitest.

MISCELLANEGUS.

A DYESTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Goo. P. Rowall & Co.'s Nowspaper Advertising Bureau. B Spruceau. A. F. Sond for circular.

DEBRUGS, ROACHES, MOTHE EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted); caterminators for sale. asi or address A. OAKLEY, SS East Washington-st. CHICAGO RETURE AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS. By to 6th North Water-at., east of Rushest. Bridge goods of highest sandard.

I F YOU WISH TO FURIFY YOUR BLOOD AND revive year specime try BOGANTS Alos.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-CHICAGO TO THE CHICAGO TO THE CONTROL OF WANTED TO BUY A LOT IN GRACLLAND OF COMPLETS. No objection to ope that has been used. Address G.M. Eribune office. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

\$20,000 WOBTH OF STAPLE MERCHANDER OF SALES OF SALE

WANTED-MALE HELP. Dookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED CANVANSERS, MALE AND FEMALE
to sill sillror heddle-cases, synoptical needlecases, needle packages, and other fast selling novelties; mod salesmen are making its 58 a feel as
once and see goods. C. M. LININGTON, & Jackson. WANTED-WOOLEN GOODS SALESMAN BY A prominent Rastern house a thoroughly conpetent, industrious man, of good character, wellposted on trade and goods. Address D. & C. Tribane office. WANTED—A FIRST-GLASS EXPERIENCED
boot and shoe salesman; none other need spply. An order Clarkest.
WANTED—A DRUGGIST, MIDDLE-AGED MANa worker... Address K 46, Tribune office.

WANTED — COATMAKERS. PANTMAKERS, and vestmaker, in custom department, is Ogi-DEN, ABLEWHITE & OF S. Twelly-second-st and Archer-sy. Good price paid to first-class workmen. Seat-room turnished.

WANTED — MACHINIST, TWO OR THREE gold and sales was vise and lathe hands; good wares like they work. Address of apply to Union Iros Works, Cliston, Iowa. WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS PANT eri; bishest price paid and steady works H. S. NEWTON'S, SE West Madison-st. WANTED-GORDOR PRESS FEEDER: O Tribune office.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPH.

Commercial engraver: also a grayon artist; no Yf commercial engraver: also a grayon artis but a first-class man need apply. Address, with ples. stating price demanded, A. HUEN Lithographers, Baltimore, Md. WANTED - FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTEUER and mattrassmakers. Apply to FIELD, LEITE & CO., State and Washington-see. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER FOR CU

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER
must be a thorough workman and capable in acas foreman in the upholster department. Address
Li, Tribune office. WANTED—THE MATTHESSMAKERS, INQUIT for the next ten days, J. T. MATTHEWS CO., 182 and 183 Michigan-av.

American News Company, Room 1, 2012. Madd W ANTED-AGENTS FOR OUR MOST WOY ful invention to write with water, beer, or Samples, 26. Apply at 192 Wabasheav. DR MI W ANTED-AGENTS, STRANGERS SEE business, and the unemployed everywh sell staple goods; guaranteed to pay \$40 to \$70 a w op small capital; \$1 sample free. Address, with sta MERBILL & CO. Boom 2, \$7 North Clark-st. WANTED-A PANTRY BUY OR MAN AT AN-

WANTED-FOUR INK ARTISTS TO WORK BY WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-I WANT AN AL GIRL TO GO TO Evansion: good wades, small family, beauting place. Address & 65, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR ONE OLD LADY: W good wages. Do East Oblo-st.

W ANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK AT BAND
12 Rest Madison-st. No washing.

W ANTED—A GOOD ORDER COOK AT TYVOLA
Restaurant, hou, a from Da. m. mill 12 m.
Weshington-st. entrance.

W ANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS—NURT ALSO
cook for small family. Reference required. 123
W abash-av., corner four-tenant-st.

W ANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE—
W Work in family of four. Good wages. Call today as & Liencin-av. WANTEU-A GOOD GERMAN OR SWE girl or woman for general bousswork in private family. Call at front door til West Was WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE WORK and small washing. Wages, & Addre & Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL ROUSE WORK, 40 West Van Buren-st. WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
Call as OF Fulton-st.
WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE
WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE
who has had experience wanted. All Wast Washing
ton-st.

WANTED-AT ES WARREN-AV. AN EXP enced girl for general housework; one content to take full charge of cooking, washing, and

MANTED — GOOD GIBL FOR GENERAL housework. 17 Twenty-third-st.

Scamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK ON ladies garments. Also apprendices at 3 Harmon-court.

WANTED—ID GIBLS TO MAKE CLOAKS: the standy work and good pay. Apply to FIELD. LIGHTER & OO., State and Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — GOOD SHAW.

Laundresses.

WANTED-ONE FIRST-CLASS COLLAR AND cuff ironers it Fullones. Laundry, 52 Fullones. WANTED-WASHERWOMAN FOR PRIVAT Family to take washing home; pay by the mosts Grand housevard.

Miscella neons.

WANTED-YOUNG GILL TO HO LIGHT WORK IN ACCO.

WANTED-YOUNG GILL TO HO LIGHT WORK WASTER, SON & CO.

WANTED-LAGIES AND GENTLEMEN A cagonia for Life of Zachariah Chandler, introduction by Hon. Jag. G. Biaine. TILER & CO., Roof, d. State-st.

WANTED-VOUNG LADY OF RETINEMS ON A NATED VOUNG LADY OF RETINEMS ON AN ANTED PROPERTY AND ANTED BOOK SAME WANTED BOOK SAME AND ANALYS. BOOKKCEPOTS, CHERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF
It is bill or entry cierk or in some capacity in wholesale house; is a rapid and plain pensan, quite at agree, and then home. Best of reference. Address & St. Tribune office.

CITUATIONS WANTED-TWO YOUNG MAN OF Dusiness experience dealry situations of trust of otherwise. Can furnish ample bonds in money sed best of city reterence. & St. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GENTLE-may as assistant bounkeeper, clerk in none store, or a row learn some first-class trader is a first-class of the control of

Coachmen, Teamsters, & Coachmen, Teamsters, & Coachmen, Teamsters, & Coachman, BBSF of references can be siven, Address & A. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Couchman; is an excellent driver. Can give the best of references. Address & Tribunes office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWED Who understands homes and driving; will make himself generally mandouble a placet has good worker. Apply at It Randolph-at. A. P. HANSON, eare E. Thigras.

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN Swing has bed large mercantile experience in bookscepins, immuneering, corresponding, collecting, and credits. Best of reference. Address & E. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FOUNG MAN WHO

Ply as or address B. S. 137 19 Korenest.

**ATUATIONS WANTS D. FEMALS.

HOUSE Respect to a young widow lady in a family where a servant is kept. Ardress I. S. Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FAMILIAMS SUPPLIED with Strat-class femals help for all items of your strates. But office the property of the property of the property of the property of the property. To Monroe. Bureau of liferalure, Cooks, house, weepers, rife, detake, castlers, grooms, copylia, and writers; best class; promp.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, TrC.:
Cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates.
J. C. & G. PARRY, in West Monroe-st.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN FIRST-CLASS.
Clean, dry lofts by elevator, at low rates. Apply to
H. W. WETHERELLI, IS, and lot, Websch-uv.

MARRIA-TOP DRESSING SUITS, VELVE AS language at private residence. 28 watchings, figure of the competence of the compete

W.O. SMITH, Jr., of Montreal, is at the Gard-

GEN. AND MRS. E. W. HINCKS, U. S. A., are

J. WILLARD RICE, brother of ex-Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, Boston, is at the Sherman.

THE North and South Carolina delegation have engaged quarters at the Sherman House. CHARLES JAMESON was yesterday elected As Islant Cashier of the Union Stock-Yards Bank

JUDGE J. M. HARLAN, Associate Justice of th United States Supreme Court, Washington, I C., is at the Grand Pacific. J. STONE, St. Paul; Seth Parker, Jr., New York leorge E. Smith, Newark, N. J.; Alexander Barow, Lancashire, England, are at the Sherman.

LADY HINCKS, wife of Sir Francis Hincks, of fontreal, and mother of William B. Sullivan, f this city, died yesterday at Montreal. She as about 73 years of age.

s about 13 years of age.

H. WALKER, London, England; James rey, the Wisconsin cranberry-man; S. M. as, Eau Claire, Wis.; and James Morris, New eans, are at the Tremont.

In temperature yesterday, as observed by masse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIB-Building), was at 8 a. m., 57 degrees; 10 a. 60; 12 m., 61; 3 p. m., 59; 8 p. m., 55. Barofer, 8 a. m., 28.85; 8 p. m., 29.84.

CHARLES B. PROR. General Manager Chicago Grand Trunk Railway, Port Huron, Mich.; amuel F. Cook, Railroad Commissioner, Lan-ng, Mich.; and H. F. Eberies, General Agent unada Southern Railway, Detroit, are at the

The Governing Committee of the Call Board ave determined to renovate their present narters in Exchange alley. The room will be ucimined and painted, and 400 open chairs, milar to those in the Academy of Music, will substituted for the wooden chairs now in

B. F. GAMP, New York; John A. Graham, ames Foster, and R. Chusenigh, Liverpool, Enland; C. C. J. Houston, Sherman, Tex.; J. M. owyer, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Adler, Yokoman, Japan; John Reed, Glasgow, Scotland; and J. W. Ridgway, London, England, are at the almer.

WAUZER, of Wauzer & Co., grain-reres, was knocked down yesterday by a runhorse while crossing Washington street
the Board of Trade. The gentleman was
shaken up, but it is believed that his conn is not dangerous. He was taken home,
will probably be confined there for a few

a Storms, son of Emery A. Storrs, is try his fortune on the Pacific Slope. As , he has secured a personal letter of ion from Gen. Grant to James Flood, he recommends him to the millionaire's

that was ever written by Gen. Grant.

At a meeting of former residents of Canada held a few days are to take action relative to the death of the late George Brown, it was decided to undertake the organization of a Canadian Club, and a committee was appointed to take the preliminary steps. The Committee met at the Grand Pacific last evening and adopted a draft of a constitution to be submitted to a general meeting which they have called for Tuesday evening at the same hotel. The itle of the new organization will be the "Canadian Club of Chicago," and at the meeting Tuesday evening the organization will be perfected and officers elected.

day evening the organization will be perfected and officers elected.

THE May number of Faith's Record, just published, contains an unusually interesting collection of gossip from the Foundlings' Home, of whose workings it is the printed exponent. The events which transpired at the Babyland, corner of Wood and Madison streets, from March 28 to May 25 are told in condensed shape with the usual acknowledgment of the free offerings by sid of which the institution is carried on. The smouths received from children, of which special acknowledgment is always made, footed up \$35.61, the youthful donors sending their gifts from all parts of the country.

Herry Kip, President United States Express Company, Buffalo, N. Y.: D. H. Conkling, Supernotendent Chicago & Paducah Railroad, Streater, D. J. Whittemore, Chief-Engineer Chicago, filwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Milwaukee; G. W. Tifft, proprietor Tifft House, Buffalo, N. Y.: D. F. Sanford, Washington; H. S. Gebhard, London, England; George Stephen, President St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba Railroad, Monireal; E. Dapples, Geneva, Italy; John C. Allen, Abordeen, Scotland; J. F. Bishop, Nottingham, England; Guido Œttel, Paris, France; Judge A. Gaddis and family, Boston; J. Tracy, President, and C. J. Ives, Superintendent Burlington, octar Rapids & Northern Railroad, Burlington, are at the Grand Pacific.

dent, and C. J. Ives, Superintendent Burlington, Ocdar Rapids & Northern Railroad, Burlington, are at the Grand Pacific.

The burial of the body of Mary Tobin, the young girl who was murdered by her father, which was taken to Calvary Cemetery on Tuesday and laid in the vault pending the arrival of the burlai-permit, was accomplished Wednesday afternoon. The ceremonies attending the interment of the unfortunate young lady were witnessed by two passenger-coaches filled with the friends and relatives of the deceased, who, amongst them, made up a purse of \$57.10 for the bereaved mother. The floral offerings were very numerous and beautiful, consisting of crosses, crown, wreaths, and bouquets. A unique feature of the fureral was the fact that the pall-bearers, eight in number, were all ladies. The family are not unprovided for, as they have money, and a brother will live with and take care of them.

THE BRICK MANUFACTURERS

of the South and West Sides having refused to accede to the demands of their men for an increase of wages, the latter to the number of \$60 struck yesterday morning, and thirteen out of fifteen of the yards are closed. The exceptions are Exton's and Dunn's, in which about eighty men are employed. They have not given the advance, but promised to pay as much as the others, with which promise the men were satisfied. Neither Sexton nor Dunn belongs to the Manufacturers' Union, and hence did not sign the agreement to close down in the event of a strike. The wages now pald range from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a day, and this, the bosses claim, is all they can afford to pay. The rates are the same as those which were obtained at the close of last season, and are maid to be higher than in any part of the cuuntry. There has been no trouble at the North Side yards, where the men make bricks without machinery, and get a little better pay than those in the two other divisions.

The employers, being substantially a unit, say that they do not propose to yield; that they can great the shelp they want at the schedule wages

THE CITY-HALL.

SEVERAL contracts for street improvements were let yesterday, and the city is inviting bids for lead and blocks for street-paving. MARK CLINTON, one of the Mayor's mainstays, resigned yesterday. He was recently appointed to a position in the water office, but he has found something better.

The Controller is in receipt of a proposition to purchase the new water bonds at a premium of 2 per cent, provided they bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.

THE dredgemen did not respond to Commis-sioner Waller's request for new bids yesterday and the consequence is the city will purchase fredges at once and do its own work.

dredges at once and do its own work.

The City Engineer is making a plat of the river south of Twelfth street with a view to estimating the cost of straightening the same. Some of the elevator-owners called upon him during the day to notify him that to carry out the proposed plan would entail damages to them to the amount of over \$1,00,000, and this is as far as he got with his figuring.

The filinois Central Railroad Company will to-day celebrate the opening of their bridge across the river east of kush street. The entertainment will occur at noon at the office of the Peshtigo Lumber Company. The city authorities are invited and will be present, and a good time is anticipated. Wine will dow freely, and a plenty to eat will be provided.

Among the building permits issued yesterday

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

avenue, to cost \$1,500.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOGENTS.

Yesterday was another triumph of the city authorities over the dors, or the owners thereof. About 500 licenses were taken out, and among them one by Justice Kaufmann. It appears that he had been hearing in the morning numerous cases against those who had failed to take out a license, but a reason for his leniency did not appear until he was overtaken an hour later by Capt. Hathaway, who asked him if he had a dog. The Judge was sipping a glass of beer at the time, but he dropped the glass to confess his crime, and not only confessed to owning one dog, but said he had two of them, and, taking in the situation at a glance, put up \$4, which subsequently found its way to the City Clerk. Capt. Hathaway had intended to summon the Judge, and make an example of him, but his game was defeated.

DR. DE WOLF AND THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The charges of Dr. Williams against the Health Department in connection with the management of small-pox patients and the Small-Pox Hospital are denied in toto, but a denial is scarcely necessary. The Health Commissioner may not have always acted upon the spur of the moment as he would have acted upon reflection, but the facts are that he has managed the small-pox cases as few would have done, and he owes much of his success to the ability and lidustry of his Medical Inspectors. The charge that a patient had died while waiting for the ambulance to be taken to the Hospital is incorrect, and also the charge that the Doctor had visited a family to get a letter of exoneration on account of neglect, etc., he gives a flat denial, as also to us of the other charges that the Doctor had visited a family to get a letter of exoneration on account of neglect, etc., he gives a flat denial, as also to all of the other charges, and it is nothing less than hase ingratitude to make any such allegations. charge that the Doctor had visited a family to get a letter of exoneration on account of neglect, etc., he gives a flat denial, as also to a.i of the other charges, and it is nothing less than base ingratitude to make any such allegations. The Hospital may not be all it might be, and, doubtless, is not, but it is a fact that four-fifths of the patients treated there have received better attention than they could possibly have received at their homes. If this were not so, however, Dr. De Wolf is not to blame, for he has nothing to do with the management other than auditing the bills. Dr. Dunne, the City Physician, has had charge of it, and the mortality reports show that he has done his duty; and, furthermore, the showing is more than creditable compared with that of similar institutions in the country.

The Council Committee question continues to excite the attention of the Aldermen, and yesterday considerable feeling and interest were manifested. The Committee on Committees had intended that their labors of the day before should remain a profound secret, but some gave their work, or the important part of it, away during the day, and, just as was expected, the appointments were a great way from Mayor, but he said he knew nothing about it. Nevertheless, he was openly accused of having made the list in connection with two members of the Committee, and those who made the charge pretended to know whereof they spoke. They said that Ald. Dixon had been given the Chairmanship of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South: Ald. Purcell of Police; Ald. Thompson of Fire and Water; Ald. Clark of Finance; Ald. Lawler of Streets and Alleys, West; Ald. Bailard of Railroads; Ald. Sanders of Gas; Ald. Wickersham of Health and County Relations; Ald. Shoery of Judiciary; Ald. McCormick of Streets and Alleys, North; Ald. Altpeter of Schools; and Ald. Burley of Elections. They objected to the list, first, because the members of the Committee had taken such rood care of themselves; and, second, because there had been no much privacy about the whole matter, and they ware more than ever determined to break the combination if possible. In fact, the disatisfaction was shared by one of the members of the Committee, who openly avowed that he would oppose the list and heartily cooperate with the opposition in any movement they might inaugurate; so the chances are, as has already been predicted, that the Committee's slate will be broken. The only thing done, however, looking to breaking it was a conclusion reached to have the Committee's report referred Monday evening. When this is done its opponents will have an opportunity to examine it, and not until then is it probable that the opposition will be crystallized and assume definit shape, though reports of cancuses were numerous during the day.

A DEAD ISSUE SETTLED.

definit shape, though reports of cancuses were numerous during the day.

A DEAD ISSUE SETTLED.

Coroner Mann spent some time around the rookery yesterday in the effort to solve the question of whether or not the city proposed to maintain a morgue, with a view to avoiding the carting of dead and unclaimed bodies from place to place in the city in the future. Mr. Eiton was also around on the same businesss, but his particular mission was to get the city to abolish the keeping of a morgue, and to inform the authorities that he was getting ready to establish one of his own. They learned that the trouble with the keeper of the old morgue was that no appropriation had been made to pay him for the year, and, as a consequence, he was trying to force the authorities to come to terms. The result of their various interviews was, that the Controller agreed to demand the morgue keys from the keeper, which he did. At a late hour in the afternoon they were surrendered, and the Coroner promised that he would take charge of them and see that the morgue was hereafter accessible at all times.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

THERE will be an arraignment of prisoners in the Criminal Court at 2 p'clock this afternoon. JAMES O'BRIEN yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of petty laroeny in the Criminal Court, and was remanded.

FREDERICK RASMUSSEN, who was found insan Thursday, was not a pauper, and will be cared In the case of George Havill, tried before the Criminal Court for burglary, the jury yesterday morning brought in a verdict of not guilty. THE Granger Committee of the County Board met yesterday and discussed the location of the Poor-Farm, but adjourned without action.

THE Assignee of Abner C. Loomis, the carriage manufacturer, corner Randelph and Amstreets, filed as inventory of the insolvent; personal property, amounting to \$14,772.

The Committee on Paupers of the County Commissioners will go out to Jefferson at \$0.000 commissioners will go ou

tee recommended that he beheld to his contract, and that the matter be postponed for the present.

Whill the jury was being secured in the County Court yesterday in the case of Josiah L. James, deceased; claim of William O. Osgood, one of the jurors, named Sanderson, stated that he had been approached a couple of days before by a man whom he knew by sight, but not by name. This party had asked him whether he was not a juryman, and when he answered in the affirmative told him in case he got on the Osgood case he would confer a great favor upon him if he would decide it in his (Osgood's) favor. This statement almost brought Judge Loomis to his feet, as he asked, "What was the man's name?" The juror stated that he did not know the man save by sight: that he had first met him some months ago on South Water street, where he believed he was engaged in the commission business. He had seen him around the courts

names, residences, items, etc. the of the bills sent in by Su.
Robinson's coal account, a.
4350, was held, subject to fur and itemization.

GOVERNMENT-BUILDING.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to \$28,411, of which \$18,717 was for spirits, \$3,003 for tobacco and cigars, \$2,984 for ever, and \$3,500 for licenses. THE collections for duties yesterday amounted to \$9.611. Following is a list of the dutiable goods received: Burley & Tyrrell, 20 packages earthenware; Field, Leiter & Co., 24 baies dry goods; A. B. Mecker & Co., 10 tons pig-fron; Chicago Stamping Company, 672 boxes tin-plate.

SENATOR LOGAN, having devoted his unre-mitting attention to his "coal-mine," and wish-ing for bushiese to detain him for some time longer, has become suddenly intensely inter-ested in the Aldrich Immediate-Transportation act. In order to fully comprehend the matter act. In order to fully comprehend the he has requested the Customs Inspectors with him in his private room at the House this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

With him in his private room at the Faillier House this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Some months ago a Miss Annie Coe, then residing at the Parker House, began a suit in assumpsit for damages for breach of promise of marriage against John A. McDowell, the Superintendent of the new Custom-House. The particulars of the alleged attempt to blackmail Gen. McDowell on the strength of this suit were given in full in The Tributars at that time. Yesterday the plaintiff filed in the Supreme Court a stipulation, with a petition that the suit be dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff. She acknowledged that she had been a party to a conspiracy to secure the removal of Gen. McDowell. The defense, as a basis for the petition to dismiss the suit, submitted affidayits in support of the assertion that the woman had been made a tool of by other parties. The appearance of both parties was entered yesterday, and the papers placed on file. The decision will not be reached for a few days.

AGNES AND FREDERICK.

In the early days of April The Tribune published an account of the very involved love-affairs of a young and pretty maiden of the North Side named Agnes Levetag, who, after plighting her troth with one Frederick Schliepp, fell in love with a new-comer named Otto Fredke, and who, after Mr. Schliepp had forced her at the muzzle of a revolver to fulfill her contract and marry, him slipned away from him after the marry him, slipped away from him after the marriage ceremony had been concluded, and, after hiding from him for a few days, secured a ee of divorce from him in Judge Barnum's court. In a conversation which a TRIBUNE re-porter had with the fair but flokie Agnes one being, she stated that she hated that gentleman, and that death itself had no such terrors for her as those which lay in the prospect of becoming his life-partner. She even went so far as to declare that the very ground which her husband walked upon was abhorred by her, and that though the uninviting alternative of old-maidenhood—a prospect more terrible to young-maidenhood than death—presented itself, she would choose it gladly rather than yield to the claims of the man who had led her to the alter with a seven-shooter in one hand and a wrongfully obtained marriage license in the other, this necessary document not having been secured by Schliepp until he had falsely sworn that his bridelect was over 18 years of age, when in truth she was but 17.

In view of the vehemence with which the being, she stated that she hated that gentleman,

was but IT.

In view of the vehemence with which the young lady inveighed against Mr. Schliepp, and also the smiling though silent acquiescence with which she acknowledged her leauing towards his handsome and accordeon-playing rival, the reporter was somewhat surprised day before yesterday when, in the list of names of those who had taken out licenses to wed, were found those of Fred Schliepp and Agnes Levetag, the hero and heroine of the revolver wedding and railroad divorce suit of the month previous. The document was in more regular form than that which was taken out previously, the little difficulty of the young lady's minority being removed by the sworn consent of her mother to the contract.

Being anxious to learn what had caused

moved by the sworn consent of her mother to the contract.

Being anxious to learn what had caused SUCH A MARKED CHANGE IN THE FEELINGS OF THE YOUNG LADY

as to lead her a willing captive to the arms of the one for whom she had previously expressed detestation, the reporter called during the morning at the residence of the old lady, No. 244 Clybourn avenue. Mrs. Levetag, a very jolly widow, talked joyfully of the approaching nuptials of her daughter, which, she said, were to be celebrated the following Sunday afternoon, and gave the reporter a pressing invitation to be present, which, of course, was accepted. She had nothing to say of the circumstances which led to her daughter's change of mind, but gave the reporter the address at which the young lady herself could be seen. Miss Agnes, looking much more charming than on the previous occasion when the cares of her matrimonial dilema were weighing upon her, was found at the address named, and expressed great pleasure at seeing a journalist, as, despite the fact that she was very happy over her approaching marriage, she felt deeply insulted at an article which had appeared in a German paper of that marning, which, hearing of her intended marriaga with Schliepp, congratulated her upon it, but at the same time wickedly insinuated that there were very grave reasons, which there is no necessity of reproducing, why she should consent to the match. The reporter sympathized with her, and then sought to learn from her the reasons of her return to the old love. The young lady, who at first declined to state whether her affection for the musical Otto Fredke had entirely died out, stated that she had all along had a soft spot for her intended husband, but that the very rough manner in which he woode her on the occasion of their previous marriage had created a temporary prejudice in her mind against him, which, however, had passed away entirely. The course of those events which had culminated as disastrously to Mr. Schiepp, and had placed him in the envisible position of the

latter should be required to
PAY THE COSTS OF THE DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.
The Levetag family, who are tolerably well off,
wanted to pay haif of the costs, which amounted
to \$100, but Otto's love was then at lever-heat,
and he insisted that he should bear aff the expense. His enthusiasm, however, cooled when
it came time to pay over the cash, and his
many delays to do so had the effect of raising
suspicions in the mind of the young lady that,
notwithstanding his magical power over the
accordeon and other winning accomplishments,
he had a mercenary soul which underrated her
to a few paltry dollars. And then Schliepp, who
saw that his rival's penuriousness was his opportunity, came forward with an offer to liquidate in full the bill of expenses which, he acknowledged, had had their first cause in his
desperate style of love-making. The Levetag
family would not hear of this sacrifice, the offer
of which had the effect of bringing the young
people together again, and settled the costs
themselves. Then Mr. Schliepp "began coming
round again," and, having so far improved in his
manners as never to be guilty of telling the
young lady that she was "off her base," his
many good qualifies soon enabled him to regain
something like his off hold upon her affections.
Old Mrs. Levetag, who does not care for the accordeon, and has always liked Mr. Schliepp,
helped matters, on so cleverly that finally a complete reconciliation of the successively engaged,
married, divorced, and again engaged young
couple took place. The presents which had
been mutually returned were again exchanged,
and a marriage was arranged for on so peaceful
and pleasant a basis that there will not be the
slightest excuse for the presence of a revolver,
unless the rival lover, whose opportunity has
now gone by forever, should use one to close
the existence whose happiness he sacrificed for
a pairty financial consideration.

There can be no doubt that Miss Agnes has
mothing but everlasting harred in store for him.
She even assured the reporter that s

for the Year.

plaints have been received of shortage on consignments, and the matter has become a serious cause of trouble.

Mr. B. W. Underwood, representing the Grain-Receivers' Association, read the following agreement, which he stated had been presented to several of the Eastern roads, but had not been very well received. The only road which had signed it was the Michigan Central, with the understanding, however, that all the other lines would also agree to it:

"The undersigned railroads centering in Chicago hereby consent to the proposition made to us by the Committee of the Board of Trade, and agree to permit the Board of Trade Weighmaster to take charge of the weighing of bulk grain and millstuffs on our respective tracks; and when receiving in Chicago from the line of our roads, and switching to connecting roads here, we agree to accept the Board of Trade Weighmaster's certificate at place of transfer as a basis on which to collect our freight charges. This arrangement to go into effect on the list day of April, 1890, or as soon thereafter as the Weighmaster's rea assigned to our scales. The Committee on Weights and Measures were instructed to act with a similar committee from the Receivers' Assessation with a view towards perfecting a system of weighing and transferring bulk grain.

Mr. E. S. Richards presented the plans for a transfer shed for weighing and transferring out to see of the structure is to provide for rapid transfer of grain from Western cars to hose of the Eastern lines, and at the same time to insure absolute correctness in weighing. It is proposed to build two-story sheds, and to have an inclined track run up to the upper story. Here will be placed hopper scales, into which the grain can run. It will then be weighed and run off into Eastern cars standing on the lower track. The shed will be housed in securely and the grain protected from the weighed and run off into Eastern cars standing on the lower track. The shed will be housed in securely and the grain protected from the weighed and run off int

MRS. SPEIGHT. MRS. SPEIGHT.

THE JURY FIND HER NOT INSANE.

The trial of Mrs. Harriet Speight on a charge of insanity was resumed in the County Court before Judge Loomis yesterday morning.

The first witness examined was Mrs. Fanning, who testified that she had known and loved Mrs. Speight for years, and that to her knowledge Mr. Speight had more than once threatened to send her to the Insane Asylum. The witness was of the onlinion that if either one of the couple

Mr. Speight had more than once threatened to send her to the Insane Asylum. The witness was of the opinion that if either one of the couple was insane it was Mr. Speight.

Miss Ella Fanning, daughter of the previous witness, testified that she kept a dressmaking establishment, and that Mrs. Speight worked for her and always acted in a perfectly sensible manner. She was present at the first examination of Mrs. Speight by Dr. Bluthardt, and heard him say to her "I will never pronounce you in sane, Madame,"

Mrs. McKay, an old friend of the Speight's appearance perfectly rational.

Mr. Knauer said that he knew both Mr. and Mrs. Speight since they were married, and had seen the latter once or twice a month of late. She always appeared to be sensible. He knew of the trouble which separated the couple, and was of the opinion that they were both too stubborn to allow of their becoming reconciled.

After some evidence by Daniel W. Jones, tending to exhibit the animus of the prosecution, Dr. Andrews was placed upon the stand, who testified that he was acquainted with the Speight family, and had had one or two interviews with Mrs. Speight with a view to testing her sanity. He could not detect anything in her conduct indicating that she was insane; at the same time he had not made such an examination as could enable him to pass a professional opinion upon her sanity. He was something of a judge of the "gait" of an insane person, and in his examination of Mrs. Speight he discovered nothing to cause him to pronounce her insane.

At the request of one of the Jurors Mrs.

anc.
At the request of one of the jurors Mrs. Speight was placed upon the stand, not so much to hear her evidence as to judge by its character of her mental condition.
The lady made a very caim and straightforward statement of the troubles which had separated her from her husband, claiming that he had frequently threated her and had looked her up in her room. She denied that there had been any insanity in her family, though they all had "considerable temper." She came of old Down-Eastern missionary stock,—the kind that never surrendered. surrendered.

The evidence given by the old lady had evidently a good impression upon the jury, who, having heard the arguments of counsel, brought in a verdict of " not insane," after a consultation of about three minutes duration. The decision was greeted by the applause of Mrs. Speight's lady friends, who were present in court in great numbers.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSION.

The Hinman Prize Essay contest took place last evening in the Congregational Church. The following was the program: "The Influence of Climate on Intellect and Morals," C. B. Spencer; "The Carboniferous Age," S. M. Harris; "History of Coal Formation." F. A. Wood; "Mexmerism." I. S. Connell: "Anglican Goyernment," T. C. Warrington. The prize is \$25 and is the gift of J. H. Kedzie.

and is the gift of J. H. Kedzie.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Rock Island Railroad Company, after a great deal of growling by the passengers, has added another car to the 6:15 p. m. dummy, but still a number of passengers have to stand until the train reaches the city limits. The road claims that six cars is all that one conductor can handle to advantage, and as the next move they will have to divide the train. The Company has always been slow to meet the wants of the suburban travel. It is claimed that the travel on this road would pay the Company to build separate tracks for the dummy, and run trains like the Illinois Central.

RESULT OF QUACKERY.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 14.—William L.

Wampler, aged 59, a prominent farmer of
Palmyra Township, this county, has just
died under circumstances of the most painful nature. The old gentleman had long been suffering from a cancer in one side of his face. He had tried everything known to his face. He had tried everything known to science, but without relief. His sons claim and publish a card to the effect that in January a quack applied to their afflicted father, representing his ability to remove the revolting sore. Mr. Wampler was induced to try him, to do anything for relief, and put himself in the newcomer's hands. Frequent plastering and poulticing followed, but to no purpose; the afflicted place enlarged and one eye-ball was eaten away. In a few days the ravenous cancer fell on an artery in the rear of the eye-ball, and, despite all efforts, it was eaten in two. The old gentleman began to sink rapidly till his terrible sufferings were ended by death.

A CEMETERY DECISION.

NEW YORK, May 14.—In the case of the relatives of Dennis Coppers, who obtained a mandamus compelling the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to open the grave and allow the burial of Dennis Coppers, a decision was rendered to-day by the General decision was rendered to-day by the General Term of the Supreme Court overruling the mandamus. In the opinion written by Judge Barrett he says plaintiff's main reliance was on the receipt for a lot given by the Superintendent, and on which they claimed the right of burial irrespective of whether deceased was a Freemason or a Protestant. He holds that the Catholic Church has a right to use a denominational cemetery, and has power to make such rules or by-laws as will reserve it for the sole use of those in its fold. The receipt he holds was not a title-deed of the lot.

PREPARING FOR INVASION. DENVER, Colo., May 14.—It is learned that powerful secret organization has been formed, with headquarters in this city, whose object is to go to the Ute reservation whose object is to go to the Ute reservation to prospect, without waiting for Congressional action. The society has already 150 members, including several prominent Denver citizens. Each member will be compelled to arm and equip himself for military service. They intended to go through the Gunson and Eagle River countries to the Rio Grande, and, unless protection is afforded by the Government, will wage war against the Utes.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A special express train of four cars, pulled by a new locomo-tive, which has but one six-and-a-half-foot driving-wheel at each side, was run on a trial trip to-day between Philadelphia and Jersey City, and accomplished the distance, ninety miles, in ninety-seven minutes.

On the return trip to Philadelphia the run was made in ninety and a half minutes.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

Call or write W. T. Soule & Co., 120 La Salle street, for pamphlet and daily reports. The unanimous verdict of all our traders is they can do bettor when away from the influence of crowds We do not resort to the use of black-boards or fictitious quotations. Deals made in small or large amounts.

NEVER BEFORE SINCE STARTING BUSINESS have & Hyman & Co., our importing jewelers, state and Madison streets, carried such really suggiste "novelties" in real bronzes and french clocks.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. Considering the List of Salaries

Inclined to Resign.

The Board of Education held an adjourned meeting last evening, President Hoyne in the chair, and all the Inspectors present except English and Stiles.
On motion of Inspector Bartlett, the Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SALA After two hours' talk the Committe

After two hours' talk the Committee reached the end of the list and reported it back, as follows:

Principals—Central High School, \$2,350,—an increase of \$100 over last year; Division High Schools, \$1,350,—an increase of \$55; grammar and primary schools from \$800 to \$1,800, the aggregate showing an increase of \$55; grammar and primary schools from \$800 to \$1,800, the aggregate showing an increase of \$50; grammar and primary Grades—First year of service, \$400; second year, \$450; third year, \$500, an increase of \$50; fourth year, \$600, an increase of \$50; fourth year, \$600, an increase of \$50; fifth and subsequent years, \$650, an increase of \$50; fourth year, \$600, an increase of \$50.

Teachers of Grammar Grades and Teachers in Charge of Double Divisions—\$50 less.

Teachers of Grammar Grades and Teachers in Charge of Double Divisions with no Assistants—\$50 additional.

Assistant Teachers in High Schools—Not more than fure than fure than fure than fure at \$1,500; not more than five at \$1,000; not more than five at \$1,000; not more than five at \$1,000; all others not to exceed \$800.

Supervision and Business Superintendent, \$2,700,—an increase of \$200; Building and Supply Agent, \$2,100,—an increase of \$100; clerk, \$2,000,—an increase of \$100; attorney, \$2,000, with \$600 for extra services,—an increase of \$100; clerk, \$2,000,—an increase of \$100; attorney, \$2,000, with \$600 for extra services,—an increase of \$100; hookkeeper, \$1,300,—an increase of \$100; Assistant Clerk, \$250,—an increase of \$100; Assistant Clerk, \$250,—an increase of \$100; German, \$1,500,—an increase of \$100; German, \$1,500,—an increase of \$100; drawing, \$1,500,—an increase o Inspector Delany said no one could tell what the aggregate was and whether it was within the appropriation. He therefore moved that the matter be laid over for a

Inspector Keith stated that the Committee had exceeded the amount appropriated for salaries, and the Board in Committee of the Whole had gone beyond the Committee on Salaries. Money ought to be saved for other tems which had been cut off by the Mayor. The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Inspector Stone, the report of the Committee on Text-Books and Course of Instruction was made a special order for the next meeting.

Inspector Stone inquired if any steps had been taken in the case of THE PRINCIPAL OF THE CLARKE SCHOOL.

Had his resignation been received?

The President answered that he expected to find it on his desk that morning, but he had not, so he had written a letter, which he had put into the hands of the Clerk, requesting Vaile to forward his resignation this morning. Inspector Stone said Vaile had had charge of the school all day, having ignored the re-quest of the Board.

The President supposed, when he saw the

quest of the Board.

The President supposed, when he saw the resolution in the newspapers, that Valle would send in his resignation.

Inspector Stone moved that the President be empowered to remove him if he continued continued on the president. contumacious.

Inspector Frake put in an objection. The man's resignation had been requested.

Inspector Vocke suggested that the motion be modified by adding the qualification, "If he doesn't send in his resignation before the next meeting of the Board."

Inspector Bartlett said there was no necessity for any such action. The matter should stand.

stand.

Inspector Stone changed his motion that it read: "In case Valle does not resi as requested, the President is authorized remove him within forty-eight hours." T would leave the matter in the hands of President, who could remove him if he pot resign. not resign.

Inspector Frake moved to lay the motion on the table. on the table.

Inspector Keith said it would be undignified for the Board to insist on his removal within twenty-four hours.

Inspector Richberg remarked that the school and the case demanded it. school and the case demanded it.

Inspector Keith had no doubt there was much to complain of, but he didn't believe, because a man was down, in kicking him every time they got a chance. The Board had done its duty.

Inspector Richberg said that the school was demoralized, and if Vaile had had any sense he wouldn't have gone there, but have sent in his resignation.

Inspector Frake said the action proposed was too hasty.

The motion to table was lost,—yeas, 4; nays, 9,—as follows:

Yeas—Keith, Bartlett, Frankenthal, and Frake

Yeas—Keith, Bartlett, Frankenthal, and Frake—
Nam—Stone, Vocke, Armstrong, Brenau, Curran. Delany, Richberg, Stensland, and Hoyne—9.
Inspector Stone didn't think his motion unreasonable. He, however, changed its phraseology so that it read: That, after a reasonable time, if the Principal of the Clarke School do not tender his resignation, the President of the Board be authorized to summarily remove him. There could be no objection to that. The Board had notified the man to resign. If, in defiance of the resolution, he remained at the school, Inspector Stone wanted the President to have power to remove him. If Valle were a man of any decency, he would have retired at once.

Inspector Frake inquired if the Clerk had informed Vaile officially of the passage of the resolution.

The Clerk answered that the direction of the Board was to the President.

Inspector Frake asked if the President had done it.

The President replied that he had not. He expected, when Vaile saw the resolution in the newspapers, that he would send in his resignation.

Inspector Richberg said he, was informed Yeas-Keith, Bartlett, Frankenthal, and Frake

the newspapers, that he would send in hisresignation.

Inspector Richberg said he was informed
officially that afternoon.

Inspector Stone remarked that the man had
eognizance of the action of the Board, as was
shown by the fact that he had sent in a petition signed by the pupils of the first grade
asking that he be retained.

Inspector Frake denounced the proposed
action as hasty.

Inspector Stone didn't so consider it, disclaiming any intention to persecute Vaile.

Inspector Frake said the Board would
meet next week, and no fiarm would be done
by letting the matter go until then.

Inspector Richberg retorted that a great
deal of harm would be done.

Inspector Armstrong moved as an amendment "That, if Valle didn't hand in his resignation by Monday, the President be anthorized to summarily remove him." Vaile was
trifling with the Board, and they owed it to
their dignity as a body to remove him at the
end of that time.

The amendment prevailed, and the Board
thereupon adjourned until Friday evening.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street. Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesneys beyond doubt, though but \$8 a set The moth will not attack a fabric that is packed in Buck & Rayner's " Moth Powder."

DEATHS.

WALSH—May 14. Mrs. Mary F. Waish, widow of James Waish, aged 52 years 7 months and 7 days. Funeral Saturday morning at 7 o'clock from her late residence, 556 Fitton-8t., to St. Columbkill's Church, where High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Ulinois Central Depot to be taken to Lena for interment.

O'CONNELL—May 14. at 645 a. m., Edmond William O'Conneil, son of Richard and Mary O'Conneil, son of Richard and Mary O'Conneil, aged 8 years and 64gs.

Funeral on Saturday at 30 a. m. May 18, from the residence of his parents, 200 State-st., near Twenty-ribth, to St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Calvaty. Friends are invited.

DABLE—May 18, Maggie T. Miller, beloved wife of John Dable, suddensy, at her residence, 165 West Twelfth-4t.

NOTICE—THE UNION ON A STRIKE—THERE fore we notify all outside laborers and brick-yar men from other piaces to keep out of the brick-yard bere until this difficulty is exticed between the Union the boses. Country and Canada papers pleasoppy. GEO. WILGENBURG, President.

Absolutely Pure. MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR sekesper's favorite in leading cities of the cother preparation makes such light, fak

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SPECIAL NOTICE We shall sell at Auction TUESDAY NEXT, May I't our Store, 137 and 139 Wabash-av., by order of whom may concern, a large and miscellaneous stock of BOOTS & SHOES

J. EMERY, JR., Manager. IN AUCTION SALE OF TUESDAY, May 18 Will be found a great variety of

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, RECULAR AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

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RECULAR TRADE SALE Tusday, May 18, 9:30 a. m.

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Shetland Shawls. Hosiery.

Table Cutlery.

The Largest and Best Assorted Line vet on The Invoice also includes TWENTY-FIVE But Heavy Silver Plated Table Knives of the well-in-brand, "JACKMAN & SONS," Manufacturer, Beld, England.

Clothing, Dress Go White Wear Linen Ulsters, Linen Circulars. Collarettes, Hats, Fans, Broche Shawls, Searfs. Cashmere Shawls.

> Halters, Carpets.

Harnesses

BUYERS

Turkish Rugs.

Table Oil Cloths.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

80 & 82 Wabash-av., Wednesday, May 19, hen, in addition to a very attractive sale of Chem oods, we shall close out another large lot of

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Mo TRADE SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

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This (Saturday) Morning,

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GREAT CLEARING SALE! 9:30 THIS MORNING. PARLOR and CHAMBER SUITS. THE PINEST LINE OF

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APPLET

THE SHAKES

Novelette. Parts. Par Selection

SENIOR'S COL HEALTH AT HO [Dr. Richardson uthority in all onemes.] SIBERIA. [A new view of

A SWISS NOVE A very interest DREAMS. INFERNAL MA THE SPANISH The editor discu Dr. Richardson on monts of Westers considerable fullne

D. APPLE SUNDAY

LYON & HE OLIVER DE

THE YOUNG is the Best Magazi

By the late

Y.) it appears tha 464 students, with College (Schenect dents, 42 scientific dents, 42 scientific of eclectic and lal ing a number from his, 36 from the linas), and 10 from It is eighty-five lished in New Yor the first strictly un The Hon. John late Minister to E the Centennial Cor Chancellor's addresses and the content of University of valuable gifts from days ago it receive ter, from Mrs. Tho delphia, the sum the former gift fro subscription of the amount (\$10,000) h from Mr. George Dorekl, Mr. Lem Sayre, and others

Sayre, and others, A. Scott of \$1,000. A special train h Posal of the Presid

Discovery was freel system was thoroug ened, he rapidly gal healing nicely, and I This case was amon wonderful blood pusince manifested it

TIME

E SALE) a. m.

Seasonable May sale. Our Spring mufacturers and jery anxious that chants will serve attention to the SHALL SELL awis. 100 DOZEN.

ery. the well-know

owers, ess Goods, spenders, hite Wear, llarettes,

S ot fall to attend

& CO., av., ay 19, sale of Chole te lot of :30 a. m., SSWARE.

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L& CO., ale

Chairs.

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end for price D. anywhere. AULTIFORM. d warranted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

APPLETONS' JOURNAL, FOR JUNE.

· CONTENTS: THE SHAKESPEAREAN MYTH, Concluding paper.—Extra Shakespearean Theories. By Appleton Morgan.

Morgan here resumes a discussion which he be-ist year, and presents, in an eminently graphic ungent manner, the various theories that exist and to the authorship of the Shakespearean plays, icture of the Shakespearean period it is peculiar-ting and suggestive. a picture of the Shakespeareah period it a peculiar-striking and suggestive.] SER DROMMEL'S INCONSISTENCIES. A

Parts. Part First.

The noveleties of Cherbuliez are among the most illiant writings of the day,—full of wit, point, fresh inracterisation, and novel situations. In "Herr rommat's Inconsistengies" there are some most de-third hits at German philosophy and current theoest of society and property.] SENIOR'S CONVERSATIONS. Second Series of

Selections.

[In APPLETONS' JOURNAL for May was given the first series of selections from Mr. Senior's conversations with distinguished contemporaries, including such men as foulzot. Thiers, Prince Napoleon, Pers Hyacinthe, Lamartine, Renan, Prochi, etc. Nothing more entertaining and suggestive has appeared in re-BURTON'S "ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY." (A charming essay upon that remarkable book.)
HEALTH AT HOME. Part Second. By Dr. B.

[Dr. Richardson is now the acknowledged leading authority in all questions of hygiene and kindred themes.] SIBERIA. [A new view of this much-talked-of land.]

A SWISS NOVELIST.

[A very interesting paper on Gottfried Keller, the famous Swiss novelist.] DREAMS. [An essay full of weird and strange matter.]
INFERNAL MACHINES.

THE SPANISH THEATRE. The editor discusses modern criticisms of old art; Dr. Hichardson on Mental Apitandes; the Require-ments of Western Architecture; and reviews with considerable fallness a number of the books of the

It will be seen from the above that APPLETON JOURNAL crowds into a single number a large quality of the very best literature of the day; its matter is substantial and yet eminently readable and enter the control of t ming. Scents per number, or \$3 per annum.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers 1, 3 & 5 Bond-st., New York.

rases as "Pitying Bavio.,
Trust Him ever," The better years.
Trust Him ever, "The better years the sun fittle while," "Precious love," Ere the sun fittle while," "Precious love," Ere the sun fittle while, "Precious love, "The Education almost at ran-SCHOO indicate SCHOO indicate SCHOO indicate sun fittle su

TEMPERANCE JEWELS. (35 cts, or \$3.60 per dozen.)
TEMPERANCE LIGHT. (12 cts, or \$10 per hundred.)
These are extra good Temperance Song Books,
differing in price and size, but not in quality. Temperance Jewels is by J. H. Tenney and the Rev. E. A.
Hoffman, and Temperance Light is by George C. Hagg

A PATRIOTIC CHANT. A hundred years ago to-day
Our fathers stood in war's array;
A freedom-loving race were they,
And we are still the same.
Americans remember yet
Their sires who faced the bayonet
When charging hosts with fury me
In battle's awful flame.

Shall men whose souls know only pain Say Washington has lived in vain; For anarchy and greed of gain Blight all the passing hours? By the red footprints in the snow In Valley Forge's scenes of wo, We vow we'll watch each native foe As we watch foreign powers.

We kiss dear Freedom's blade, and swear, Should an ambitious traitor dare Seek our pure freedom to impair, We'll crush him where he stands. With gaudy flags and saucy drums, If an invader ever comes To desolate our quiet homes, His blood shall wet our lands.

In steady lines beside our guns, From flank to flank, while vengeance runs, We'll prove ourselves undaunted sons Of heroes gone before. When in the charge's earthquake grand We struggle for our native land, We'll sternly use the gun or brand, And triumph in the roar.

JOSEPH MARION BAKER.

UNION COLLEGE. By the late circular of Union University and College (Albany and Schenectady, N. Y.) It appears that the University numbers 464 students, with a Faculty of 51. Union College (Schenectady) has 84 classical students, 42 scientific, 23 engineers, and a body of eelectic and laboratory students, including a number from the Far Weet and Californ

of eclectic and laboratory students, including a number from the Far West and California, 35 from the South (chiefly the Carolinus), and 10 from New England.

It is eighty-five years old, the first established in New York since Colonial days, and the first strictly undenominational.

The Hon. John Welsh, of Philadelphia, late Minister to England and President of the Centennial Commission, is to deliver the Chancellor's address at the coming commencement of Union College.

During the year the college has received valuable gifts from Pennsylvanians. A few days ago it received, through President Potter, from Mrs. Thomas H. Powers, of Philadelphia, the sum of \$10,000, in addition to the former gift from the same source. The subscription of the Messrs. Packer in a like amount (\$10,000) has been followed by gifts from Mr. George W. Childs, Mr. Anthony Drexel, Mr. Lemuel Coffin, Mr. Robert H. Sayre, and others, and one from Mr. Thomas A. Scott of \$1,000.

A special train has been placed at the disposal of the President, free of any charge, or any number of invited guests of the college who may accompany Mr. Welsh to Schenectady for the commencement.

HE STILL LIVES.

Some years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, of Buffalo, N. Y., and London, was sent for to examine a terrible disease of the knee-joint, resulting in ulceration and extensive sloughing of the bone and tissues. The man's life had been despaired of by the previous attendants. Amputation at the thigh was promptly decided upon, and skillfully performed by Dr. Pierce, and as after treatment to purify the blood and prevent a recurrence of the malady the doctor's Golden Medical Discovery was freely prescribed. The man's system was thoroughly purified and strengthened, he rapidly gained his health, the stump healing nicely, and he is to-day a happy man. This case was among the first in which this wonderful blood purifier was tested. It has since manifested its wonderful power over the worst scrofulous and other blood diseases. Taken for a time it so purifies and strengthene the system as to strongly fortify it scans the system as to strongly fortify it scans the encroachments of disease. Sold by druggists.

MIDDLEVILLE, Mich., Feb. 15, 1879.—Hon. R. V. Pierce—Dear Sir: I would say that I have sold your medicines for seven years. The Golden Medical Discovery is the best cough remedy I have ever used, and in every case where I have recommended it, it has sured. I have used it in my family for my children. It cures their colds and coughs in a day or two. My wife has used it several imes when down sick. It invariably gives inmediate relief. Its sale increases dally.

J. B. Kester, Druggist. HE STILL LIVES.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The True Genesis of Life-The Land and the Book.

Epistles of Paul-Life of St. John-Western Farms' and Farming.

The "Dial"-Magazines - Books Received-Literary Notes.

Luxury and Art-Art Notes - Botany West of the 100th Meridian-Scientific Notes.

LITERATURE.

LIFE: ITS TRUE GENESIS - AND OTHER THEOLOGICAL WORKS.
There is no end of "making many books," and as little is there an end of devising many theories. There have been manifold hy-potheses propounded in relation to the origin of animal and vegetable life and organisms; and yet there is always room for one more. A new scheme has just been put forth by R. W. Wright, of West Cheshire, Conn., who combats the old theory that all life in the world since the Creation is developed from seeds or germs, which have been produced from individuals of preëxisting species, while he stoutly denies also that life is spon-taneously developed from water without any germinal principle. We have before us a volume of about 300 duodecimo pages written by this author, which is devoted to the exposition and defense of the following proposition: "That the primordial germs [meaning germinal principles of life] of all living things, man alone excepted, are in themselves upon the earth, and that they severally make their appearance, each after its kind, whenever and wherever the necessary environing conditions exist."
What is meant precisely by "germinal principles of life," as distinguished from specific seeds, we do not feel bound to define. The writer endeavors to show that the Septuagint ranslation of the Hebrew is much, more reliable than any of our present copies of the Hebrew; and the eleventh verse of Genesis, i., as given in the Septuagint, he translates as follows: "Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose germinal principles of life, each in itself after its kind, is upon the earth." Thus he claims to found his peculiar doctrine of the origin of species upon the teaching of Scripture. This is other illustration of the way in which men another illustration of the way in which men ingeniously enlist the supposed language of the Bible in the support of almost every conceivable theory. Mr. Wright does not seem to be stumbled by the fact that his translation of the old Greek version teaches speculative doctrines remote from the apprehensions of men in the early ages, while the Hebrew text, which he rejects, affirms the obvious fact known to the world in all past ages: that each species produces seed correspond-

THE SUDDS' NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR
THE REED ORGAN. By W. F. SUDDS. (1.50.)
Mr. S. is well known as one of our best composers for the Pianoforte. His new School contains a great for the Pianoforte. His new School contains a great that each species produces seed corresponding to its own kind, from which the same species of the provided by the fact that the changes which frequently take place on the earth by the burning of forests, or the upheaval of trees by tornadoes, or other causes, are often followed by new growths of different kinds of timber, which do not seem to have been preceded by any deposition of seeds such as the new species afterwards produce. Such facts he would account for on the hypothesis that the Creator originally deposited on the earth's surface the "germinal principles" of all the manifold species that appear from time to time when the proper environing conditions occur. The theory is certainly ingenious, and has a seeming support in facts of the world which have been often observed. But it has its difficulties. It is, however, vastly preferable to Dr. Bastian's theory of "spontaneous generation," which has been so effectually combated by Profs. Huster and the proper considers in the succeeding chapters, "Life, its True Gendence as yet to establish it. Mr. Wright, after an introductory chapter, considers in succeeding chapters, "Life, Its True Genesis": "Alternations of Forest Growths": "The Distribution and Vitality of Seeds": "Plant Migration and Interglacial Periods": "Distribution and Permanence of Species": "Unit is Life? Its Various Theories": "Materialistic Theories of Life Refuted": "Materialistic Theories of Life Refuted": "Force-Correlation, Differentiation, and Other Life-Theories": "Darwinism Considered from a Vitalistic Standpoint." We commend this volume to the students of Nature, and especially of those who would survey all sides of the question in regard to the origin of species.

of species. of species.

—Prof. Henry Cowles, of Oberlin, is an indefatigable student and writer. His commentaries (all of a high order) cover the whole of the Ebistles except those of James, Peter, and Jude, also the Apocalypse, and the whole of the Old Testament after Esther. Of course so voluminous a writer cannot be accurate and thorough in all his criticisms as an author of equal ability and attainments who devotes his chief attention to two or three books of the Bible. Prof. Cowles' notes on the Epistles of Paul are brief, but clear and for the most part satisfactory. The present volume on the longer Epistles, viz.: those addressed to the Romans and the Corinthians, is truly multum in parvo. The author differs from many of the older expositors in his interpretations of several special passages in the Romans,—such as 5, 12-19; 7, 5, seq. 9, 3, 6-28. In Romans, 8, 19-28, he agrees with Dr. Hodge and others, who construe the passage as teaching that the material world is to be purified and refitted at the end of the apresent dispensation; a sentiment which is certainly nowhere else in Scripture distinctly developed, and which is rejected by Stuart and other distinguished commentators. Prof. Cowles comments freely on I. Corinthians, xv., regarding the doctrine of the resurrection. He gives no quarter either to the premillennial theory of two resurrections, one before and the other after the millennium, nor to the opposit extreme of those wearing with the relation of all manhard that every man experiences here there is to be enter after the millennium, nor to the opposit extreme of those wearing with the relation of the commentator. His latest work was designed to set forth the life and writings of St. John, very much as those of St. Paul had been previously presented by Conybears and Howers of the cheen and scholars, but of thought-ful people of every class.

—The late Dr. James M. McDonald, of Princeton, N. J., was a good Hebrew and Greek scholar and a highly respectable commentator. His latest work was designed to set

gations have been made by travelers, which have resulted in large additions to the previous knowledge of sites and antiquities in the Holy Land. Of these inquiries Dr. Thomson has not been an idle spectator. He has followed every new explorer with the most intense interest, in the cherished expectation of incorporating the best results achieved in a new edition of his great work. He has now rewritten his "Land and Book," and the Harpers have published one volume in a greatly enlarged form. The whole plan has been reconstructed and the contents immensely enriched and improved by the addition of new matter and the correction of former errors. The volume already issued is a beautiful octavo of nearly 600 pages, and is devoted to Southern Palestine and Jerusalem. The first volume of the former work was occupied with scenes and usages found in Northern Syria and Palestine. As an example of the changes that have been made in this new treatment of subjects, we may refer to the author's present opinions in relation to the site of Sodom and Gomorrha, which he formerly located at the south end of the Dead Sea, but now places at the northeast border of the sea. This whole quarter has come up anew within the last fifteen years. Dr. Thomson will no doubt embrace in his new form of "The Land and the Book" almost all the valuable results of recent explorations in Palestine and of the criticisms upon them of the ablest and most judicious scholars. Such a contribution to the resources of Biblical students as this will hardly be made again within the next half-century. This work is published by subscription, and William G. Homes & Co., of Chicago, are the agents for Northern Illinois.

(Life: Its True Genesis. By R. W. Wright. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price

(Life: Its True Genesis. By R. W. Wright. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price \$1.50.)

(The Longer Epistles of Paul. By the Rev. Henry Cowies, D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price \$2.) (The Life and Writings of St. John. By James M. Macdonald, D. D. Edited with an Introduction by the Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D. D., Dean of Chester. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price \$3.)

(The Land and the Book; or, Biblical Illustrations Drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery, of the Holy Land, Southern Palestine, and Jerusalem. By William M. Thomson, D. D. 140 Illustrations and Maps. New York: Harper & Bros.)

WESTERN FARMS AND FARMING. The best book yet published, because more nstructive, more useful, and covering a larger area of direct and practical information concerning farming in all its details, is the book just published in this city, and edited by Mr. S. T. K. Prime, himself a farmer of Livingston County, in this State. The book is especially valuable because it is not a mere statement of the theories, ex-perience, and practice of any one man, however competent he may be. It is the history of the practical results of the experience of more than 100 farmers—and successful farmers—in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Jowa, Nebraska, Minesota, and Michigan. It covers the practical results of the methods adopted, and finally found to be successful, by men operating land from the Ohio River to the Missouri River, and land of all varieties found between the southern line of Kansas, 35.30, as far north as the Red River country in Minnesota, and Mackinac in Michigan. The area of experience extends beyond the Missouri Riverino Nebraska, as far as that State is settled, and includes the vast plains of Kansas, which are so rapidly filling up with occupants. The book treats of farming on the varied soils of all these States, points out their capabilities, and their adaptation to the varied branches of profitable agricultural cultivation. The book tells the story of successful farming in all these States, and the disappointments and failures leading up to the final success of each. These relations are not the speculations of the editor; they are all written by the farmers themselves, so each tells his own personal experience. The value of the book is in varied teaching. Thus we have the results of farming on the brairfe lands, on the clay lands, on the low lands, and on the up lands; on lands near the lakes and rivers, and lands in the interior; on sandy soils, on deep, black prairie loam, on stiff clay, and on loose clay; on land adapted to wheat, corn, barley, fax, roots, and grass; to the growth of thay, the breeding of sheep, cattle, swine, horses, and the latinit variety of dairy productions. Any man living in any part of the Northwest owning land west of the Ohio River can find in this book the relations of those who have preceded him, and have, by hard labor and study, worked out the problems of success. In nearly every case these practical farmers have been unaided by capital, and have gained what they have by the earnings of their own land.

Of necessity the book tells of the exprience of these who have preceded him, and have, by hard o more than 100 farmers—and successful farmers—in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and

THE DIAL. Jansen, McClurg & Co. have commenced the publication of a literary monthly periodical with the above title, and the first number has just made its appearance. Mr. F. F. Browne is the editor of this new venture, and in a modest editorial announces that the intention of the Dial is to act as "an intelligent guide and agreeable companion to the book-lover and book-buyer. . . . It will en-deavor to distinguish between literary criti-cism and literary cynicism; and, while sensi-ble of the obligation to wheat the had and ble of the obligation to reject the bad and false, it will be no less mindful of the oblifalse, it will be no less mindful of the obligation to conserve the good and true in literature." The leading articles are reviews of recent books, with two exceptions, and among the contributors—whose names, by the way, are appended to their articles—we notice such well-known writers as W. F. Poole, David Swing, V. B. Denslow, J. B. Runnion, N. C. Perkins, G. P. Upton, and others. We wish success, prosperity, and long life to this new-comer in the field of periodical literature. The first number is attractive, both in its contents and typographical features. While we shall, judging from the sample sent, often disagree with its criticisms, nevertheless there is plenty of room for all shades of opinion, and an honest, reliable, purely literary journal—like the Literary World, for instance—is as necessary in the rapidly-growing West as in the East.

MINOR NOTICES. "Elsie's Widowhood," by Martha Finley (Farquharson), is a sequel to "Elsie's Children," and is the seventh in the popular series of children's works known as "The Elsie Books." They are written especially for young girls, are admirable in their treatment of religious subjects, and ought to be in every Sunday-school library. The last of these volumes is not inferior in merit or in these volumes is not inferior in merit or in interest to the others which have preceded it. The price is too high, but that is not, probably, the fault of the authoress.

-Dr. Ayer has written a very interesting work, containing many vivid pen-pictures of the West, and an entertaining account of the adventures and exploits of the Elliott explor-ing expedition, with which he was connected. The West is indeed a mighty empire, grow-The West is indeed a mighty empire, growing in strength and importance, filled with wonders and marvels of Nature's own creation, yet possessing stronger elements of attraction for the farmer, the miner, the settler, the home-seeker, than any other section of the globe. And it is also a region for the tourist or pleasure-seeker, offering attractions of scenery and landscape unsurpassed even in Europe. Dr. Ayer's book affords full and reliable information, so far as we can judge, to all who wish to know the present condition of the West. He gives such regions, their locality means of access, topography, scenery, productions, and resources, as well as meteorological conditions, interspersed with accounts of thrilling adventures and incidents of forest life. Dr. Ayer is a facile writer, and has produced a book full of facts worth knowing and remarkation.

membering.

—Two of the last issues of Harper's Half-Hour Series merit especial notice. One is a biographical sketch of the life of the Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, by Henry W. Lucy. Its publication is timely, and, although merely a sketch, it admirably and tersely sums up the chief points in the career of the great Liberal leader. The other book is a collection of "Tales from the Odyssey" for boys and girls, by "Materfamilias." Within these few pages are gathered together the principal incidents of Homer's great Epic, and, skillfully as they are strung together and told, they read like brilliant fairy tales. Of the many good works published in this unpretending and cheap series these two will rank with the best.

—"Hesperus, and Other Poems," by Charles

the many good works published in this unpretending and cheap series these two will rank with the best.

—"Hesperus, and Other Poems," by Charles De Kay, is a first volume of poems of which about one-fourth of the number have been already printed in different magazines. Many of these poems are of a high order of merit most of them are pleasing both in sentiment and in tone, and the general impression produced by a glance through the pages of the book is one of pleasure. Mr. De Kay has wandered into a great many widely-separated fields, but the muse appears to have yielded a ready response to his different appeals. There are some crude similes, and many that are not well carried out; some verses that do not run as smoothly as others, and some that are exargerated and unpoetic in sentiment. But for a first book it is a good one, likely to attract attention and to deserve it. It may be added that it is neatly and appropriately gotten up.

—Col. William Pratt Wainwright, formerly commander of the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, has prepared a treatise upon the "Radical Mechanics of Animal Locomotion, with Remarks on the Setting-Up of Soldiers, Horse and Foot, and the Supplying of Cavalry Horses." The apparent purpose of the work is to suggest means for correcting the derangement of the human form which our habits of using the right hand more than the left, etc., have wrought, and restoring bodily motions to their natural freedom and symmetry. Even horses will wear out one shoe quicker than another, and take the bit on one side of the mouth rather than the other, etc. These and kindred defects impair the efficiency of both man and beast, and Col. Wainwright has written a scientific treatise to show the ill effects and the remedies. The work is complicated, technical, and labored, and is not likely to be read by the masses, by whom it would appear to be most demanded, and among whom it might have a fair field for the test of its theories. Col. Wainwright has evidently studied the subject seems to demand.

—"Mrs. Be

whether in he becent form in 5000 will attract the notice the assumed importance of the subject seems to demand.

—"Mrs. Beauchamp Brown" is the title of the latest volume in the No-Name Series, and, with the exception of certain peculiarities to which we shall presently call attention, it is a notable addition to the library of American fiction. It is cleverly written, the scenes are laid in places with which by name at least we are all somewhat familiar, the author possesses unusual descriptive powers, the plot and its development are both interesting, the style is easy, and the impression derived from reading the book is that it is the work of a writer of considerable experience and decided talent. But, whether in deference to what may be called a popular taste for something "Frenchy," or for other reasons not discernible on the surface, but possibly having their origin in a desire to paint some well-known character, the writer has seriously tainted the general merits of the book by introducing such a character as Camilla Trevelyan. The book professes to be a novel of "Boston West-End society." We are unable to see the relevancy or appropriateness of introducing as a member of such society a dissolute woman who shamelesly betrays her husband's honor, and seeks her revenge on a rival by trying to teach an innocent girl to follow the road to perdition on which she has advanced so far herself. The character of Camilla is repulsive, disagreeable, and uncalled for. Mrs. Benuchamp Brown is a rather loud Boston lady, who takes a party of her own sex to Plum Island, near Mt. Desert, for the summer. Their anticipated privacy there is invaded by an irruption of other people, chiefly Englishmen, and "a season of flirtation, love-making, and intrigue ensues." An adventure with a crazy drunkard in a cranky Englishmen, and "a season of flirtation, love-making, and intrigue ensues." An adventure with a crazy drunkard in a cranky yacht, the sufferings of an opium-eater, a fire in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and scenes in a private small-pox hospital in Boston give variety to the text. Then we have a little Jesuitism, very mild, very transparent, and very much diluted, and considerable satire at the expense of the American ritualist,—that peculiar anomaly who would be a Boman Catholic if he dared, and who, not daring, burlesques the fold where he remains,—which imparts a religious tone to portions of the book. Paul Baruther and Margaret Ufford are the strongest, best-drawn characters, and we follow their movements with undisguised interest. It would be a matter of surprise if Boston acknowledged this to be a true picture of its "West-End society."

MAGAZINES. The Banker's Magazine for May has its usual assortment of articles on financial topics, and is full of valuable facts, statistics, and information. An article on "British and American Trade" is important, and worthy the attention of those interested in such sub-

We have received the first copy of a new Chicago periodical, entitled In Doors and Out. It is intended to treat of outdoor sports, as archery, tennis, fishing, hunting, floriculture, etc., and of indoor evening amusements; also of drawing, painting, decorative art, and kindred topics. It is too early to speak of the venture as either a success or a failure. The field is an ample one, and the attempt to fill it worthy of encour-

The Penn Monthly for May has its usual review of the political and general transactions of the mouth, and its special articles are: "Count Henri de St. Simon " (second paper), by Edward Howland; "The Three Climates of Geology" (first paper), by C. B. Warring; "Finland," by Col. Wickham Hofman; "A Chatelaine of Flowers," by Frances Emfly White; and "Public Schools in Their Relations to the Community," by James S. Whitney.

The May-June number of the Western, published at St. Louis, has the following table of contents: "Sister Brenda," a poem, by Edgar Fawcett; "A Ghost's Adventure": "Battle of Wilson's Creek," by Col. Wherry; "Michael Angelo's Regret," a poem, by Helen Ekin Starrett; "Realism and Idealism," by J. M. Long; "A Thought," a poem, by Lewis J. Block; "Frederic Hohenstauffen IL," by A. E. Kroeger; "Book Reviews"; and "Current Notes."

The original articles in the May number of

views"; and "Current Notes,"

The original articles in the May number of the Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner are entitled: "Select Topics of Modern Surgery, Illustrated by Cases from the Hospital Service and Private Practice of Dra. E. W. Lee and Chr. Fenger"; "Résumé of Work on 'Epileptiform Syphills," by Dr. Celso Pellizari; "The Value of Salicylic Acid in the Treatment of Rheumatic Diseases of the Eye," by F. C. Hotz, M. D.; and "A New Thermometer," by Daniel E. Brower, M. D. There are also original lectures by Drs. Davis and Otis, Clinical Reports, Society Reports, Domestic Correspondence, Notes, and Extracts, and an editorial on "The Abuse of Medical Charities."

Appletons' Journal for June has a paper

Notes, and Extracts, and an editorial on "The Abuse of Medical Charities."

Appletons' Journal for June has a paper by Appleton Morgan, resuming the discussion he began last year on the authorship of the Shakspeare plays. Mr. Morgan in this article reviews all the various theories of their authorship, and gives a most graphic and striking picture of the Shakspearean period. There is the first half of a novelet by Victor Cherbullez, entitled "Herr Drommel's Inconsistencies," in which the brilliant characteristics of that writer appear at their best. The story is full of wit, point, fresh characterization, and the main situation is a novel one. Herr Drommel is a German savant, who is made the butt of the author's brilliant satire. There is another selection from "Senior's Conversations," giving utterances from Lamartine, Renan, and others. There is a very entertaining paper on Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" a paper on Siberia, which gives quite a new idea of that muchtalked-of country, by which it appears that a banishment to Siberia is not the terrible thing it has been supposed to be. There is a second paper on "Health at Home," from Dr. Richardson; an article on Gottfried Keller, the Swiss novelist; one on "Dreams," which is full of strange matter; a paper on "Infernal Machines"; and the "Spanish

LITERARY NOTES. The sale of the No Name Series has been

Mr. R. D. Blackmore's new novel, "Mary Anerley," will be published early in May in England.

The sale of Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" has been 10,000 copies in the original Boston edition. M. Zola says that Victor Hugo, if not old and worn out, would himself enlist in the ranks of the realists.

A forthcoming work on "Kelso" is to contain some hitherto unpublished information respecting Walter Scott.

The Bodleian Library has acquired a MS. containing the missing commentary on Proventions. containing the missing commentary on Proverbs by the famous Abraham Aben Ezra. Lord Byron's writing-desk, with several autograph inscriptions, and his Lordship's name inside, recently sold in London for

A number of Russian scholars are at work on a series of histories of the world's litera-tures, to appear in St. Petersburg the present

Gen. Lew Wallace, whose "Fair God" is still remembered as one of the famous books of recent years, is said to be writing a novel having its scene laid in Damascus. Gautier says that if he had such bad taste as to find any poem by Victor Hugo poor, he would not dare confess the fact alone to himself, even in a cellar, with a candie.

Miss Alcott, of Concord, does not take kindly to being lionized by summer visitors, and when she sees them coming slips quietly out of the back door, as Hawthorne used to do. Miss Emily Faithful has accepted an invi-tation to lecture in the United States the coming autumn and winter. Her theme will be "Modern Extravagance, Its Cause and Cnra"

In a recent German translation of one of Dickens' novels it has been discovered that "a black glazed stock without a tie" is turned into "a black lacquered stick without a knob."

The title of Mr. Tennyson's poem which, as we announced last week, is to appear in the May number of the Nineteenth Century, is "De Profundis." It is a greeting to a new-born child.

Mr. Swinburne's new volume will be out next week. As the title of one of the pieces, "The Garden of Cymodoce," has puzzled many people, it may be as well to ex plain that it is a description of the Island of Sark. R. Worthington, 770 Broadway, New York, announces a new "Hand-Book of Pottery and Porcelain; or, History of Those Arts from the Earliest Period," by Hodder M. Westropp, with numerons illustrations

ropp, with numerous illustrat M. Renan, after having brought out the next, which is also the last, volume of the "Origines du Christianisme," intends to publish a translation of Ecclesiastes, with a critical introduction, which he has ready for press

Owen Meredith, otherwise Robert, Lord Lytton, is now an Earl by the Queen's grace, his official titles being Lord Lytton and Viscount Knebworth. He is only 49 years of age, and has been in the diplomatic service

were since he was 18.

M. Renau has been quite a lion in London. He does not speak English well, but his wife does, who is a niece of Ary Scheffer. The evening after his first lecture he took an early tea with Tennyson, at the latter's house in Upper Belgrave street.

The Revue Critique announces that a hitherto unknown manuscript of Saint Sinon's has been discovered at the French Foreign Office. It is called "Henri IV., Louis XIII., et Louis XIV.," and is said to be extremely interesting.

Henry Holt & Co. will issue an im-

Henry Holt & Co. will issue an important work by Karl Hildebrand, "Six Lectures on the History and Prominent Features of German Thought from 1750 to 1850, delivered in May and June, 1879, at the Royal Institution of Great Britain."

The Academy notes that the advance in critical freedom and catholicity finds Bunyan treated by a University press as a classic and ranked among England's chief men of letters by Morley; whereas, less than a century ago Cowper shrank from naming him, warmly as he admired the "Pilgrim's Progress."

game, but it can be used for gambling.

The Hon. Eugene Schuyler writes from Rome that he has received proposals from Messrs. Joseph Seligman & Co., the well-known publishers at Stockholm, Sweden, for permission to translate and publish his Life of Peter the Great, now running in Scribner's Monthly, in the Swedish language; and from the house of Schmitzdorff & Co., St. Petersburg, for permission to publish in the Russian language. It is probable that, on its completion in Scribner, the work will be published simultaneously in at least five countries, and perhaps more.

It is a notable fact that all the Literary

published sindulanteeday in a countries, and perhaps more.

It is a notable fact that all the Literary News prizes for the best quotations on woman were won by ladies. The appreciative sentiment receiving the highest vote (in its section was:

Not she with trait'rous kiss her Savier stung, Not she denied Him with unboly tongue:
She, while Apostles shrank, could danger brave, Last at His cross, and ourliest at His grave.

—E. B. Browning.

And the corresponding humorous quotation (receiving also the highest vote of all) was:

I'm not denyin' the women are foolish: God Almighty made 'em to match the men.—Eliot's "Adam Beds."

Jay Gould has just bought a very fine col-

Almighty made om to match the men.—Eliot's "Adam Bedz."

Jay Gould has just bought a very fine collection of books from a collector. The collection consists of nearly 6,000 volumes, and has been made by a man whose tastes ran to folios richly illustrated, elegant bindings, and costly grand editions seldom seen in private libraries. Of the standard English works the editions are good and generally finely bound. There are several handsome editions of Horace and Virgil, but not an Aldus, a Baskerville, a Sandby, or a Tonson among them. There is an Aldine Cleero of 1550 in very good condition, and two or three Elzevers. There are four Shakspeares, the one of greatest value being Halliwell's, in sixteen volumes folio. This edition is exquisitly printed, and was published by subscription, the issue being limited to 150 copples, each numbered both by the editor and the publisher. Of other English classics and poets there is a singularly full collection for a private library.

BOOKS RECEIVED. No-Name Series.—Mas. Beauchamp Brown.
Boston: Roberts Bros. Price \$1.
Prilow Townsmen. By Thomas Hardy.
Harper's Half-Hour Series. Price 20 cents. Harper's Haif-Hour Series. Price 20 cents.

A TRADESMAN'S VISIT TO HOLLAND, BELGIUM,
AND THE RHINE. London: A. Heywood & Son.
THE MEXICAN WAR. A POEM. By E. S. Holbrook. Read at the Beunion of Mexican War
Veterans.

HESPERUS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Charles
De Kay. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
Price \$1.50.

De Kay. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
Price \$1.50.

VIRGINIA BOHEMIAWS. By John Esten
Cooke. Harper's Library of American Fletion.
Price 75 cents.

ALVA VINS: Or, Art versus Duty. By Henri
Gordon. New York: American News Company.
Price 75 cents.

The Immorrals. Argument of the Hon.
Stephen W. Downey, of Wyoming Territory.
Washington.

RADIGAL MECHANICS OF ANNAL LOCOMOTION: With Remarks on the Setting-Up of
Soldiers, Horse and Foot, and on the Supplying
of Cavalry Horses. By Col. William Pratt Wain-

ELSIE'S WIDOWHOOD: A Sequel to "Children." By Miss Farquharson. New Dodd, Mead & Co. Price \$1.25. MODERN THINKERS, PRINCIPALLY UPON SO-CIAL SCIENCE. By Van Buren Densjow, LL.D. Chicago: Belford, Clarke & Co. New Departures in Collegiate Control and Culture. By the Rev. Caleb Mills. New York: A. G. Barnes & Co. Price 25 cents. LAYE IN THE WILDS OF AMERICA, AND WONDERS OF THE WEST. By L. W. Ayer, M. D. Coutral Publishing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY,—YOUNG LORD PENNITH. By John Berwick Harwood. Price 15 cents.—Clara Vaughan, By R. D. Black-more. Price 15 cents. STANDARD SERIES.—KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Vol. VI. Price 30 cents.—Town GEOLOGY. By Charles Kingsley. Price IScenta. New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

HARPER'S HALF-HOUR SERIES.—TALES FROM THE ODYSSEY. Price 25 cents.—WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE: A Biographical Sketch. Price 20 cents.—Life of Charlemanne. Price 20 cents.

ART.

LUXURY AND ART. "Vibert's reception-room," writes Mrs. Hooper from Paris, "is one of the most elegantly luxurious to be found in Paris. In the outer hall or antechamber is to be found the fountain, set in a tapestried wall with a carved marble basin, and the arch set with plates in painted porcelain overhead, which figured in his picture of the Cardinal tending his flowers which was on view at the exing his flowers which was on view at the exhibition of the Aquarellists last winter. Beyond opens the large drawing-room, hung with tapestry, the floor covered with Turkish carpets, and containing furniture, every piece of which is valuable, either from workmanship or association. His apartment is separated from the outer room by an Oriental arch supported by four slender pillars. Dwarf palms, in large Chinese vases, stand within on either side of the entrace and lend a more pronounced Eastern air to the luxurious surroundings. Vibert works a great deal in the outer room, and introduces his own beautiful belongings into many of his pictures, but he has a large, well-lighted studio on an upper floor, which is, I lmagine, his actual working-room after all. Beside his 'First Pentinent,' he now has on the easel a large picture entitled 'Behind the Scenes,' which he began years ago for Mr. A. T. Stewart, and the progress of which was arrested by that gentleman's death. It is impossible to imagine a greater contrast than is presented by the studio of Vibert and his mode of working to those of Doré. The former copies with literal fidelity and minuteness an object placed before him, while the latter paints away without caring at all for models." hibition of the Aquarellists last winter.

Mr. John S. Davis sent a portrait of Horace Greeley "in his favorit pastime of wood-chopping" to the French Salon.

A discovery of Roman pavements has just been made at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, several tesselated floors having been brought to light this week; among the subjects are a Bacchic scene, a combat, and some chequered designs.

The number of visitors at the Metropolitan Museum of Art during the week ending May I was 36,603. In the month of April the great number of 147,372 persons passed through its portals, and still they say that there is no art in America.

there is no art in America.

The total number of exhibits cataloged at the Paris Salon this year is 7,289. Of these 3,857 are oil-paintings: 2,086 drawings, water-colors, pastels, and paintings on porcelain; 701 pieces of sculpture, and 545 engrayings and etchings. The largest pieces hung are M. Matejako's "Bataille de Gunwald" and M. Roli's "Grêveldes Mineurs," each carrying fully 250 square feet of canvas.

Gustave Doré's latest work is "A Tortured Soul." It is described as representing a young monk seated before an organ in the choir of a Gothic church. "His fingers stray over the keys, while his pale, attenuated countenance and great hollow dark eyes are turned toward the spectator. At the young organist's side, amid the sunny light that streams through the arched window, stands a female form, vague, vaporous, and beautiful, a white mist amid the golden rays. It is the vision of his lost love that haunts the youthful ascetic, the embodied remembrance of the woman for whose sake he had sought refuge in a cloister."

him, warmly as he admired the "Pilgrim's Progress."

The "History of the Zulu War and Its Origin," by Miss Frances E. Colenso, daughter of the Bishop, is said to present a picture of Cetywayo in strong contrast to the current British representation of him. Miss Colenso maintains that he was a peace lover and magnanimous ruler, and supports her view with an array of evidence also said to be remarkable.

The "Political Comedy of Europe, 1861-1891," which will be published soon in London, is written by an American diplomatist who has resided in France and Germany. The book takes the form of a drama, and is said to abound in situations to which the military law lately voted at Berlin will lend a fresh interest. The author brings the action of his story down to 1891, and describes the pacific revolution which is then to transform Europe.

A correspondent calls attention to what he says is an evidenterror in a notice of a book in The Tribune last week. In the notice, "whist" was spoken of as a game to be commended because it could not be used for gambling. Our correspondent, who signs himself "Expert," says this is not literally true, and as he has many Illustrations, drawn from personal experience, of the fallacy complained of, we withdraw the offending portion of the notice. Whist is a capital game, but it can be used for gambling.

The Hon. Eugene Schuyler writes from Rome that he has received proposals from York; A. B. Copeland, of Boston; Miss Colenad, of Boston; Miss Colenad, of Roston; Miss Cole

been so happy in my family relations that I have had no inclination for matrimony."

The following is a list of the American contributors to this year's Paris Salon: Henry Bacon, Frederick A. Bridgman, Edwin H. Blashfield, Waiter Blackman, Charles Dubois, Charles Noel Flagg, Elizabeth Gardner, Waiter Gay, Miss Ellen Greatorex, Miss K. H. Greatorex, G. A. P. Healy, A. G. Heaton, D. R. Knight, Chester Loomis, Edward May, Henry Mosher, W. L. Picknell, Milne Ramsey, John Sargent; William B. Baird, of Chicago; Ellen Baker, of Buffalo; Arthur Beckwith, of New York; Frank Briggs, of New York; Jonas Bolton of Baltimore; W. F. Brown, of Rhode Island; W. A. Coffin, of Allegheny; Alfred Collins, of Boston; Miss Conant, of New York; A. B. Copeland, of Boston; Miss Corson, of Philadelphia; Kenyon Cox, George Daniel, of New York; Henry Dillon, of San Francisco; Miss Emily Fuller, of New York; Eliot Gregory, of New York; A. Harrison, of Philadelphia; H. G. Hilliard, of Boston; W. H. Lippincott, of Philadelphia; J. A. Mitchell, of New York; Stanley Mortimer, of New York; Charles Moss, of Chicago; Frank Moss, of Philadelphia; Henry Morbray, David Neal, of Lowell; Stephen N. Parker, of New York; Stanley Mortimer, of New York; Charles Moss, of Chicago; Frank Moss, of Philadelphia; Henry Morbray, David Neal, of Lowell; Stephen N. Parker, of New York; Daniel Strain, Edwin Weeks, of Boston; Thaddeus Welch, Laporte, ind.; Frederick Williams, Wilbur Woodward, of Indiana; Miss Marian Wright.

SCIENCE.

BOTANY WEST OF THE 100TH
MERIDIAN.

Seven volumes, accompanied by one topographical and one geological atlas, embrace the set of reports comprising the results of the labors of the Wheeler survey. These immense quarto works are entitled as follows: Vol. I. on Geography, Vol. II. on Astronomy and Barometric Hypsometry, Vol. III. on Geology and Mineralogy, Vol. IV. on Palæontology, Vol. V. on Zočlogy, Vol VI. on Botany, and Vol. VII. on Archæology. The first and the last work are not yet published. The two atlases referred to comprise ninety-five large sheets in each set. These The first and the last work are not yet published. The two atlases referred to comprise ninety-five large sheets in each set. These sheets are so constructed that one can see at a glance the agricultural and mineralogical condition of lands as to sections. The sheets represent an acreage each of 11,200,000 acres, or about 17,500 square miles of territory, and are so finished that they may be joined together in one immense map if desired. Such, in brief, is a statement of the publications of the survey. The work on botany has a special significance as having been contributed to by some of the most widely-known specialists in the country. Its editor is J. T. Rothrock, late Surgeon of the United States Army, and now Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania. He was assisted by Screno Watson, of Harvard University; George Engleman, M. D., St. Louis; Prof. Thomas C. Porter, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; M. S. Bebb, Fountaindale, Ill.; William Booth, Boston, Mass.; George Vasey, Agricultural Department Washingtom; Prof. Duniel C. Eaton, Yale College; Thomas P. James, Cambridge, Mass.; and Prof. Edward Tuckerman, of Amherst College.

The expedition secured fifty species of flowers new to science, and ten of whose existence very little is known. Two distinct genera were added to the flora of the United States. A number of well-marked varieties of older species were obtained, and among them a number hitherto scantily represented in the largest herbaria. In many cases a wider geographical range of known forms was developed, as for instance the discovery in Arizona of Ophloglossam vulgatum, generally found in Eastern United States and

(stemess) a number were tound useful for cordage and textile fabrics. The economic value of various forare plants was noted. The relation of the forests to the country, and a table showing the analysis of the soil at important points, are matters also incorporated in this work. All doubtful plants and points were submitted to Dr. Asa Gray, the veteran botanist of Harvard University.

One of the most important parts of the work is by Prof. Daniel C. Eaton of Yale College, on Ferns. The paper differs from the others inasmuch as it is a complete monograph of the Ferns of North America south of the 40th parallel, and west of the 105th meridian. It must remain for years the standard authority on the ferns of this wild area. The entire work is a needed contribution to biological literature, and all connected with it are subjects of congratulation for the skillful manner in which the different topics are treated.

(United States Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian. Vol. VI.—Botany. By Prof. J. T. Rothrock. Pp. 500, pl. 30. Washington: Department of War, Government Print.)

SCIENTIFIC NOTES. Dr. M. A. F. Prestel, of Emden, whose me-teorological investigations are well known-is dead.

As was feared would be the case, Cleopatra's needle, on the banks of the Thames, is

being ruined by the mists and dampness from the river. M. Daubrée has examined a volcanic dust which fell on the 4th of January, 1880, at Do-minica. It was remarkable as containing a considerable quantity of iron pyrites and sui-

phide of lead. To preserve the colors of flowers, after rastening a wire to each stem, dip the flowers separately in a clear weak solution of Gummi Arabicum, suspend on a line, and when dry they will be found to be covered with a glazing interfering very slightly with their beauty, at the same time preventing the air from destroying the color.

MM. P. Bert and d'Arsonville describe in the Comptes Rendus of the Académie des-Sciences a new microphonic apparatus re-ceiving words at distance. The objects of their researches have been twofold: first, to strengthen the sound vibrations of speech, and, secondly, to collect these vibrations at the distance of several mètres from the

Dr. B. Balfour has arrived safely at Dr. B. Balfors has arrived safely at Socotra. In a communication to Sir Joseph Hooker, he says that "the Island is well worth examination; that aiready 150 species of plants, besides some birds, lizards, and insects, have been collected. The geology of the Island is curious, granit, diorite, and limestone being all mixed up in a most perplexing way. The Sultan is giving greathelp by ordering the Sheiks to provide camels, men, and everything that is wanted."

Euphorbium is a cum resin which exudes

els, men, and everything that is wanted."

Euphorbium is a gum resin which exudes from the euphorbia, a shrub growling on the slopes of the Atlas Mountains in Morocco. The dust of the plant is excessively acrid, producing violent sneezing and even delirium. Lately, however, the resin has been turned to valuable uses as a preventive of rust. Some laborers at Natal discovered that metallic surfaces coated with this material no longer oxidized, and plates of from were coated with it and immersed in water by way of experiment. These were completely preserved from rust, although the waters of Southern Africa are well known for their injurious action upon metals. To make practical application of the discovery, the euphorbium was dissolved in alcohol, and the mixture applied to the fulls of vessels, with complete success in preventing corrosion. The varnish, if it may be so called, also produces considerable lustre and preserves those objects to which it is applied from the action of the atmosphere. It is now being introduced into England.

COMPANY STORES.

How Miners and Lumbermen Are Swindled by the Corporations That

Employ Them.

To the Editor of The Chicago Pribana.

Oconro, Wis., May 12.—Probably few of your readers are familiar with the system of "company stores" which exists in Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. It is a coneral custom of companies and firms in these regions to carry on in addition to their ordinary and legitimate hericage of winings. dinary and legitimate business of mining or lumber manufacturing, stores in which are kept stocks of general merchandise, ostensi-bly for the accommodation of their workmen. There would be little discussion as to the propriety of such a custom if its ostensible and real objects were the same, but in practice it is made a means of great injustice, and propriety of such a custom if its ostensible and real objects were the same, but in practice it is made a means of great injustice, and ought for several reasons to be better known than it now is. In many cases it is almost or quite impossible for a laboring man to obtain any money, and his entire wages must be "taken out in trade" at the store of the company or firm for whom he works, the goods being of the cheapest description in the market, but sold to him at prices which are unreasonably high. The result is that the laboring class in many towns (and the population is composed almost exclusively of the laboring class) is in a wretched condition, living on wages which, with the prices they are compalied to pay, not only make it difficult for those having families to make both ends meet, but even keep them in debt to their employers. The men are hired nominally by the month, but in case of bad weather, or an accident to machinery, they are "docked" a quarter, half, or whole day, as the case may be, although on hand and waiting to work. A man of intelligence may often be found who will seek and perhaps obtain redress by leral means, but even then the advantage lies with the rich man, as it generally does in other cases, and the bulk of the population is composed of foreigners, especially French Canadians, who are lacking in backbone, and are easily bulldozed into submission. There can, from the circumstances of the case, be no "public opinion" in such a community which is strong enough to exercise the enormous power it does elsewhere, and it is difficult to see what can be done to remedy the matter. The fortunes made from the industries of the country are distributed elsewhere, and no part of them devoted to the improvement and elevation of the people by whose poorly-paid labor they were made.

No one who has ever lived in a place where laboring men receive fair wages, and are able to obtain at least some of these exposed, who have many fine qualities, and would under better conditions be a superior class of me

WEIGHING THE BABY.

How many pounds does the baby weig Baby who came but a month arc? How many pounds, from the crownin To the rosy point of the restless toe? Grandfather ties the 'kerchief - knot, Tenderly guides the swinging weight, And chrefully over his glasses peers To read the record—"Only eight." Softly the echo goes around: The fair young mother sings the word While grandmother smooths the guide And. stooping above the precious thin Nestless a kiss within a prayer, Murmuring softly: "Little one, Grandfather did not weigh you fair." Nobody weighed the baby's smile. Or the love that came with the helples Nobody weighed the thread of care From which a woman's life is smooth. Or the love that came with the ne Nobody weighed the thread of ca From which a woman's life is spu No index tells the mighty worth-of little baby's quiet breath— A soft, unceasing metronome, Patient and faithful unto death. Nobody weighed the baby's soul, Far have dis Earth to weight the

LONDON.

Railroad Accidents in Great Britain-Revelations as to the Tay Disaster.

Perishability of Colors in Euglish Paintings-Another New Book on Napoleon I.

Barah Bernhardt's Flight from the Theatre Prancaise-An Overestimated Actress.

cial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune LONDON, April 27.—There is a widespread ofton in the United States that the English railroad system, whatever its shortcomings may be in other directions, is comparatively free from accidents resulting in loss of life. I shall, therefore, probably shock many readers who have heretofore held that in Great Britain travel by rail is unattedded by he distressing casualties incident to rail-pading everywhere else when I say that the railway-accidents which occurred in the United Kingdom last year SENT 1.074 PERSONS OVER TO THE MAJOR

and injured nearly 6,000 more. These figures I take from the bulky returns just issued by the Board of Trade, which has special facilies at its command for ascertaining the acts. Thirty-seven collisions between pas-enger-trains or parts of passenger-trains re reported; ninety-five collisions between ssenger-trains and freight or mineral ins, engines, etc.; twenty-two between ases of trains coming in contact with proes: seventy-one cases of passenger-trains or parts of passenger-trains leaving the rails; hirteen of freight-trains or parts of freightas, engines, etc., leaving the rails; eleven ion through points; twenty-one of trains ing into stations or sidings at too high a ed - five of the bursting of boilers or tubes engines; nine of the failure of machinery. ings, etc., of engines; 1,22; failures of lings; two of ropes used in working inclines; ten of tunnels, bridges, viaduets, culverts, etc.; 1,541 broken rails; twenty-six slips in nttings or embankments; and five other ac-idents,—making an average, if I have added the figures correctly, of nearly ten ac-idents a day throughout the year 1879, in thich personal injury was inflicted. This, o my seeming, is a very fair record of dissater for a railway system popularly be-dieved to be the safest in the world. I have not yet done, however. Of other casualties, in which no personal injury was reported, there were fifty-eight cases of trains running ugh gates at level crossings; nineteer ares of wheels; one failure of a brake of portions of permanent way; two fires in trains, and two fires at stations; and 150 es of trains running over cattle or other tructions on the line. It is interesting, oo, to note that, by accidents from canses ther than accidents to trains, rolling stock. and permanent way,-including accidents from want of caution or misconduct, accidents to persons passing over level crossings, to trespassers and others,—504 persons were killed and 960 injured, eighty-five of the killed and 765 of the injured being pas-

Writing on the subject of accidents, I cannot withstand the temptation of referring to

THE TAY BRIDGE INVESTIGATION. s this inquiry progresses, the English and cotch public are alike aghast at the revelations that are being made. The sinister predictions of the pessimists at the time of the calamity have come true. Not only was the bridge known to have been rickety fifteen been tinkered up by an Inspector who himself admits that he had no knowledge of engineering whatsoever, but it has been proved by Mr. James Francis Hedland that inferior iron was supplied for the boits of the bridge. According to his witness, he absolutely knew that the Manager was bribed by the firm that supplied Inferior Iron to use it and say nothing about it. Another witness has given evidence to show that inferior nuts were used. And altogether the building of the bridge seems to have been a gigantic piece of jobbery. The testimony offered by such men as Sir George Airey and Prof. Stokes, who were called by the Coroner on the question of wind-pressure, is considered by good judges to be quite beside the mark. In all probability the train was pushed off the rails by the wind, and did run along a portion of the bridge before going into the water; but the great matter for investigation is, whether, for the purpose of gaining a few pounds, any firm deliberately supplied bad iron for the building of the bridge, which in its construction was notoriously slender, and whether that firm did bribe the Manager, who is now dead, to use this defective material. What punishment will be meted out, should the charges be satisfactorily substantiated, to those who knowingly contributed to the death of the unfortunate people buried beneath the Tay, time alone will show. If it be not severe and exemplary, the inquiry will have sat in vain.

I see that several of the American railroads are increasing their exertions to n tinkered up by an Inspector who him-

are increasing their exertions to

ECURE EMIGRATION FROM THIS COUNTRY.

Some months ago the Kansas Pacific

"guides" and circulars were scattered right
and left throughout London. Nevertheless,
it is not in London that the companies'
agents are the most active, but in the rural
and manufacturing counties, where dissatisfaction is all but universal, and where the
younger (and hence the most desirable) portion of the population are anxious to forsake
the old country for the new. Not long since
I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Schmidt,
foreign agent of the Atchison, Topeka &
Santa Fé Railroad. He told me his success
abroad had far exceeded his expectations,
and that in this country especially could he
see more and more clearly how rich a field
there was for the promoter of emigration.

The alarming condition of some of the
pictures of the English school in the National
Gallery has lately brought the subject of the
materials in use by artists conspicuously into
notice. Many of Reynolds' canvases have
lost nearly all their color, and fears multiply
that ultimately the splendor will have fied
from a majority of the best pictures in the
collection. Laborious works of a painter so
recent as Maclise are already so ruined that
the uninformed observer would be led to conclude that the pigments used had never before been put to the test. What in the end
this painter had learned as to what was safe
and what was unsafe in practice, no one now

clude that the pigments used had never before been put to the test. What in the end
this painter had learned as to what was safe
and what was unsafe in practice, no one now
knows. The lessons of his life's practice all
died with him, as has the essence of the experience of previous painters, and as will
again the dearly-bought knowledge of
others, unless some change of radical importance is made in their system, to redeem
the canning of mixing colors from becoming
still more emphatically one of the lost arts.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT.

emphatically one of the los an artist of national reputation, has given his views on this important matter to the Society of Arts in a paper which, if it comes within your seach, I think you will find will repay perusal. He reviewed at the outset the evidence which pictures by the old masters afford of the excellence of the system they adopted, notwithstanding their comparative poverty in pigments, when raiseing in heightness or depth beyand the simple earths. He referred to the evidence werpossess of the cultivation by them of the mechanical skill and the chemical knowledge which promised them safer or more besetted. cultivation by them of the mechanical skill and the chemical knowledge which promised them safer or more heautiful grounds, and colors, and mediums with which to work; and pointed out that the resuscitation of painting in George II. s time—mainly by the clear-mindedness of the great Hogarth—did not awaken any thought of the need of the old cunning in preparation of materials—for, in the growth of the trade of the artist-colorman, the means had been provided to save painters from some of the labor which before it was their duty and pride to undertake in their workshops. The gain was palpable,—the loss was immediately so. But the consequence was, that, while in olden days the secrets of the materials were the artists, the artist was now the first to be that the evidence he had brought before his audience justified the conclusion that in the present day—150 years after the communement of English art—artists had no more mastery of their craft as such than that with which Hogarth, Gainsborough, and Reynolds commenced their careers. What was the remedy? What means could be established of transmitting the practical wisdom of one generation to another? It had seemed to certain painters, said Mr. Hunt, that the true way to accomplish this object was to form a society for looking after the material interests of painting. By this society a library should be formed of all works on the subject of artistic practices; a workshop should be established for the preparation of materials; a collection of experimental work with colors, varnishes, and oils, simple and mixed, should be made; and the advice of gentlemen of reputation in chemical science should be sought. The proposed workshop might be utilized as a school for the graduation of students in the different duties of mechanical science necessary to a painter; it might be made an example of clean and careful production, and, as a technical school, would give knowledge that would serve as a key to many mysteries now but darkly read in the pages of the old masters on the practices of painters of their day; and, though their pretunsions would not be ostentatious, in their humble way they night be proud to think that they should be repeating the chosen task of the gods,—the directing of inert matter to a spiritual end.

Private letters from Paris inform me that the street of the property of the proventy of the provider of the proventy of the provider of the pages of the directing of inert matter to a spiritual end.

Private letters from Paris inform me that the provider of the pages of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the pages of the december of the p M. JUNG'S NEW BOOK ON NAPOLEON L,

ing of inert matter to a spiritual end.

Private letters from Paris inform me that

M. JUNG'S NEW BOOK ON NAPOLEON I.,

"based on hitherto unpublished documents in the archives of the French Ministry of War," now publishing under the title of "Napoleon and His Times," is hardly less deserving of critical attention than the valuable volumes by other hands relating to the life and character of him who was at once one of the greatest and one of the interest of him who was at once one of the greatest and one of the littlest men in history, which have preceded it during the last year. My correspondent tells me of many curious things the work contains. The Bonapartes, writes the author, were descended from a Tuscan family which settled in Corsica at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. Napoleon's father, Charles de Bonaparte, was one of the first to Join the French when they conquered Corsica in 1769, and the French Governor of the Island promised him a free education for his son at the military school at Brienne. Before going to school, however, Napoleon had to learn French for three months at Authun. He wished to enter the navy, but, having been sent to a military school at described him as tacturn, capricious, haughty, and extremely egotistical and aspiring. He served as Lieutenant in the garrisons at Valence, Lyons, Donal, Ausonne, Paris, and Nice; and during this period had but little intercourse with his comrades, preferring the society of civilians, eagerly read Rousseau, and began his "Histoire de la Corse." He was at this time an enthusiastic Corsican patriot, and freely expressed his detestation of the French conquerors of his country. In one of his letters he says: "I was born when my country perished, when 30,000 Frenchmen landed on our shores, and drowned the throne of freedom in blood. If by killing any man I could liberate my country, I would at once pierce his breast with my sword." It was while at Douai that he attempted, in a fit of melanototy, to commission as Captanh, he once more visited the

SARAH BERNHARDY'S

American engagement, which was never more than a verbal one, has, I hear, fallen through. The capricious, ecceutric actress' break with the Théatre Française has irreparably jamaged her reputation, and the lady is now pleading to be taken back to the fold which she deserted, and which she now finds to her sorrow does not worship her as she thought. I have seen Sarah act a great many times, and never could quite understand the popular idolatry of her abilities. She is plain, and lean to emaciation; certainly possesses talent above the ordinary (so do half-a-dozen others of the Comédie Français company); and has, as M. Augier writes to the manager of the Français, "a sweet voice, often badly directed." This, in my opinion, is a just measure of the tragedienne. I have often asked myself, what is there in her to turn the public's head? Was ever anything more absurd than the worship paid to this woman on the occasion of her visit to England last summer, when Society went literally mad over her? So in Paris, especially in the English and American quarters, where Rachel is looked upon as a mere fledgling in comparison with her. But her consuming vanity and passion for notoriety have at length worked Mile. Bernhard's ruin. Painting fairly, chiseling badly, writing indifferently, keeping a skeleton for a parlor-ornament, and sleeping mights in a coffin artistically done up in black velvet and white satin, were all very well in their way, and brought many admirers to the feet of the lady who was capable of so much. There is 2 point, however, beyond which eccentricity, especially if it be for the most pari affected, becomes intolerable. Before Sarah took the fatal step, her star was already on the wane. A late debutante had made herself so popular that she had been intrusted with severa: of Sarah's characters. Naturally the self-willed, fan-tastic actress became violently jealous, and to diverting royal admirers in her studio,—which, by the way, is furnished with surpassing richness. Her vacations, also American engagement, which was never more than a verbal one, has, I hear, fallen

SARAH BERNHARDT'S

Then came

THE SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE,
which was the last straw. She resigned and
withdrew from the house in the Rue Molière,
nobody knew whither. The crities had
"slated" her Clorinde. The management
compelled her, she said, to play when she
was not ready,—else the journalists would
never have likened her playing of the part in
the "Aventurière" to Vinginie in "L'Assommoir." "Lef M. Zola and Emile Augier
absolve me, "she wrote; "this is my first
failure at the Theatre Française, and it shall
be the last. When you get this I shall have
left Paria." And the self-willed, moneygrasping Sarah fled the town, taking such
pains to hide herself that presently everybody knew she was temporarily housed in a
neighboring provincial village. True, Madempiselle had added to hier notoriety. Not
even the presence in Paris of M. de Lesseps,
a lion lately returned from the United
States, was anflicient to throw her treak out
of the mind of polite society. Unfortunately, though, the sensation-took root in two directions which were not expected. Society
began to ask why it was that it had made so
much of Miss Sally; and M. Perrin immediately commenced a suit against the Director
for breaking her engagement,—for an actor
or an actress of the Française is bound absolutely for a certain number of years, and
cannot legally leave the company, except by
giving a year's notice, and getting the company's consent at the expiration of that time
to the resignation,—statutes which the
First Napoleon drew up in Moscow, and which are rigidly adhered
to making the company a little Republic in

itself. Sarah, seeing the game was up returned, and is now pleading for mercy. She hopes the court will not award against her the 300,000 francs damages asked. In the Figaro just at hand there is a letter from her, in which she disclaims all pecuniary motives, is grateful to the public, and never thought of the disdain her comrades deputed to her. Her resignation, moreover, was not premeditated, but the spontaneous consequence of long irritation. The cause of this irritation she forgets to explain. Next morning she was as much supprised as the public to find that she had resigned. (More ingenious than ingenuous, I should say.) The whole letter argues a disposition to compromise, although the versatile writer says what is done cannot be undone, and that liberty gives her nervous system more caim. Awaiting the judgment of the law-courts, she claims indulgence from the public because a woman and because an actress. The dear thing!

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Cider and Wine. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribum CHICAGO, May 10.—Is there a law comp person to pay revenue on cider or wine which he manufactures and uses for his own use? CONSTANT READER. [No.]

A Voter's Qualifications.
To the Baitor of the Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 10.—Please inform me how long a voter must reside in the State, county, and ward of city before he can vote? Repectfully, VOTER.

[In the State a year, in the county thirty days, and in the ward thirty.]

This is Rough.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

ALLIANCE, O., May 10.—I see the Clereland Leader quotes from your paper the bigoted and intolerant remarks you make in relation to the meeting upon the occasion of the release of Mr. Bennett. You should bear in mind that the whole Christian history has been one of blood and persecusion,—that they are charged with the blood of innocent millions that they must answer for some time. Again, you should know that all liberty, progress, humanity, and reform has been brought about by infidels in spite of the Christians. These facts will stand the test of all time. You manifest a low, degraded, bigoted, uncharitable, persecuting spirit in your remarks. But as these attributes all belong to Christians exclusively, you must be a Christian, and we can expect nothing better from you. With pity for your poor degraded condition. I leave you with a shudder at the misery that is in store for you. Respectfully, Jason Kirk. This is Rough.

Engineers and Smoke.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Curcago, May II.—In your Sunday's paper, under the heading of "The Smoke Nuisance," there are some statements made that are an insult to every first-class engineer in Chicago. The fault in nine out of ten cases lies with the The fault in nine out of ten cases lies with the employer, he employing the cheapest help and using the worst coal in the market. The Orvis smoke-consumer is a godsend to them, but I claim that where there is proper draught, and the man is given time to do his work properly, there is no need of one. But the engineer now-advys is not only expected to do his work but to do general work around the building, so he must put in a fire that will last till he comes back. As for dodging in saloons for drinks, I condemn the habit, and I will say, to the eredit of our engineers in this city, there have been less accidents from neglect of boilers than any city of its size in the United States. Very respectfully yours, WILLIAM E. LEWIS.

Engineer C. B. & Q. General Offices.

JAMES MCKEOWN,

Engineer Spragues, Warner & Griswold.

A Timely Suggestion. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna. CHICAGO, May 12.—That portion of the Mayor's nessage which related to the wants of the Public Library was opportune; and, while he drew a picture of its unsafe condition and anomalous location, it is to be regretted he neglected to speak of the bad management of a previous Administration in causing it to be placed where it is, instead of in the building bought for the special purpose.

when the trade was made with our Uncle Samuel for the old Post-Office Building, it was done with the express understanding that it was to be used for the Public Library. It was the most suitable building at the time, and is yet, being fire-proof and centrally located, and why it was diverted to the use of a theatrn "no why it was diverted to the use of a theatre "no feller can find out."

There is no probability of the city consenting to levy a tax for a new building, such as we would be proud to show to visitors from other cities, and while we have the old Post-Office Building, which can be made convenient and safe until a more imposing and well-appointed struct-

A Mother's Views.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna. CHICAGO, May 11.—I wish to thank you for your sentiments regarding the manner in which our city schools are conducted. I have been obliged to take my child out of one of the schools bere, and I can cite you to others who have done the same. Is it really accessary that there should be so much time employed in singing and marching? I know it helps to pass away the teacher's time, and is preferable to some to the care and anxiety of the different tables with a

stupid scholar.

Another item, too, is employing young girls Another item, too, is employing young girls who have neither patience nor knowledge of the care of children, or old maids too cross and ugly to try to study the disposition or capabilities of her scholar. Look at the difference in schools superintended by a man, and notice the progress of the scholars taught by men. The same in regard to music. I am a resident of the city; but it would pay for the teachers here to visit a suburban school i visited a few weeks since at Englewood. The Principal, Mr. Carter (they are all strangers to me, and ignorant of this letter), is a thorough instructor, and Miss Quackenbush, a teacher in the inflant department, is a model of patience and tact with the little ones, who seem to love her for her care and interest in them. She is an exception, and a rare one, too, in her vocation. Fwas told she had held the position for years, and was a general invorit with both parents and children. As soon as I possibly can, with some others, I start for Englewood to avail myself of its superior school advantages.

A MOTHER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuse,
CHICAGO, May 10.—I submit to the judgment
of an intelligent public that in its recent action
regarding the scale of prices, and acts subsequent thereto, the Chicago Typographical Union
made a mistake. The advance in prices was
made heatily and without the deliberation when made hastily and without the deliberation which so important a measure should have received. In about two weeks from the time some of the In about two weeks from the time some of the offices were made aware that such a movement was contemplated, the matter was submitted to a ballot, passed, and ordered in force one week later, the official notification to proprietors being sent Monday afternoon, thus giving them only five days notice. As they, in many cases, had existing contracts which could not be done under the new scale except at pecumiary loss, they naturally demurred, and sent a courteous communication to the Union asking that a committee be appointed to meet a committee from their number far the purpose of consulting together with a view to an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

At a special meeting on Tuesday night last this communication was summarily placed on fite, and the two or three who attempted to state their views were "sat down upon" very hard.

The men who employ us to do their work are

state their views were "sat down upon" very hard.

The men who employ us to do their work are not our enemies, nor should they be treated as such. Why, then, sitould the Union, in its collective capacity, enact the part of bandittl and virtually say to the employers of its members, "Stand and deliver"? The fact that the communication was ignored is proof positive of the injustice of an immediate enforcement of the new scale, and it is hoped that the sober second thought will soon convince a majority of the truth thereof.

The Hon. George Brown.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

Chicago, May 13.—It is to be regretted that the men who met to do honor to the memory of the Hon. George Brown did not distinctly specify

CHCAGO, May 13.—It is to be regretted that the men who met to do henor to the memory of the Hon: George Brown did not distinctly specify the cause for which he died. It is more to be regretted that it was left to citizens of Canada to testify their appreciation of this martyr to truth in an aspect we seldom meet her.

Whatever Mr. Brown's services may have been as a journalist and lexislator, his crowning act was refusing a certificate of good character to a man he did not know to be worthy of it. This act of heroism is so rare that no wonder it brought him a martyr's crown!

How many of the certificates of character on which rosues do business have been extorted from the giver by fear of the private vengeance of the receiver? How many men or women have the nerve to tell the truth, or even to refrain from falsehood, when asked for a certificate of character by an isdividual or combination known to be dangerous?

In the year of Grace 1871 I knew a case in which ten or a dozen respectable men, some of them church members, went into court, and, on oath, testified to the good character of a man acontoriously infamous that every one of them knew that they and their neighbors generally high purposed stoning him out in order to get rid of him. For this perjury they apologized to themselves and one another on the ground of

fear. He would be apt to burn their property if they refused to speak a good word for him when he required it. Even if he were sent to State's Prison his family night to them harm, or ho seek vengeance when released. Prison his family might do them seek vengeance when released. From that time until this I have watched that poculiar phase of faischood which gives certificates of character for fear of the consequences of refusal; and the result proves, to my mind, that nothing in George Brown's life can be more worthy of commendation and imitation than the act for which he died. For this we should honor him as one of the herots with which Great Britain has supplied the world! May his example shame the cowardies which writes false labels on any and every dangerous knave.

ANE GREY SWISSHELM.

South Halsted Street-Cars.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The route of the South Halsted Street-cars has been changed from Madison to Randolph street. Le patron thereof, have been greatly inconvenienced thereby, and appeal to you for the publication of my views.

The majority of the working class is employed in the vicinity of Madison street. The workingman (we will speak of the male sex only) has ordinarily some shopping to do, and as Madison street is the centre of the retail trade he is naturally latinated to that thoroughfare. Now that his shopping has been done, and that he is ratigued with the toll of the day, he wishes not to retreat to Randolph street when the cars could more convenience him by passing along Madison.

A HALSTED STREET RESIDENT.

[It will not do to crowd too many cars on to Madison. There must be as fair a division as possible between Madison and Randolph to make good time on both. Hence the transfor.]

A Card from Mr. Osgood.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. BOSTON, May 6.—It would seem that all items of news connected with books are of interest to the public, even to the names and plans of publishers. This fact is my excuse for troubling you with what would otherwise be a purely per

sonal matter.

Through a reporter's error, s statement has been made in one of the Boston papers, and widely copied, which misrepresents my future business plans and those of the firm bearing my name. In amouncing my retirement from the late firm of Houghton, Osgood & Co. the writer states: "It is now Mr. Osgood's intention to devote himself wholly to the prosperous heliotype business which has developed so enormously." It is true that the business of heliotype printing is a prosperous one, and that its development has been rapid as well as gratifying. It has an efficient business organization of its ewn, which we shall supplement and direct. But, while it will form an important element in our business, it is not designed to be the only or even the principal one. Primarily, the firm of James H. Osgood & Co. will, be an organization for the purpose of publishing books, and, what is perhaps not less important, for solling them and collecting the money for them. My associates have been chosen with that view, Mr. John H. Ammon has been connected with the old firm for fifteen years, and is favorably known to the book trade in every part of the country. Mr. Edward L. Osgood has had fourteen years of which were passed in the Paris banking house of Drezel, Harjes & Co. As for myself, i can only express the hope that twenty-five years of experience gained in the successive firms of Ticknor & Fields, Fields, Osgood & Co., James R. Osgood & Co., to share in the traditions of the firms just named. Our modest list of announcements will soon be ready, and, although we begin business with a small catalog of publications, we trust the public may join in the wish that we may live long enough to reject many manuscripts.

I am, sir, yours respectfully.

Spelling Reform.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.
WORGESTER, Mass., May 9.—It is good to be Worcester, Mass., May 9.—It is good to be assured that the wise and great are at last opening their eyes to what we school people have known all along, and all along suffered martyrdom for practicing, too,—that in spelling, as in everything else, simplicity is the true wisdom. All those oddly-built-up words that are so unpretending to the ear and such stumbling-blocks to the eye have sent to deep their dispulses and to the eye have got to drop their disguises and show themselves plainly for what they are, thanks to the reformers, and English-speaking people all over the world are bidding the refor-mation, endergoed. For learning, in such worlds. people all over the world are bidding the reformation godspeed. For instance, in such words as catalogue, dialogue, opposite, hypocrite, the terminations ue and e they have found out are superfluous and are dropping them. Only when the syllabic is iong—as vogue, polite, rogue, decline, etc.—need the old spelling be retained. The final te falls trom gazette, roseste, and all their kindred; and ph in phrase, physics, pheasant—the whole uncomely clique—gives place to f. Learned writers now talk about the "filosofy of the English lang." Nobody rebukes them.

More than fifty American colleges and a majority of the most scnolarly of our writers have enrolled themselves as in favor of the proposed change. Among these last I note the names of Oliver Wendell Holmes, T. W. Higgin-

have enrolled themselves as in favor of the proposed change. Among these last I note the names of Oliver Wendell Holmes, T. W. Higginson, and President Seelye; also that of the poet Whittier, who welcomes "the better alfabet." The New York Hone Journal, Unicago Tribura, Utica Harald, Toledo Blade, and unnumbered papers of less note have already adopted the improved orthografy; as have, in part, the Princeton Review and New York Independent.

In England these innovations are welcomed with marked favor. Mr. Gladstone, the great Prime Minister, cordially indorses them. He is quoted as saying, when declaring his opinion. "I often think that if I were a foreigner and had to learn English I should go mad." Another distinguished statesman, also a convert to the cause, the Earl of Malmesbury, whose titles of honor are too numerous to copy hene,—read what he says: "No Prime Minister, from Lord Bute to Lord Palmerston, could pass an examination in spelling." Max Müller, who has taught the world "The Science of Language" itself, asks: "If we write fin fancy, why not in plantom, phrenology, and photograph?" The poet Tennyson, the naturalist Darwin, the Royal Inspector of the schools of England, and countless other persons whose very names bear witness to the visdom of the movement they uphold, have expressed themselves as heartily in accord with this most welcome linnovation.

KII Perkins.

Eli Perkins.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, May II.—I was asked, a day or two ago, if I "knew the difference between George Washington and Eli Perkins." Knowing the latter gentleman personally, and only the public history of the former, I had to give it up. The explanation was, George couldn't tell a lie, and

Eli would.

I remember that about a year ago I met Eli in the rotunda of the Palmer House. He had then just returned from his usual spring excursions throughout the West, and he had the produc-Eli would. just returned from his usual spring excursions throughout the West, and he had the productions of various wheat-growing sections all made out (a few naughts at either end of his line of figures were to him immaterial), and he had placed the prices of wheat to be 65 cents per bushel in Chicago, 80 cents in New York, and \$1 in Liverpool, and was so sure of it he insisted I must bet him (as I ventured to disagree with him) on my opposition to his views. We agreed it should be a fine silk hat, and the time was to expire Jan. I, 180. Bil won't remember his obligation, and he, tooing "all wrong," shakes my faith in his present judgmentas expressed in his communication to the New York Sun. He is measuring the wheat, some of it, before it is even sown. Now, if faithful Eli will only peregrinate Westward during June and July, harvest time, his estimates may have more value than in seeding-time. He is a great deal like the sanguine miner who sirikes a small lead of ore with a toothpick, and sits down to estimate his find by the broadth, length, and depth, and, fike Mark Twain when roughing it, begins to feel bimself a millionaire, builds sir-castles from his prospective wealth, telegraphs his brother to buy the finest brown-stone house he can find, and charter a steamship to take his mother-in-law to Europe; but, alas! the next day he countermands those orders, saying: "Hold on! Don't do anything until you hear from me again." We may "stub a toe" between now and next harvest, and all of truthful Ell's clever satistics be "knocked into pi."

The simple season Eli does not get immensely rich is his excessive philanthropy keeps him from speculating upon his own certain knowledge of wheat-crops. It is against his grain to speculate in wheat. He would rather furnish his brains at a haif cent per bushel (Chicago commissions on grain) than help's poor commission merchant with an order for speculation to "sell short" when he knows we will have the largest crop ever grown, and prices, sure as the sun shines, will decline in conse

Byde Park Lawsuits. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. HYDE PARK, May 12.—Why is it that a portion of Hybe Pank, May 12.—Why is it that a portion of the lawyers of Hyde Park are working to got the town into a lawsuit? Some one says that it is their bread and butter,—that they have no taxes to pay. It is the opinion of able men that the Town Trustees have no right to force the town into a lawsuit without the consent of the tax-payers of the town. I met the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park on the 5th of May at their hall, and heard lawyers make speeches there in favor of getting the town into a lawsuit with one of our great Western railroads that comes into Chicago. I was a little taken back by some of their remarks. Why, sir, they said that it would not cost over 35 to commence a sail against the railroad; but never said a word about what it would cost to get out of it. They said that they wanted a test case. What kind of a case that is I don't know. If they mean a chancery case then I understand what they mean,—a lawsuit for ren or fifteen years. And there is no doubt in my mind but there is where the bread and butter comes in.

Let the tax nayars of the town rise in a body and call a mass-meeting, and stop this great wrong. If this suit is once commenced it will cost they have the same power as majority of them, will be led astray by such weak counsel, and throw the town into a lawsuit. I am told that Hyde Park has more than forty lawsuits on hand now. Last year they commenced a suit arainst one of the great banks of Chicago. This year they commence a suit against one of our great railroads. By next year the lawyers will be so thick in Hyde Park that they will advise the Trustees to commence a suit against one of our great foreign Power. If those young lawyers that the Trustees to commence a suit against some great foreign Power. If those young lawyers that the Trustees employ would work as hard to get all lawsuits settled, and all the courts free from Hyde Park is awaits, as they do to commence new suits, they might be some benefit to the tax-payers of the town. I do hope that our present Trustees will try to work out of debt, and keep no men in office that are not needed. I believe that one Collector in Hyde Park is all that is needed to collect all the taxes of the town, and much more convenient for the taxpayers.

The Whittaker Case.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
ROCK ISLAND, IH., May 11.—Can you find space for a few more points in the Whittaker case which seem to be perfinent in the phase which is now commonly put on it? The Military Academy is characterized by the press and in the debates in Congress as a charity-school, at which all the students, white and colored, are supported by a tax on the people, of which the colored people pay their share, and therefore, it is said, there should be no distinction between the cadets officially or socially, and that the present practice of the white cadets to take no notice of the colored ones, except officially, is a great outrage on the just rights of the inter, which must no longer be tolerated. That the institution is supported by the Government is indeed true, but this outlay is very far from being a charity. In return for the cost of his support and education each cadet on entering the Academy swears allegiance to the country, and engages to serve it for eight years, if required, and when the Army Rogister is examined. and the graduates who have served from five to fifty years are noted, and the value of their services estimated and set off against what they have received, including their West Point education, it will have to be admitted that they, in no sense, can be classed as ofarity scholars. To mention but one instance,—the Government made—a pretty good speculation by taking the boy Ulysses in on charity. Then, too, if there is an obligation on white cadets to recognize colored cadets socially, on the ground that they are paid outly of taxes in part contributed by colored elitzens, on the same ground all Government of their services and colored cadets as a first of the party flowers and colored cadets and colored chalts as it now exists has continued for the past ten years, as was well known at the War Department and to the party Board of Visitors, no notice was taken of it, much less was it condemned and denounced as an unjustifiable cruelty, for which the officers and cadets and colored cadets as in owe axists has continued for the past ten years, as was well

The Other Side of It.

To the Batter of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 12.—An article in last Sunday's
TRIBUNE, in regard to the Chicago teachers,
seems so unfair that a word in their defense may not be out of place. The statement is made that "the salaries of Principals have been reduced abuout 6 per cent," and the burden of the reducabuout 6 per cent," and the burden of the reduction thrown upon the "rank and file." The following are facts: For many years previous to 1875 the Principals received \$2,200 per annum. Since that time they have received \$1,550. Trinux arithmetic must be even poorer than that taught in the Chicago schools to make that a 6 per cent reduction. It is nearly 30 per cent. The head assistants were reduced 20 per cent. The grammar teachers on full salary as compared with the past two years, a little less than 7 per cent. The primary teachers on full salary, a

per cent reduction. It is nearly 32 per cent. The head assistants were reduced 32 per cent. The grammar teachers on full salary as compared with the past two years, a little less than 7 per cent. The primary teachers on full salary, a little more than 13 per cent. The High-School teachers, classed with the Principals, were reduced 32 per cent. The reduction has remained to the present time.

Now, as to the quality of the work performed by the lady teachers—as it is thelir work that is called in question by the article referred to. This Transum describes the qualifications of a good teacher, and protesses to be willing that such should be well paid, but there are mone of them in Chicago. The following statements describe the mass of our teachers: "The instruction given in the primary schools of this city is a specimen of bad machine work, where a child may possibily, if strong-minded enough to resist the influences, learn something: but where those who need the aid of a teacher can never by any possibility learn anything." This is certainly as ad condition for the schools of a great city to be in. How did The Tribune ascertain these facts? Has any, one of its responsible men ever been in a Chicago school in his life?

Is it fair to send such statements as facts all over this country without a moral certainty of their truthfulness? To be sure, there are poor teachers in Chicago are, among the very bost in the country, and the average will counpare favorably with those of any other city outpare favorably with those of any other city outpare favorably with those of any other city.

"They have become schools where children are not taught to read, write, spell, or ciphor with any degree of thoroughness." Will The Transum Engree of the Children are not well taught the read, write, spell, or ciphor with any degree of thoroughness." Will The Transum has been said within the past year, and Thue Transum has had a least one laudatory article about them, and to-day would very likely of the the land of the children in the pu

mensuration, 75; cancellation, 63. The variation of a mill from the exact answer marked the question 0.

A test in arithmetic was given to the Quincy fourth grade. The marks were: Addition, 54; mental, 79. In the Chicago school referred to the fourth grade marked: Addition, 75; mental, 87.

I give these figures since the merits of the Quincy schools are so much more apparent than taces of Chicago. I presume the Chicago schools would cheerfully compare the results of their "machine leaching" with any other good schools that The Tribuse can name.

Now, in regard to the comparison of safaries, Is it fair to compare the work of the teacher with that of shop-girls and house-servants? It has often been done to the disadvantage of the teacher. We hear the old threadbare statements of "five hours a day, two days a week, 200 days a year, vacations and all," together with the munificent sum of \$575 per year. As to the first, if the work of these positions is no easy to perform why is it that so few years of this work will and does break down the health of a large per cent of the ladies who engage in it? What

other class of employs, have the work abpearance of the lady teachers at the end of the year? The old arguments don't weigh much against bese facts.

As to the second: From the \$575 subtract the pay for a teacher's board and washing, doctor's bills, and such clothing as her position calls for, and what is left to provide for a rainy day and broken health? Dr. Foster once said that "When these women teachers are on the street you can't tell them from ladies." Who wants to tell teachers from ladies. "Who wants to tell teachers from ladies," They are ladies, and I am sure the people of Chicago do not wish them paid so niggardly a salary that they cannot appear as such. How would The Tribune like to have the teachers recruited from the shop girls whose work it pronounces "higher than the work of the average Chicago whool-teacher"? The writer has within the past ten years been associated with something like 100 indy assistants in the Chicago schools. As a class they are ladylike, efficient, painstaking, and cheerful in their work. There are exceptions, to be sure, it would be extraordinary if there were not.

In ten years' constant reading of Tax Tribunk the writer has yet to see one kind or encouraging word for the teachers, or one word of commendation for the schools. Why is it?

A PRINCIPAL.

None but Lawyers Admitted.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuss.
CHICAGO, May 12.—In the recent debate on the
Fitz John Porter case in the Senate, the Hon.
Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, made the unqualified assertion that the National Constitution placed the whole legislative, executive, and
administrative duties of the National Government in the hands of the Executive, the legal,
indicated assertional class. To disastrate his

ment in the annus or the sacousty are any judicial, or professional class. To illustrate his points and make a convincing argument, he says that we had supported for several years a Department of Agriculture, and that it was now proposed to establish a Department of Agriculture, illuses, and Mining and manufactures. Considering that neither the word agriculture, mining nor manufacture occur in the Constitution, nor are they referred to, it is a little curious to know to what provision of the Constitution this new Executive Department is to be traced.

This means, in plain Engelish, that Congress or the business commercial element in the Nation has no constitutionally delegated authority of Government. Thus no right to be represented by a business man in the Cabine. A newspaper is a manufactory; the editor of one, the manufacture of ideas; therefore, as that great legal luminary of the third term and constitutional does not recognize mines, mining, and manufacturers, of what right does a business man like James G. Blaine dare to apprie to an anolike James G. Blaine dare to apprie to an according to the Hon. Matt Carponter, Incligible,—constitutionally debarred from seeking that office? But, as the judicial, military, and naval class are mentioned by the Constitution, any lawyer or soldier is eligible.

Running buck through our political history, we find that all of our Presidents have been lawyers or soldier, and their Cabinats composed stolus, sively of lawyers picked out of the judicial class. Carl Schurz, being a Toreigner, is constitution, any lawyer or soldier is eligible, or for the profession of a Cabinet or Executive officer. According to Mr. Carpenter, no manufacturer, fainer, or farmer is eligible, unless he has first been admitted into the logal ring.—has no right to be in the text of the Constitution.

If Grunt is elected, Messrs. Carpenter, Logan, Conkling & Co. will go a step farther, and say that no man is eligible to a seat in Congress unless he belongs to the Logal, Military, and Naval Rings, fo

tial perogatives, by what right, then, did the Thirty-minth Congress pass the Tenure-of-Office bill," which made a Republican President a ronentity, merely a figurehead, for Congressional, Credit Mobilier, military, Senatorial, and whisky rings to hide bobind?

If Mr. Carpenter is correct to great and eminent a constitutional lawyer can never be in error, and Congress has no constitutionally-delegated authority to command the President to appoint a man to any office whatever, why did the Thirty-ninth Congress command and compel President Johnson to reinstate Edwin M. Stanton in the War Department and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to deliberately disobey and ignore the commands of his superior and commanding officer, the President of the United States?

Again, that great legal luminary, that "iswyer," Mr. Carpenter, is correct in his construing of the Constitution; it was not the "Tenure-of-Office bill" by which Gen. Grant sneaked into the White House and selzed upon the Executive chair by 189s, a giarring violation of the Constitution, and did it not unlock and open the doors of the United States Treasury to the railrond-stock gamblers, the Indian, whisky, naval, and war rings, all kinds of theft, fraud, and dishonest practices generally, which has completely ruined the business, commercial, financial interests of the country?

No; Mr. James G. Blaine is not eligible to the office of President for the simple reason that he has neglected to have branded upon that broad, expansive part of his person the cabalistic sign, "L." lawyer. Therefore he is wasting his time, and we of the journalistic persuasion are throwing away our brain-power, is trying to hoist him upon the Presidential pedestal.

No idea-manufacturer or business-man is eligible to the Executive office unless we smash the legal ring and make room for our crowd,—the boxy and girls of the press.

EKANE SMTH CROCKER.

SIXTEEN AND SIXTY.

O Grandma sits in her oaken chair, And in files Bessie with tangled hair. "Pungoing to be married, O Grandmamma! I'm going to be married! Ha, ha! ha, ha!" O Grandma smooths out her apron-string;
"Do you know, my dear, 'tis a solema thing
"This solemuer not to, Grandmamma,
I'm going to be married. Ha, hal ha, ha!"

Then Grandma looks through her sixty years, And sums up a woman's hopes and fears: Six of 'en living and two of 'em dead; Grandpa helpiess and tied to his bed. Nowhere to live when the house burned down; Years of fighting with old Mother Brown. Stockings to darn and bread to bake, Dishes to wash and dresses to make. But then the music of pattering feet, Grandpu's kisses so fond and sweet, Sonz and prattic the livelong day, Joy and kisses and love alway.

O Grandma smooths out her apron-string And gazes down at her wedding-ring, And still she smiles as she drops a tear: "'Tis solemner not to! Yes, my dear!"

FASHION-NOTES. All shades of red are fashionable. There is a revival of spotted fabrics. Mignonette has become fashionable again. White is the accepted dinner-dress for 1880. The gypsy is the bonnet for the month of Red grows more and more in fashionable favor.

Cheviots and English homespuns are much Gypsy bonnets look best with no face-trim-Sleeves will be puffed in the armholes this Salmon-red and summer-sunset are two new shades of reddish-yellow.

Nun's cloth is the most worn of any light woolen summer dress-fabric. Old-gold straws are very popular, and very Velvet spotted or polka-dotted grenadines appear among summer fabrics.

Velvet spotted or polka-dotted grenadines appear among summer fabrica.

White chip hats and bonnets are the most becoming for young ladies under 20.

Little girls wear their hair loose and flowing down the back, not builded or curied.

There is a growing demand for Carrickmacross point coupée and other Irish laces.

The first painted costume seen in Paris was made for Sara Bernhardt. It cost 8000.

Surah, a very heavy but soft and supple silk, gains in popularity from day to day.

Paris polonaises are made longer than the skiris of the dresses they are worn over, and are looped and turned up in various fanciful

styles, to show the underskirt, which is generally pleated.

No matter how short the sleeves are, the gloves must be long enough to cover the arm.

Rayon de la lunc enoon's ray—is the newest shade in yellow. It is a pale yellowishorange, but very luminous.

orange, but very finantious.

Revived point d'Angleterre and Ragusz (machine-woven) bid fair to take the place of Languedoc and Breton laces.

Dresses of taffeta in all the new shades of color, and black and white, painted by hand, are the fancy of the passing momentin Paris. Lois XIII. capes of jetted net, or jet and chenille, or of other open-worked jet-beaded passementeries, bid fair to be very fashion-

Both short and long sleeves for either even-ing or daylight wear will be puffed in the armhole, in the next turn of the wheel of fashion.

Spanish-lace bonnets in Fanchon shapes are becoming to nearly all women over 30 and under 50 years of age, when they are

The fans most fashionable for decorative purposes at the moment are those in the shape of a large sunflower, pansy, daisy, or butterfly.

Black, red, and yellow prevail in all outdoor costumes, in spite of the introduction of heliotrope, aventurine, and rayon de la lune.

The imitations of the Jersey costumes that have reached us are bad copies of a garment that is becoming only to very handsome figures or to children.

Canvas-back ducks are served at eero-monious dinners on plates of American sil-verware, because American silversmiths are the best in the world, and the canvas-back is the greatest American delicacy.

To make a pretty Louis XIII. cape, take many rows of any lace preferred, black or white, run them together in a shoulder cape set on to a straight high collar of ailk or satin, and fasten the same with a large bouquet of flowers near the left ear.

Old-gold-colored Tuscan lace straw bornets are lined with old-gold-colored satin next to the straw, and black velvet also under the brim, while gold-shot yellow satin ribbons, and ribbons woven of gold thread and gold net strings add to the rich effect of the bright flowers and feathers used in trimming them.

A sheet-metal dummy figure has been invented and patented by an enterprising Frenchman in this city, by the use of which dressmakers can fit and drane dresses for any lady who has a model of her form, without even once trying them on the person of the wearer. Ladies can also fit and make their own dresses by having a sheet-metal dummy figure modeled for their own use.

regure modeled for their own use.

Pilgrim suits, with long gowns and hoods, are quaint novelties for ladies to wear yaching, traveling, and to the races. They are made with a long, straight overdress, with a loose front, tied at the throat, instead of buttoned; the material is navy-blue or bottle-green serge. A square collar of Surah silk, a monk's hood lined with the same, and cuffs of Surah silk brighten the overdress; while the skirt is a kilk of serge, and the waist a red Surah silk blouse, which shows as the pilgrim gown slopes away from the throat.

The table-cloths for dinners of estrements The table-cloths for dinners of ceremony are of fine heavy white linen damask, made transparent in longitudinal lines by Kensington drawn work laid over fine red cloth covers, while a third cloth of small size, of red velvet, oval-shaped, and embroidered in gold and cashmere effects, is spread over the white one, but extends only over the central part of the table, under the epergne, which, again, is placed on an oval mirror bound with silver. On this mirror are swans and aquatic plants in porcelain or bisque reflected on its bosom.

The Past Winter - Crop-Prospects -Railway - Transportation - American Agricultural Machinery. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribum.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

ODESSA, Russia, April 11-23, -Winter here ended only one week ago. Heavy snow-storms prevailed throughout Central Russia and the South during the first week of the by deep snow. Old natives say the winter has been an uncommonly long one. The farming people of Little Russia felt quite happy on account of the winter wheat, for which the continued cold weather was presumed to be good; but the Southern Prov-

inces, including Bessarabia, have felt just the opposit. The snow commenced thawing on the last of April, teaving but a short time for plowing and seeding. There would have been plenty of time but for the nolidays approaching in this month, which makes it very unfortunate for the landed proprietors. The peasantry are very ortholox people, and cannot be induced to work on any saint's day for love or money. From the causes above stated it is to be feared that there will be a decrease in the sowing of spring-wheat in the South, but not to any serious amount of area. At present the temperature ranges in Odessa from 40 to 30 degrees in the shade. Rain is very much wanted.

It is an sill tyling about the railway-stations in sacks, and window the railway-stations in sacks, and window and the fit to Odessa. The railway companies cannot supply the necessary rolling-stock for the transportation demanded; and, having no sheds at the stations, and allowing no one to build any, grain simply remains in the open suce in the yards and allowing no one to build any, grain simply remains in the open suce in the yards and allowing to demanded into a car. A turn may be jumped by buying, the station-agent, which course is frequently adopted.

A recently-appointed committee, under the Presidency of Gen. Baranoff, has made quite a long journey about Russia, and has collected complaints from shippers, occupying, it said, seventeen quite thick volumes, with notes, etc. These notes and complaints have been under consideration and are being examined in St. Petersburg. The railway-companies of South Russia have seen in a memorial to the aforesaid committee, whereit have yard the repairshops are filled up with broken cars and engines." The fact is, that flustian locomotive and ear works have been subsidized by the Government; and, since the restriction of the railway sum normal porting foreign material, the Russian manufacturers have been overcrowled with orders, and have commenced at mine of the railway company in Russian manufacturers, wh

II How It

Mr. O'Neill

The Legislat tries Pri

As It Enable

London, Eng few weeks ag fortunate eno O'Neill Daunt Daunt will be of '48,—the firm and is to-day, of firmest friends doubtful if ther whose views on are more valu

IRISH FAMIN eries of distress "Certainly th any one whose or Tory prejudic "And it is?"

"The enorm Dr. Johnson sp warning to an unite with you "How much To millions "What was the

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the seasons, nor country should reversely be the robber-hand of pockets; it would not their own returned their own returned their own returned recipies. "Have they not port the people of "Yes, they has 1845-32 the cerea and the cattle, we a larger populat habited Ireland, an axiomatic truth country should food produced by country should food produced by that a famine in could only result of misgovernmen I have referred, the way frequently the country of the cou was freque rish ports. lader famishing people, ships sailing out obacon, butter, pa of the island. writing of the the famine, said: which history affectosing in the exp was then that the ly proclaimed that with a venerance. ly proclaimed the with a vengeance I shall show, h famine to the absters had created, of artificially-prothe walls of Ed a Scotch estate ments in Irish

HAD BE It was a few years Disraell, in retur-of Buckinghamsh patiated on the famine, and, whe cried out, 'Three the Right Honora by rejoined. 'We ly rejoined, 'We cheers before t cheers before this done as much good "Then is it ab dilatory action of in relation to the pin the Prime Mir Light faming is at the prime of the prim Irish famine is a "To render prises impossible ble way the Ir had long been had long been the morant enemies of to the famines that part of the Thirtee 'You had a Payet it did not proper you why it did not because that Paristhe English Gove. "How?" "Irish bills, whe for the Royal asset trol of the English legislation with proof of this, rinhis instructive Eighteenth Centupaucity of tillag severity of the fast poignant that the

poignant that the l remedy it by an ar tillage; but its m vaciliating; and it THE JEALG into competition in the reign gland by direct the Irish w just then was beco wealth. As far b wrote to Point that wrote to Pope that reduced Ireland to to quote Mr. Lack abundantly eviden that England pose as soon as it becar to compete in a manufactures. It manufactures. Is-aist, and a general followed. The re and tenant were strained, and unna fully aggravated manufacturing in Dopulation for sub "How was this I "This result was interference of En interference of Ention; and the same the Union, which CLUTCHES OF OU

What consequed destruction of the III. ?" For nearly fif "For nearly fifty tion the people we erry that every bac solute famine, and pletely within the that grasp was tight element of her pros "How about Et land?" "The hostility onterest was exercibargoes that hamp ertions until 1779, we led by Gruttan, es

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How It Has Been and Is Oppressed and Robbed by England.

Mr. O'Neill Daunt on the Causes of Famines in the Emerald Isle.

The Legislative Union of the Two Countries Principally Responsible,

As It Enables England to Plunder Outrageously Its Sister-Island.

1 Robbery of Over \$2,000,000,000 in the Eighty Years of the Union.

London, Eng., May 1.-When in Cork a few weeks ago, your correspondent was fortunate enough to obtain the views of Mr. O'Neill Daunt upon the causes of the frequent occurrences of famine in Ireland. Mr. Daunt will be remembered as one of the men of '48,—the firm friend of Daniel O'Connell, and is to-day, old a man as he is, one of the firmest friends of Home-Rule. Indeed, it is doubtful if there is a man living on the island whose views on this important political topic are more valued. I append Mr. Daunt's opinions upon the subject of

IRISH FAMINES AND THEIR CAUSES. "Why is it that there are such frequent cries of distress from this island?" "Certainly the radical cause is patent to any one whose mind is unclouded by Whig or Tory prejudice."

"The enormous robbery of Ireland which the Union enables England to perpetuate. Dr. Johnson spoke the truth in his oft-quoted warning to an Irish friend when he said, 'Do not make a Union with us; we should unite with you only to rob you.""

"How much does this robbery amount

"To millions annually,"

"What was the intention of the Union?" "The Union was intended by its authors to despoil and crush this Kingdom; and in its results it has fully effected their purpose.

"Well, capital consists of the savings of income; and, when the income is incessantly swept off in large masses, there cannot be an accumulation of capital to meet the distress resulting from bad harvests. When the rob-bery now and again reaches the point of starvation, benevolent Englishmen, sub-limely unconscious that their country is the robber of ours, step forth in the attitude of ministering angels, contributing their alms to mitigate the horrors of a famine which would not have occurred if we had not been CURSED WITH THE LEGISLATIVE UNION." How could this be regulated? Could

Home-Rule affect it in any way ?" "Doubtless Home-Rule could not regulate the seasons, nor could it prevent occasional

the seasons, nor could it prevent occasional bad harvests; but Home-Rule would keep the robber-hand of England from rifling our pockets; it would keep Irish money in Ireland to bear us through distress like the present; it would leave to Irishmen the use of their own resources, and thus protect them from the degradation of becoming the periodical recipients of the world's alms."

"Have they not enough in Ireland to support the people of the island?"

"Yes, they had; and in the famine of 1845-52 the cereal produce of the country, and the cattle, were amply sufficient to feed a larger population than at that time inhabited Ireland. Now, one would think it an axiomatic truth that the inhabitants of a country should have the first claim on the food produced by their own industry; and that a famine in the midst of abundance could only result from an infamous system of misgovernment. At the period to which I have referred, the extraordinary spectacle of misgovernment. At the period to which I have referred, the extraordinary spectacle was frequently seen of ships sailing into Irish ports. Iaden with food-stuffs for the famishing people, met by a larger number of ships sailing out of Ireland laden with corn, bacon, butter, packed beef, and the cattle of the Island. Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing of the exodus which followed the famine, said: 'Centuries of horrors to which history affords no parallel seem to be closing in the expatriation of a people.' It was then that the London Times triumphantly proclaimed that the Irish Celts were 'gone with a vengeance.' Yet that same Times, as I shall show, had previously ascribed the famine to the abstraction of the food the laborers had created. It was during those years of artificially-produced famine that I saw on the walls of Edinburg advertisements from a Scotch estate agent recommending investments in Irish estates, and stating, as an inducement to purchasers, that the previous inhabitants

HAD BEEN CLEARED OFF. I have referred, the extra

Inhabitants

HAD BEEN CLEARED OFF.

It was a few years after that period that Mr. Disraeli, in returning thanks to the electors of Buckinghamshire for his reelection, expatiated on the beneficial results of Irish famine, and, when a person in the crowd cried out, 'Three cleers for the famine! the Right Honorable gentleman complacently rejoined, 'Well, you have given three cheers before this for things that have not done as much good to man as that famine.'"

"Then is it absurd to suppose that the dilatory action of her Majesty's Government in relation to the present calamity originated in the Prime Minister's conviction that an Irish famine is a blessing?"

"To render Irish manufacturing enterprises impossible, to destroy in every possible way the Irish manufacturing interest, had long been the policy of England. Ignorant enemies of Home-Rule have pointed to the famines that occurred during the early part of the Thirteenth Century, and they say, 'You had a Parliament in Dublin then, yet it did not prevent a famine.' I'll tell you why it did not prevent a famine. It was because that Parliament was overridden by the English Government and Legislature?"

"Irish bills, when transmitted to England for the Royal assent, were liable to the control of the English Privy Council, and English legislation was hostile to our country. In proof of this, read what Mr. Lackey says in his instructive work on 'England in the Eighteenth Century': 'In 1737 and 1738 the baucity of tillage greatly aggravated the severity of the famine. The distress was so poignant that the Parliament (Irish) tried to remedy it by an artificial encouragement of tillage; but its measures were feeble and vaciliating; and it was hampered by HAD BEEN CLEARED OFF.

tillage; but its measures were feeble and vacillating; and it was hampered by

THE JEALOUSY OF ENGLAND,

which feared lest Irish corn should enter into competition with her own.' Again, in the reign of William III., England by direct legislation destroyed the Irish woolen trade, which just then was becoming a source of national wealth. As far back as 1735, Dean Swift wrote to Pope that English oppression had reduced Ireland to absolute starvation; and, to quote Mr. Lackey again, 'It had become abundantly evident to all reasonable mentiast England possessed both the power and the will to crush every form of Irish industry as soon as it became sufficiently prosperous to compete in any degree with her own manufactures. It appeared useless to persist, and a general commercial despondency followed. The relations between landlord and tenant were already sufficiently harsh, strained, and unnatural; but they were fearfully aggravated when the destruction of manufacturing industry threw the whole population for subsistence on the soil.'"

"How was this brought about?"

This result was produced by the usurped interference of England with Irish-legislation; and the same result is now produced by the Union, which has consigned us to the CLUTCHES OF OUR JEATOUS NEIGHBORS."

"What consequences followed upon the destruction of the woolen trade by William

"What consequences followed upon the destruction of the woolen trade by William III."

"For nearly fifty years after its destruction the people were in such a state of poverty that every bad season produced an absolute famine, and Ireland was thus completely within the grasp of England; and that grasp was tightened until almost every element of her prosperity was destroyed."

"How about England's hostility to Ireland."

"The hostility of England to every Irish interest was exercised in the numerous embargoes that hampered our commercial exertions until 1779, when the Irish Parliament, and by Grattan, came boildy to the rescue of

their country from the ruinous usurpations that had laid her trade prostrate. Grattan clearly saw that Irish prosperity was impossible so long as England intermeddled in our national affairs. Taking advantage of the weakness of our enemy during the American struggle, he carried, first the declaration of free trade, and, secondly, the legislative independence of Ireland."

"Why do famines periodically visit this island?"

"Why do famines periodically visit this island?"
"Why do recurring famines visit our country? Why is this fertile island periodically flung upon the charity of the world? Look back at the prosperity that covered Ireland during the years that the Constitution of 1783 was operative. I would point attention to the evidences of successful manufacturing enterprise, which, if it had not been blighted by the Union, would have long since grown into a strength and importance that must enormously have relieved the tremendous pressure on the land; and I would impress upon you that this period of prosperity

WAS PRECISELY CONTEMPORANEOUS with the years that Ireland remained free from the legislative intrusion of England." "What evidences are there of the truth of

with the years that Ireland remained free from the legislative intrusion of England."

"What evidences are there of the truth of this?"

"I will quote a few. Mr. Jebb, Member for Callan in the Irish Parliament, afterwards a Judge in the Court of King's Bench, thus speaks of our national progress in a pamphlet he published in 1798: 'In the course of fifteen years our commerce, our agriculture, and our manufactures have swelled to an amount that the most sanguine friends of Ireland would not have dared to prognosticate.' The bankers of Dublin, on Dec. 18, 1798, resolved: 'That, since the renunciation of the power of Great Britain, in 1783, to legislate for Ireland, the commerce and prosperity of this Kingdom have eminently increased.' The Dublin Guild of Merchants met Jan. 14, 1799, and resolved: 'That the commerce of Ireland has increased and her manufactures have improved beyond example since the independence of this Kingdom was restored by the exertions of our countrymen, in 1782.' Mr. Plunket, afterwards Lord Chancellor, thus describes the progress of Ireland in a speech delivered in the Irish House of Commons Jan. 15, 1800: 'Her revenues, her trade, her manufactures, thriving beyond the hope or the example of any other country of her extent, within these few years advancing with a rapidity astonishing even to herself. The Rt. Hon. John Foster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, in his magnificent reply to Pitt, delivered April 11, 1790, thus speaks of the results of the Irish Constitution of 1782: 'It has not only secured, but absolutely showered down upon you more blessings, more trade, more affluence than ever fell to your lot in double the space of time that has elapsed since its attainment,' Lord Chancellor Clare published in 1798 a pamphlet in which he thus attested the progress of Irish prosperity after 1782: 'There is not a nation on the habitable globe which has advanced in cultivation and commerce, in agriculture and manufactures, with the same rapidity in the same period.' Mr. Secretary Cooke,

NO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

worked indefatigably to overthrow the Constitution under which this Island enjoyed the very prosperity he describes."

"Then I take it prosperity was very great and progressive. Is that so?"

"Doubtless there were occasional fluctuations, such as necessarily must occur in all human communities. But, on the whole, we were rapidly advancing in national wealth and national dignity. We had for some years kept England from pilfering our revenues. Irish money was retained and expended in Ireland. There were no scandalous famines. The resources of Ireland were managed by herself, and, consequently, she was not held up to the world as a famishing mendicant. Grattan and the Irish Volunteers had emanicipated the Irish Parliament from the English usurpation that had created famines in the days of Dobbs and Swift. There was yet no Union to strip our country of the means of supporting its inhabitants in seasous of agricultural adversity. There were nascent manufactures to relieve the land from the intolerable load it had borne when the whole population were thrown upon it for subsistence. The Constitution of 1782, if it factures to relieve the land from the intolerable load it had borne when the whole population were thrown upon it for subsistence. The Constitution of 1782, if it had been left to its natural and unimpeded working, was calculated to promote Irish prosperity and imperial harmony. But an unprincipled and bitterly hostile Government did their utmost to counteract its benefits. Sectarian animosities were fomented. The people, as Lord Cornwallis said, were driven by violence and cruelty into rebellion, Martial law without, fabulous bribery within, a Parliament carefully packed for the question,—thus was carried the Union, and thus England recovered her control over Irish resources, which, while wrested for a few years from her fatal grasp, had rapidly developed into national prosperity."

"You agree fully with Dr. Johnson's sentiment, 'We should only unite with you to robyou'?"

"It is certainly a true assertion. The final terms of the Union involved

A BAREFACED SWINDLE.

The British debt was at that time sixteen and one-half times as large as the Irish debt. The authors of the Union desired to get hold of Irish money towards the payment of the British debt and debt-charge, without giving any compensation to Ireland for the new load thus imposed upon her. Instead of compensation they gave us debt. The act provided that as soon as the Irish debt, which in 1801 was less than one-sixteenth part of the British, should be forced up to the much higher proportion of one to seven and one-half British, it should thenceforth be competent to the united Parliament to tax both countries indiscriminately. Provision was acgordingly made for the disproportionate inflammation of the Irish debt. The contrivance was this: A scale of contribution was fixed by the act in which the relative taxable ability of the two countries was rated at one Irish to seven and one-half British. As this scale was greatly in excess of our real comparative ability, a A BAREFACED SWINDLE. in excess of our real comparative ability, a system of enormous borrowing was resorted to in order to supplement the deficiencies of

"Wis this a success?"

"Rather. The contrivance succeeded so well that in 1816 the so-called 'Irish' debt had quadrupled, while the British debt had, during the same period, less than doubled. The original fraud of the overcharge on Ireland had forced up our debt in sixteen years from one to sixteen and one-half to the much higher proportion of one to seven and one-half. This was precisely the condition prescribed by the Union for the abolition of distinct quotas of contribution, and for the introduction of indiscriminate taxation. The scandalous fraud had produced its intended effect. A fictitious so far as it originated in an overcharge; and this 'debt' was employed to authorize the Imperial Parliament to bring Ireland under British liabilities. In 1853 Mr. Gladstone was not ashamed to take advantage of the fiction when introducing his bill for taxing Irish incomes. He opposed the late Gen. Dunne's motion for postponement of the Income-Tax bill until a committee should have examined and reported on the financial claims and taxable ability of Ireland. He took his stand upon the 'debt.' His fiscal management of Ireland has our revenue."
"Was this a success?"

took his stand upon the 'debt.' His fiscal management of Ireland has

ADED FIFTY-TWO PER CENT TO OUR PREVIOUS TAXATION;
and, in the words of the late Mr. Senior, addressed to Gen. Dunne's Committee in 1864, 'Ireland is taxed as the rich country, she being the poor one.' In 1863 a committee of the Municipal Council of Dublin reported that the credited revenue of Ireland for 1861 (as shown by the Parliamentary paper No. 116 of 1862), amounted to £6,546,281. Of this sum, the expenditure in Ireland was £3,860,-585; the excess remitted to England, £2,685,-696. The corporation report says: 'Another table in the return last referred to shows the mode in which the Irish incomes for the year 1861 were applied, and we find the two following items: Payments for army transferred to England, £2,385,888 11s 2d; remitted through the Customs and Inland Revenue in Ireland to the Exchequer in England, £384,847 3s 2d; total, £2,770,715 14s 4d.' The report further says: 'Thus it appeared that of the moneys paid into the Irish Exchequer in that single year, the large proportion of £2,770,715 was remitted to England and expended out of Ireland.' To the above amount the report adds £1,000,000 per annum, the estimate of Irish revenue paid in England, besides £200,000 for the Post-Office and Crown rents,—the whole running up to £2,970,715 of Irish taxes exported from Ireland in 1861. A similar calculation for 1860 shows a foreign expenditure of £4,095,453?"

"How about the absentee rental?"

"Yes, the next head of outgoings is the

assence rental. Before the Umon, Pitt stated this at about £1,000,000 per annum. In 1814, Mr. Vesey Fizzgerald, then Chancelor of the Irish Exchequer, estimated the rents of absentees at £3,000,000 yearly; and assuredly they have not since been diminished. They have been calculated to amount to £4,000,000 a year; but I prefer to adopt the more moderate estimate."

ished. They have been calculated to amount to £4,000,000 a year; but I prefer to adopt the more moderate estimate."

"How about the manufacture drain?"

"I have already quoted unexceptionable evidence to show that, under our Constitution of 1782, our manufactures were steadily advancing, when, in 1783, Orde's propositions, designed to regulate the commercial intercourse of the two Kingdoms, were discussed in both Parliaments, the English manufacturers took alarm at a code which they believed would confer benefits on Ireland. Delegates from about seventy centres of British manufacturing industry assembled in London. They loudly protested against Orde's propositions, from a fear that the proposed arrangements would enable the Irish manufacturers to compete successfully with themselves. They shrewdly suggested that a Legislative Union would remove all difficulty,—well knowing that Ireland, if deprived of self-legislation, would necessarily LOSE THE POWER OF SELF-PROTECTION.

a Legislative Union would remove all difficulty,—well knowing that Ireland, if deprived of self-legislation, would necessarily

Lose the power of self-protection.

The result has justified their prescience. Go into the shop of any general merchant in our cities and towns, and, probably, out of every fifty manufactured articles he sells, forty-nine are imported from England. In the absence of statistics, the extent of our loss on this head can only be a matter of conjecture. It is not, perhaps, an extravagant supposition to rate it at £5,000,000 per annum."

"Is the expense of passing Irish bills in a foreign Legislature greater than if the bills were enacted in a home Legislature?"

"Certainly, the expense is very much larger; the commercial profits of banks and insurance offices that are governed by a London directorate; the interest paid on English loans; and the expenses of law students, whom a degrading system compels to pass some terms at the London Inns of Court."

"About how much do these minor drains may possibly amount to £1,000,000 per annum."

"The entire amount, then, must be something appalling?"

"Rather. Let us foot them up. Add together the Irish taxes expended out of Ireland in a single year, £4,000,000; the absentee rental, £3,000,000; the probable manufacture drain, £5,000,000; with £1,000,000 for the smaller items I have just enumerated,—and we get a total of outgoings reaching the vast sum of £13,000,000 taken out of Ireland annually. Who can wonder that a country thus cruelly plundered should be occasionally the victim of famine?"

"Then you look upon the Union as a famine-producer?"

"When we reflect on the complacency, not to say delight, with which the expatriation of our people is regarded by some of their amiable fellow-subjects across the water, we may be pardoned for imagining that the efficacy of the Union in producing periodical famines is one of its great merits in the eyes of those persons. Famine is as effectual a way as any other of expatriating the Celts with a vengence."

"D

A FAIR FIGURE for the amount taken yearly out of Ireland by England?"

for the amount taken yearly out of Ireland by England?"

"It appears to me, as I have said, highly probable that the multiform tribute extorted from Ireland by the Union reaches £13,000,000 annually; but I have always preferred to understate our case,—therefore I shall strike off more than haif, for the purpose of showing that, even on a very inadequate estimate of our yearly outgoings, the loss to Ireland would be most disastrous. Say, then, that we have exported £5,000,000 per annum to England for the eighty years of the Union. This would reach a loss of £400,000,000 sterling. We have not only been despoiled of the money, but have also lost the great profits that would have arisen from its domestic expenditure. No wonder there was a famine in 1822. No wonder that in 1834 official reports revealed that 2,385,000 human beings were for thirty weeks each year in a state of destitution. No wonder that in 1845, and the six or seven subsequent years, the failure of a single crop caused enormous mortality in a country that then contained food enough to more than support its inhabitants. No wonder that Mr. Gladstone imposed new taxes in the track of famine,—increasing the fiscal burdens of the prostrate country at the rate of 52 per cent. No wonder that famine is again amongst us; for, so long as England has her grip on our throats and her hand in our pockets,—that is to say, so long as Ireland is denied her indefeasible right of self-rule,—so long will famine be a periodical visitor. Previously to the famine of 1845, the Times told the truth of our condition in an article in its issue of June 26 of that year. Times told the truth of our condition in an article in its issue of June 26 of that year. It said: 'The facts of Irish destitution are ridiculously simple. They are almost too commonplace to be told. The people have not enough to eat. They are suffering a real though an artificial famine. Nature does her duty. The land is fruitful enough. Nor can it fairly be said that man is wanting. The Irishman is disposed to work. In fact, man and Nature together do produce abundantly. The island is full and overflowing with human food. But something ever interferes between the hungry mouth and the abundant banquet. The famished victim of a mysterious sentence stretches out his hands to the viands which his own industry placed before his eyes, but no sooner are they touched

no sooner are they touched

THAN THEY FLY.

A perpetual decree of "Sic vos non vobis" condemns him to toil without enjoyment. Social atrophy drains off the vital juices of the nation.' The Times, in this eloquent passage, unconsciously described the results of the Legislative Union. That Union had then existed for forty-five years. It has now afflicted us nearly eighty years. The same wretched story has still to be told. Social atrophy still drains off the vital juices of our nation. The decree of 'Sic vos non vobis' will, indeed, be perpetual in Ireland until the nation shall resume in a domestic Legislature the control of her own destinies and the administration of her own resources. The most inveterate West Briton could hardly contend that in a self-ruled country, 'full and overflowing with human food,' the producers of that food could starve in the midst of abundance."

The reader must take into consideration that the above is the expression of the intimute friend of Daniel O'Connell, and one of the stanchest Home-Rulers of the much-distressed Isle. At the same time Mr. Daunt, in this communication, presents figures that do not lie, and furnishes, I think, food for much thought which can in no degree reflect credit upon England's attitude towards Ireland.

The Largest Tree in the World.

much thought which can in no degree reflect credit upon England's attitude towards Ireland.

The Largest Tree in the World.
In Nelson's "Scientific and Technical Reader" Scenes and Wonders in California," of a grove of trees. This grove is situated on the watershed between the San Antonio branch of the Calaverns River and the north fork of the Stansian River, in latitude 38 deg. and longitude 120 deg. 10 min. west, at an elevation of 4,370 feet above the soal sevel, and at a distance of ninety-seven miles from Sacramento City and eighty-seven from Stockton. From specimens of the wood, cones, and foliage, Prof. Lindiey, English considered it as forming a new genus and named it "Wellingtonia gigantea." Dut Mr. Lobb, who had spent several years in California, and had devoted himself to this branch of study, decided it to belong to the "Taxodium" family, and referred it to the old genus "Sequoia semperirens." It is now generally known as Sequoia girantea, popularly called "Wellingtonia," and by Americans "Washingtonia gigantea." Within an area of fifty acres, there are 102 large trees, twenty of which exceed the gight of the soil; it measures at the root 110 feet in circumference, is 220 feet to the first branch, and from the trees which were broken by its fail is estimated to have been 335 feet in length: 300 feet from the roots it is eighteen for the soil; is measures at the root in feet in diameter, The "Big Tree" was bored off some years since with pump augers and then wedged down; the stump which stands five and a half feet above the soil, is sound to the cere and has been used as a ball-room. This tree was ninety-six fee

THE SHOOTING OF LINCOLN.

How the Lender of the Orchestra Frustrated a Plan to Turn off the Gas After the Patal Shot Was Fired-Interesting Facts Hitherto Unrecorded.

New York Hereld.

A man whose name demands a place in the history of the Rebellion arrived from San Francisco a few days ago. His name is William Withers, Jr. He is a musician by profession, and has just finished an engagement as leader of the orchestra at the California Theatre. Mr. Withers is 43 years old and a native of West Point, where he studied music under his father, who for many years was a musician in the Government Band, and subsequently was a member of Dodworth's Band, in this city, until his health failed. The old gentleman is now living at Rye Beach, where he attends the hotel boats and amuses himself occasionally by fishing. Mr. Withers, Jr., is at present paying a visit to his father, and it was there that a reporter of the Heryld found him and by fishing. Mr. Withers, Jr., is at present paying a visit to his father, and it was there that a reporter of the *Herald* found him and listened to a very interesting story in connection with the assasination of President Lincoln, at Ford's Theatre, Washington. It is a fact familiar perhaps to a very few that Mr. Withers, Jr., was the leader of the or-chestra at that theatre on the night of the asis a fact familiar perhaps to a very few that Mr. Withers, Jr., was the leader of the orchestra at that theatre on the night of the assasination, April 14, 1865, and prevented a frightful panic, although he was at the time unconscious of the important service he had rendered the audience. The story of Mr. Withers' experiences of that night and the part he took in the proceedings have never been fully told. In the most reliable histories of the War covering the assasination, such as Raymond's, Drake's, and Greeley's, Mr. Withers' name is not mentioned. and it has been through his modesty and diffidence that the story is unrecorded. Every reader of the Herald, old or young, is familiar with the fact that the President was shot at about a quarter past 10 o'clock, by John Wilkes Booth, the actor, while sitting in a private box witnessing a performance of "Our American Cousin." It is also well remembered that the day had been celebrated all over the country on account of the news flashed far and near that Lee had surrendered, and thus virtually ended the War of the Rebellion. The Cabinet had held a meeting that day, and at the close of the session, which had been remarkably harmonious, the President invited any member of his Cabinet who felt so inclined to accompany him to the theatre in honor of the events of the previous twenty-four hours; but it seems that none accepted the invitation. The President, Mrs. Lincoln, their son, a pupil of Mr. Withers, Maj. H. R. Rathbone, Senator Harris and his daughter. Miss Harris, made up the party. They occupied an upper box. When the orchestra heard that the President was to be there one of the musicians, an Italian named Taltavullo, suggested to Mr. Withers that the orchestra flag, which was the property of the Italian, be used to decorate the front of the box, and it was accordingly raised. Mr. H. P. Phillips also composed a song for the occasion and handed it to Mr. Withers to be sung at the close of the second act by Miss Keene, the company joining in the chorus. The words

HONOR TO OUR SOLDIERS. HONOR TO OUR SOLDIERS.
Honor to our soldiers,
Who for their country toil
And fight the Union to preserve,
With blood defend its soil.
Cheered on by lenders whom they love,
They've fought with heart and hand
To make Rebellion lose its sway
In this our native land.
CHORUS—Repeat first four lines.

Honor to our soldiers,
The Nation's greatest pride,
Who 'neath the starry banner's folds
Have fought, have bled and died.
They're Nature's noblest handiwork,
No King so proud as they—
God help the heroes of our land
And cheer them on their way!

Their victories ne'er shall cease
Until our foes surrender
And bless our land with peace.
Our navy, too, shall have its fame,
Our flag shall ne'er be furled
Until our foes at home—abroad—
Shall feel we dare the world!

Mr. Withers had understood that this song should be sung at the close of the second act, but when the curtain was rung down he saw that the program had been changed without consulting him. His story of what followed is this: As soon as the play had proceeded he went upon the stage, and, not seeing the stage manager, went to the prompter's desk at the wing, where Mr. J. B. Wright, the prompter, was on duty. The "governor," or gas apparatus, was in close proximity to Mr. Wright's desk. The cover of this governor was open, and Edward Spangier, assistant stage-carpenter, and one of the conspirators, was standing beside it. Mr. Wrights said, "Spangier, step away a moment; I want to speak to Mr. Wright." Spangier did not move. An angry frown overspread his face, and Mr. Withers peremptorily ordered him to go to his position as seeneshifter. He started away, muttering something, which Mr. Withers did not the are so as to have the pleece brought in at the close of the performance. "Go into the orchestra just before the finish," said Mr. Wright, "and get your instruments into tune, and Wright said the effect would be lost by this produced at all, the song the finale." Mr. Withers have all suggested that the audience at the finish would begin to move and space. If produced at all, the song must be been all produced at all, the song the finale. "Mr. Withers then started down past the wings to a stairway leading under the stage. Just as he was in the act of stepping down the first step he heard a pistol-shot. Surprised at the report, knowing there was no shooting in the play, he stopped and looked toward the provening the private down the first step he heard of stepping down the first step he heard a pistol-shot. Surprised at the report, knowing there was no shooting in the play, he stopped and looked toward the provening the private door. Before Mr. Withers then started down past the wings to a stairway leading under the stage. Just as he was in the act of stepping down the first step he heard a pistol-shot. Surprised at

Booth!" At that time he was struggling with Mr. Withers, at the rear of the stage. The turning off of the gas at the proper time, Mr. Withers believes, would have allowed the assasin to escape unrecognized, and have led to further tragic results.

A Trip to That Region—The Mineral Wealth of Highland Camp.

[Private Letter to a Gentlemen in Chicago.]

Highland Mining District, Gunnison Co., Colo., April 24.—I have no doubt you have heard of the Gunnison, even in Chicago. I, with some others, thought, as we were within a hundred miles of this undeveloped Eldorado, we would strike out and try our luck, having some feith in the proverb about the early bird,—though, in my own opinion, that old saw refers more particularly to the worm than the bird. Five of us left Buena Vista about the 25th of March, with our sledges, sleighs, or sleds,—you know, things they harness dogs to in Greenland; in this more enlightened country men take the place of dogs,—snow-shoes, grub, etc., packed on a wagon, that took them about ten miles up the Cottonwood Pass. There the snow became so deep the wagon could go no farther; so we loaded our sleds and got into our harness. We managed to

Creek marked on it. This camp is about six miles from that creek, and sixteen from the Ute Reservation.—just a nice distance for them to ride over, and scalp one, and be back in time for a late dinner.

This has been a terrible hard winter, and it seems as if it never would cease. It is snowing hard now, and has been doing so for the last three days; in fact, it has stormed nearly the whole of this month. The snow here is from four to forty feet deep, but most of the level averages about five feet. Fortunately it is thawing fast from the ground, so that it does not get much deeper, in spite of the quantity that has fallen during this month. Some men are going to start after more grub to-morrow; so I will send this by them. Yours very sincerely,

P. S.—Grub is awful scarce here. A man was offered 840 for a 50-pound sack of flour yesterday, and refused it.

Its Declaration of Independence. LONDON, May 10.-A Berlin dispatch to the Standard says: " The first number of a new official organ published in the Albanian language and issued at Scutari on the 7th inst., contains a declaration of independence signed by Ali Pacha and the secular and ecclesiastical chiefs of the Mahometan and Roman Catholic tribes. The manifesto virdicates the inalienable right of the Albanians to autonomy; does away with the rule of the Padishah, and dismisses all the Turkish civil Padishah, and dismisses all the Turkish civil and military officers until they are reappointed by the League. Turkish troops have joined the League. All those not favorable to the new regime have been ordered to leave the country.

The Standard's dispatch from Vienna says the Miridite Prince Prinkdodee has accepted the Presidency of the Provisional Albanian National Government.

the Presidency of the Provisional Albanian National Government.

RISTORY AND CONDITION OF THE ALBANIANS.

New York Herald.

The declaration of independence made by the Albanians bidsfair to produce the same effect in reopening the "Eastern Question" as the insurrection in Herzegovina five years ago. The conditions, however, are very different, the present situation being far more favorable to the cause of the various betty nationalities of the Balkan Peninsula. In 1875 Great Britain was governed by Beaconsfield and Salisbury, both sworn foes of the struggling Principalities of European Turkey, and all the Great Powers were officially committed to the maintenance of the "Integrity and independence" of the Ottoman Empire. Now that the Treaty of Berlin has cast to the winds the traditional guarantees of Moslem supremacy in the Balkan Peninsula, while Russia, Austro-Hungary, and England are agreed as to the hopeless condition of the "Sick Man" of Stamboul, and only disagree as to the terms of casting lots for his vesture, it may be confidently predicted that the present summer will witness a vigorous reassertion of the only half-satisfied "claims" of Greece, Buigaria, Macedonia, Roumelia, Servia, and Montenegro. There is a similarity in all these "claims" which will much facilitate common action between these provinces and their champions among the Great Powers.

Until the present time Albania has differentiated herself from her sister provinces by a pretense of fanatical loyalty to the Padishah (Sultan) of Stamboul. The "Albanian League," formed nearly two years ago, consisted of the various semi-Independent Pashas and chieftains of that extensive region known as Albania, stretching from the confines of Greece on the Ionian Gulf northward along the Adriatic to Scutari and Montenegro and inland to the Pindus Range, which separates it from Macedonia. This region is the Hilyria of the ancient writers, and has been occupied from the dawn of history to the present moment by substantially the same race, now variously kn HISTORY AND CONDITION OF THE ALBA-

THE GUNNISON.

the utmost interest and value for the sindents of ethnography, ancient and modern. It is now thought to be demonstrated that the Albanians, or Skipetars, are one of the oldest nations,—in short, that they are the surviving representatives of the almost mythical Pelasgians, who, before the dawn of Greek letters, overspread Asia Minor, Thrace, Epirus, Greece, and Italy. They are believed to have been known by the various local names of Carians, Lycians, and Leleges, to have constructed the vast Cyclopean fortresses which abound in all the regions above named, and to have bequeathed to their successors therein a whole mythology, which differed widely from the Olyniplan system of Homer and Hesiod, with which it was ultimately blended. It is also believed that they differed so widely in race and language from the Aryan group as to necessitate the formation of a separate Albanian or Pelasgian family, to which probably belonged some of the still existing tribes of the Caucasus, including the Abkhasians, the Tcherkesses or Circassians), the Mingrelians, and the Suanians.

Be this as it may, the present race of Albanians has always lived a life distinct in most respects from the surrounding tribes. They are divided into two separate political entities,—the Northern and the Southern.—between which there are considerable dialectical differences, along with a fundamental unity of speech. It was the corruption of the Southern Albanian (or Arhaout) tongue with Hellenic elements which led the scholars of a former generation to the erroneous view that this language was a mere dialect of modern Greek. The Albanians were once Christians, but the greater number apostatized at the time of the Ottoman conquest, and have ever since been fanatical Moslems. A considerable section, however, of the Northern Albanians are Roman Catholics. Under the auspices of their hereditary Chieftains of Gusinge, Plava, Scutari, Berat, Valona, and Janina, they have now renounced the Ottoman yoke, and will be certain to count upon the active sympathy a

between miles up the Cottonwood and a bout emiles up the Cottonwood and got into our harness. We managed to get along about a mile; but, being an up broken team, we broke two of the sleds, and, as there was no small dog that we could prove the county of the county of

strong dose, walked across the room and drank a glass of beer. The whole performance lasted less than a minute.

A Colonel brought in several stupid but burly soldiers from the barracks, who spoke only Polish, and, as far as could be made out afterward, had never heard of such performances. Each one was given a loud-ticking watch to hold to his ear and told to listen intently, while the Colonel threatened them savagely if they fell asleep. In five minutes two of them were in a profound cataleptic sleep, insensitive to pain, and on being wakened ten minutes later declared they had not slept.

Slight, constant, and uniform or repeated irritation affecting the ear, eye, or skin, "passes" with the hand, the warmth of which is often effective at a distance, a tuning fork, a watch, a distinct fixation point, with thoughts occupied only by the object felt, seen, or heard, seem to be the conditions of this state. Gentle rubbing forward and backward upon the top and front of the head causes the sleep, which is often too deep for the most striking results, to become lighter, and in some subjects a constant touch on the back of the neck between the first and second vertebræ makes them perfect imitative machines. Every motion, look, work inflexion of the person on whom the attention is fixed, is exactly imitated; a long English sentence, with extreme and grotesque inflexions, was repeated almost perfectly in every detail by an old workman in the hospital who understood no English. The instant the finger is removed from the neck the repetition stops, often in the middle of a word.

Nor is this the strangest. With a number of his subjects Prof. Heidenhain and his colleagues are able to hypnotize one-half of the brain and body, the other half remaining normal. One-half the face smiles, and the other remains in the familiar immobile, waxy,

cataleptic state. One arm and leg can be moved at will, the other not; one eye sees distinctly, and the other imperfectly or not at all. When the right side is hypnotized speechlesness is produced, but not, or only exceptionally, when the left side is affected. This is, of course, in accordance with pathological observations, which locate the speech centre in or near the left cerebral convolution, and with the anatomical fact that most of the so-called pyramidal or volitional fibres cross soon after leaving the brain. If the person thus affected be told to make some simple motion with the finger of the normal side,—c. q., to rotate the thumb about the other, and to continue the motion without cessation or interruption while observing another rotate his with the finger of the normal side, —c. g., to rotate the thumb about the other, and to continue the motion without cessation or interruption while observing another rotate his own thumb now in one, now in the other direction, a task easy enough in the normal condition,—the half-hypnotized person, although believing himself in the full possession of his faculties, finds this impossible. He must stop every time that the experimenter changes, and generally reverse the motion for an instant, in spite of all his efforts to the contrary; but is immediately able to correct the error and go on as directed.

With earlier hypnotizers, mesmerizers, or magnetizers, these experiments were successful, almost without exception, with women only. Prof. Heindenhain's observations have been entirely on men, and have succeeded with about one student in twelve. With all the first time is the hardest, and, while many grow so sensitive that a very slight influence makes them immediately unconscious, others after a while grow unsusceptible again, and finally lose entirely the power of being affected. Some acquire the faculty of hypnotizing themselves, and others, when told to remember that at a certain hour they are requested or influenced to sleep, do so without any of the ordinary means, and without even the presence of another person. Hallucinations are 'readily caused if a few verbal hints are given. Rheumatic patients often make movements with their limbs which seem impossible in their ordinary state. Far-sighted persons always see much nearer than usual. The handwriting in this condition is extremely bad, and some patients, under certain conditions, begin at once to write backward.

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THE HOME Originality and Some of the Punishments Which Attend It.

A Party Who Made One Attempt at Being Original and Quit for Good.

Some Poetical Effervescences by Old Contributors to This Department.

Conceited Little Fool Has Her Say Regarding a Much-Discussed Subject.

Letters from Maud Meredith and Other Familiar Names on Topics of Gen-

eral interest.

LOVE'S LESSON. In a sunny room, on a wintry day,

Two little cousins were busy at play: Sunlight in hair, and eyes, and heart, Of the very sunlight they were a part. "Now, little girls," the mother said, As she laid little Tom in his cozy bed, "Go to a back room, and take your toys, Lest baby be wakened with so much noise

With sober faces, from sunny nooks, Each went with her dishes, and dolls, and books, breshold one turned, and with inju Said: "Why, Auntie, there ain't no shine out

buked, I beckoned the darlings back, solved, for the time, they no "shine" lack, who caught me in his net, ght me a lesson I'll not forget.

Mothers, fling open your bilinds to-day.

Give the children sunshine while you may,
How soon the days of their youth will be told,
or we may be mourning an empty fold.

ALERO, Ill., Feb. 9, 1880.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 35 Tributes. l'opsy Tinkle,

THE HOME CLUB. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, May 12.—The next regular meet-

ing of The Tribune Home Club will be held at the Tremont House Wednesday, May 19, commencing at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Orlena, Cor. Sec. ORIGINALITY.

TO THE ALLS AND SORBOWS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ALEXANDER, Ill., May 7,—A kind of prejudice exists in the minds of men against originality. I say a kind of prejudice, for it is not unqualified. It is a prevalent belief that the world admires originality. But it that the world admires originality. But it does not, universally. It admires originality in the great, sneers at it in the mediocre, and laughs at it in the foolish. For centuries the world has been building tracks, along which world has been building tracks, along which it is safe for men to run. On these tracks the great mass of mankind moves. Call them by whatever name you will,—custom, habits, fashion, rule, or usage,—these are the great highways upon which the happy travel joyously along, and the sorrowing and suffering stagger to their journey's end. Occasionally some daring spirit leaps the boundaries of these hedged-up ways and gallops away over untried meadows, climbs overhanging cliffs, swims dark

ivers, and is gazed at with with swims dark

the crown plodding along in the benten highway. If such an one is a sentus, is a sentual to the content with him, he said that the compete with him, he fails into ambite to compete with him, he fails into and ordered sentus and repreached its of the content of the content of the fails into and serves to make repreached its of the content of th

Image of the God of Heaven,
Lord and Master of Creation.

O that morn of Prohibition
Soon is coming, soon will reach us,
Soon will dawn upon our vision
In its bright, untarnished splendor;
Now the star of Hope but cneers us,
Gives us faith to nerve our efforts,
We can see the early dawning
Of that bright and happy morning,
When no more the vile concoction,
Meant to steal our souls from Heaven,
Shall be offered to our brothers,
With its curves for every quating,
Cheer up, faint and weary women,
For your lone and nightly vigils
Will be with forgotten sorrows,
And your wan and sunken features
will be frest with smiles of giadness;
Yes, the morn is swiftly coming,
See, it's lighting up the hill-tops
With fits rays of light and beauty,
Spreading o'er the open landscape,
From the east to western limits,
Like a flood of many blessings
From the gracious God of Heaven,
T. B. CONOVER.

APTLY NAMED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Wis., May 10.—The turn The Home has lately taken has brought out some queer facts regarding this inconsistent old world in general, and mankind in particular, which have forcibly struck me in this light. When a couple marry, the wife loves her husband sincerely too, and it goes all right for awhile. Most always she will begin and toil and slave for the object of her devotion, and he considers he is highly honoring her by letting her do so, and encourages her by growling because she doesn't do more. She will sit and grit his teeth instead of producing the fashformable snore.

He discovers also, to the sorrow of his original heart, that when he arrives at that uncertain age when youths are supposed to
spend their days and nights thinking of
maidens and mustaches that here too he is
bound by earsel enstons and tame conventionalities. Girls must be woosed as the fathers woosed them, or at least no heathenish
housesty must be allowed to compel him to
express his love and admiration for any one,

or two, or three of them without the usual quota of snickering, bouquets, and buggy-

information, tell nim that he does not as they do.

Just in proportion as a man departs from the established, the accustomed, the fixed, the rooted, and the lagrained, does he become the object of fear, or contempt, or pity to the majority, and the object of envy to the timid that in youth had original aspirations. See this illustrated in literature. The style of the drama is a sonorous procession of poetical similes. Condemnation blights the drama that departs from this style. The epic story is told in heroic pentameter. The epic story is told in heroic pentameter.

POETRY. THE OCEAN OF SONG.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 7.—In The Home of
May 8 Pioche makes the following inquiry Who is the author of a poem entitled the

Who is the author of a poem entitled the "Ocean of Song"? It was originally published many years ago (at least twenty-five or thirty), and opens thusly:

"In a land beyond sight or conceiving.
In a land beyond sight or conceiving.
In a land where no blight is, or wrong.
No darkness, no graves, and no grieving.
Its melody and rhythm and beautiful poetic imagery have rung in my ears these many years, and I have long and vainly searched for its author. It is a beautiful poem, and grandly deserves immortal life.

I desire to state in reply to the inquiry that I wrote a poem of that title, beginning with

I wrote a poem of that title, beginning with that stanza, on the 14th of September, 1878, and

that stanza, on the 14th of September, 1878, and that it appeared in The Saturday Tribune a few weeks later,—in November of that year I think.

If the lines quoted had ever been used before,—"twenty-five or thirty years ago."—I am unaware of the fact, as I supposed myself the originator of the ideas and their wording. I think Pioche must be mistaken,—that time has seemed long to him since 1878,—for certainly I could not have accidentally written the exact words of another poet, and certainly I did not willfully plagfarize. I thank him for his compliment to my poem, and give it here in full.

ELLA WHEELER.

In a land beyond sight or conceiving.

In a land beyond sight or conceiving.

In a land where no blight is, or wrong,
In a land where no blight is, or wrong,
No darkness, no graves, and no grieving,
There lies the great Ocean of Song.
And its waves—obli its waves unbeholden
By any save gods and their kind—
Are not blue, are not green, but are golden,
Like moonlight and sunlight combined.

It was whispered to me that these waters Were made from the gathered-up tears. That were wept by the sons and the daught Of long vanished eras and spheres. Like white sands of heaven the spray is That falls all the happy day long. And whoever it touches straightway is." Made glad by the spirit of Song.

Up, up, to the clouds, where their hoary.
Crowned heads melt away in the skies,
The beautiful mountains of glory
Each side of the Song Ocean rise.
Here day is one splendor of skylight—
Of God's light with beauty replete;
Here night is not night, but is twitight,
Pervading, enfolding, and sweet.

Glad birds from all climes and all regions,
That sing all the sweet Sommer long,
Are dumb till they flock here in legions,
And lave in the Ocean of Song,
It is here that the four winds of heaven,
The winds that do sing and regione:
It is here they first came and were given
The scoret of sound and of voice,

Far down along beautiful beaches.

By night and by glorious day.

The throng of the gifted ones reaches

And their forebeads gleam white with the sp

And a few of the sons and the daughters

Of this Kingdom cloud hidden from sight,

Go down in the wonderful waters,

And bathe in those billows of light,

And their souls ever more are like fountains.

And liquid, and lucent, and strong,
And liquid, and lucent, and strong,
High over the tops of the mountains
Gush up the sweet waters of Song.
No drought-time of waters can dry them,
Who ever has bathed in that sea,
All dangers, all deaths, they defy them—
And are gladder than gods are with gies.

See the flashing scinullations
Of that golden star up yonder,
Heralding the morning's coming
With a look of deepest wonder,
As a lone, ungainly beingFrom himself so far asunder—
From himself so far asunder—
Now is walking, now is swaying
Up and down the golden vista
That the starlight now is shedding:
Teiling when the morn is coming—
Morn of freedom from the tyrant—
Freedom from the chaius that bind us
To the customs of our fathers,
When they drank from foaming glasses
Draughts the demons had compounded
In their lone and midnight passes.
See the bridge that size at the start of the customs of the customs of the compounded.

In their lone and midnight passes.

See the bridge that star is building, With its bright and fairy arches Spanning o'er the sea of whisky, Where the demon ever watches; See the lightsome arches resting On the tip of every wavelet.

O that bridge is strong as Heaven, Though its strands are naught but silver, It can bear the hopes and wishes As within a golden quiver.

Up before the God of Heaven, From that surging, living river, Full of want, and wo, and sorrow, Where the orphan children shiver From the cold, and dread, and hunger, Caused so oft by father's drinking; Yes, that star is Hope's bright beacon, Shining there and ever blinking With its message full of gladness, Full of hope and promised blessing, That are coming with the morning with the morning.

See, the morning now is dawning.

See, the morning now is dawning;
See, the morning now is dawning;
See the rays of sunlight dancing.
As they reach the distant hill-tops,
Playing with the early dew-drops,
Chasing demons of the darkness,
Demons of the we and sadness
That have been so long carousing,
Feasting on the bearts of victims
Pure as sunlight, chaste as morning;
Rosting on the brow of maiden,
Touching silvered hair of matrons,
Filling with its joy and gladness;
Hearts that were but haunts of sadness;
Lighting up some darkened hearthstone,
Resting in some lonely hamlet,
Choering up the weary-ficarted
With its golden rays of beauty.

Now it fills some lone beauty.

Now it fills some lone besotted,
Lone and weary and forgotten,
Lifts him up and quickly strengthens,
Softens down his grimy visuge,
Stamps a look of bonest mannood
On his corress and unkempt figure;
Stands him on his feet and beckons
All around to view the wonder,
Wonder of the transformation,
From a vile, bewhiskied creature
To a man, the noblest being,
Image of the God of Heaven,
Lord and Master of Creation.

O that morn of Development

A PERSON WITH VIEWS.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune

bjack his boots while he watches her, with lip curied, in contempt, and calls her—what certainly she is—a fool; and she thinks that she is making him happy. Probably she is, for there are people in this world who never are happy unless they are making some one else miserable, and she certainly gives him plenty of such chances for making her miserable. She will bring the coal from the cellar and he will scold her that his magazine is mislaid. She will economize every way and he will take some other woman to the theatre because he is ashamed of his wife's shabby clothes.

There is only one fault in all this, and that is wholely the woman's. She has made herself too cheap. He married her with the supposition that he had won a pearl of great price, and found, alas! like too many others, that she was only a "two-for-a-cent" darling after all.

On the other hand, let a wife he freifal her

position that he had won a pearl of great price, and found, alas! like too many others, that she was only a "two-for-a-cent" darling alter all.

On the other hand, let a wife be freiful, babyissi, indolent, dainty, delicate, lazy, or anything and everything that implies trouble and expense; let her cost a man much care, and patience, and time, and trouble, and—what he prizes most—money, and he will indeed have found his pearl of great price, and will-love her accordingly. He will love her because he will be apt to find no leisure to make love to another woman.

When you hear a man growling around home you may know he has too easy a place there, and has things too much to please him, and when you hear one grumble at his wife's expenses you may know she spends too little, and that she ought to double her expenses, for a man never prizes a cheap article, and that she ought to double her expenses, for a man never prizes a cheap article, and one that costs him nothing is beneath his notice. The more a wife saves to her husband's purse the more he despises her, and the more of a burden and expenses she is to him the higher she stands in his esteem,—or affection, if that pleases any one better.

I have been interested in the letters of Katie and her many critics, and think Maud. Meredith's advice "to love a better man" the most sensible of the whole lot, Mand is emphatically "nobody's fool," and if she is married, is happily so, and her husband "just adores her." If she is not married, Dalley, Cushing, or Forty Years, some of you are going to miss a treasure if you spend too much time shuffling the cards.

All Katie wants is to let her hubby see that some one appreciates her if he doesn't, and it won't hurt him to arouse his lealousy even to a fine frenzy, and the predominant selfishmess of man will turn in alarm to grasp the pearl which all the time he mistook for a "two-for-a-cent" article. I have considerable hope for Katie, and there is one commendable thing in her husband, even if he doesn't love his wife, he is

MAUD MEREDITH.

A LETTER FROM HER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, May 10.—No words of crudite wisdom are apt to bubble from my lips or drip like pearls from the tip of my pen; and, as for Home subjects of discussion now up-permost, I am altogether ignorant; for I grieve to say. The Home and I have enjoyed no close companionship for the past two months; but, if broken bits of gossip are the order of the day, I may "say my say" also. In The Tribune of May 1 I find a very instructive article on a system as yet but little understood, followed by a short sketch of generalities and unknown personalities, quite unintelligible to ourselves, but probably not to Mira, and Ajax again appears with a long, well-written article on a subject near to the heart of mankind, in which he succeeds in mystitying his readers, if not himself, and we arise from the persal only sure of the one fact that society rules fashion, at the same time that fashion rules society, and a little mixed as to whether one should ever attempt the first round of the literary-critical ladder, because "parting one's hair in the middle" and "posting up" on Tyndall's lectures do not make one a wise, clear-eyed critic, and why taking elocution lessons and attending lectures on art should "overshadow true literature" I also do not understand. I should rather suppose it would be no detriment to literature of the present, but tend toward a development of future taste and talent in that direction. And as for Scott, I admit he makes a very fine appearance in Central Park, as there represented, but I would generalities and unkflown personalities, quite makes a very fine appearance in Central Park, as there represented, but I would sooner read "Helen's Babies" a dozen times

makes a very fine appearance in Central Park, as there represented, but I would sooner read "Helen's Bables" a dozen times than "Ivanhoe" once. And speaking of bables reminds me that Forty Years thinks I want Kittie's bables to fall in love with some decent representative of the "male element." So I do, Forty Years, so I do, and then Kittie goes back on me, and first thinks I've no two blessed twins, or I would not talk so. Well, really it's a delicate subject, but,—but—I believe I have not, but I don't know as that hardens my heart quite. If in Heaven we are all to be happy in doing the one thing we most enjoy, I shall the my little sunhat over my ears and say, "Please set me to baby-farming." Besides I don't think that the greatest kindness to a child is to let it grow up under the example of a silly father, and the influence of a spiritiess, heart-broken mother, For the world is wide, and solid work and earnest endeavor are panaceas for almost all ills.

Though I have abundant faith in humanity in the abstract, and some men in particular, I could never "lift up my voice" and cry out to womankind in general to sporifice themselves further than they are doing, body and soul, on the altar of man's selfishness and heartlesness. Not all men are bad; not all women angels; but men are able to care for themselves—no woman need waste her ink alt her pen to bits crying their virtues; let her uphold her own sex, and only occasionally write to her sweethear.

Here is my vote for the summer excursion dea had come on the boards too late for the hing you propose. "Love laughs at locksmiths," and knows no bounds, you know, and sometimes does not even need summer excursions for its consummations. But why, my friend, an I doomed to stalk about with a plaid ulster, silk umbrella under one arm, "Mackinaw Guide-Book" under the other, field-glass in hand, and planting my square English heels firmly on the boiler-deck of some smoky, puffy steamer, read lectures on esthetics and transcendentalism to the glidy Homeites? Now, I dote

to The Tribune office to look you up. It was ever thus:

"I never had a piece of bread
Particularly wide,
But it was always sure to fall
Upon the buttered side."

I hope that he of the name unpronouncable will favor us again, and, as Gawk suggests, it is a little more cheering to newcomers to find a welcome than receive such a withering as some of the old Home writers give. And Humbug, we are sure, will never know loneliness; as she is one of too numerous a family.

MAUD MEREDITH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO KNOWS?
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, May 14.—I have seen a prepara-CHICAGO, May 14.—I have seen a prepara-tion called sulphide of arsenicum adver-tised as a positive antidote against sewer-gas poisoning and malarial affections. I would like to inquire if some one of the readers of The Home can recommend it from actual trial, and if it is safe to use. Suppered.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

CHICAGO, May 10.—I infer by the nonappearance of my letter of the 38th of April
last in the columns of The Home that it was
consigned to the waste-basket, but I am one
of the kind that is not easily discouraged: consigned to the waste-basket, but I am one of the kind that is not easily discouraged; and if at first I don't succeed, I try, try again. Of course if I don't see this in next Saturday's Home I shall feel rather disappointed, and may lose a little faith in conductors of Homes; but then, I never give up, therefore I shall proceed just the same as though there wasn't any waste-baskets ready for disobliging Home conductors to fill, and make my grievous want known to the kindly disposed, sympathizing Homeites. My wants are few. The greatest is this: I want to know where I can get a reliable hair-exterminator. I don't want a recipe for making it, as I have neither time nor opportunity to do so. But if some one can teil me where I can get a harmless hair-exterminator that will permanently remove superflucus hair without using tweezers, and not injure the skin. I will be very much obliged. It is very unpleasant to go through life with some little

The Homeites write in the lively, enjoyable way that Humbng does? Perhaps it is my present mood to like her style. Well, all American people like to be humbugged occa-sionally. One of our greatest shownen made a fortune by the art. The public were all the more anxious to patronize him when it was rumored he had a new humbug. I think my contemporary is right when she says

forty Years is a great humbag. Yes, he's
another Barnum, only he exhibits his ideas
as P. T. did his manufactured curiosities. as P. T. did his manufactured curiosities.

And they are manufactured curiosities, too, although Forty Years may not find ready sale for his products unless he bottles them, perhaps, and places attractive labels upon them, reading "For Young People," "For Married People," "For Matried People," "For Matried People," "For Young People," "For Matried People," "For Young People," "For Matried People," "For Matried People," "For Young People," "For Matried People," "For Young People," "For Matried People, but It's a woman; that accounts for it. Housework thought I was a woman; well, she has a perfect right to her belief, but perhaps it was the result of another humburgery on my part.

Let me say a word about Anti-Grumbler. F. says he does grumble, but I want to defend him in reference to the part to which F. allides. I do not think we have any right to call him a grumbler, judging by his communication in The Home of a week ago. He defends his own sex and gives woman her due; that is certainly fair. No, F., don't judge too severely.

But I am in such a mood now that I might

severely.

But I am in such a mood now that I might attack one after another of the contributors, and must therefore forbear.

DULCE LAC.

A QURER CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CASSOPOLIS, Mich., May 8.—From some of our Home philosophers I should like to know why the young ladies of the present day are so much "wiser in their generation" than were those who are now—let me see—from 40 to 80 years of age. The knowledge A QUEER CASE.

Pancies bright with golden glories, Pretty dreams of light and love; Caro is nothing to the dreamer When the skies are bright above.

Carelesly I think of sorrow,
As the ceaseless drip of tears
Mingles, with its sombre folly.
In the story of the years,

With our little loves and longings,
And our petty hopes and fears,
We are floating downward—driftwood—
In the current of the years.

Szegedin.

Dispatch in London Times.

VIENNA, April 26.—Now that the bills relating to the reconstruction of Szegedin have been passed by the Hungarian Diet and all the plans recommended by the Royal Commission have been approved, it is expected that the actual work of rebuilding the town will shortly be taken in hand. The first step in this direction will be the distribution of the funds collected by subscription. As the assistance given by the State and by private persons was sufficient to provide for the first wants of those left destitute and as the exertions of the people themselves were so successful that no more assistance was needed, it was tnought that the intentions of the donors would be best fulfilled if the funds were distributed in such a manner as to enable the people to rebuild those 5,000 houses which the floods had at 11,000,007 florins, and the fund raised by the collections amounts to 2,200,000 florins, of which 1,808,000 florins have been awarded as compensation for the loss of houses, etc. Although this sum bears but a small proportion to the actual total loss, it will give a considerable impulse to the work of reconstruction. Even those people who knew the energy of the people of Szogedin have had their expectations surpassed. As soon as the waters retired the great bulk of the population returned to their homesteads, endeavoring as best they could to erect temporary sheds out of the ruins remaining and with the help of the material supplied by the Commission, so that the question of the temporary sheds out of the ruins remaining and with the help of the material supplied by the Commission, so that the subscription, ten millions have been voted by the Legislature for loans to individuals. The Royal Commission has also taken measures to provide building materials at wholesale prices, so that the cost of receival of the trade of the town and of the town tiself are not obtained as a minimum has been only the town and of the town tiself are not obtained as the calved to the activity of the Ro

Esthetic Enormities.

To the Editor of The Critego Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., May 3.—Why don't more of

day are so much "wiser in their generation" than were those who are now—let me seefrom 40 to 50 years of age. The knowledge of things unknown to the latter class until years after marriage, the scheming for eligible matches, the general boldness and assurance of manner which distinguishes so many of our girls now, is a matter of wonder to a thoughtful bachelor like myself.

Apropos of all this, let me relate the experience of my best friend (also a bachelor, Apropos of all this, let me relate the experience of my best friend (also a bachelor, associety with the view of marriage eventually. The girls he finds bold, tiresome, grasping, too foung or too old too pretty or not pretty enough. His model is a married lady of 38, with whom he has lately met, and who is certainly as lovely and lovable a being as any man could desire; not an angel, but "a perfect woman, nobly planned." She is so anconscious of her charms and of the feelings she excites in forlorn old bachelors who envy her husband that I am sure she would not be moved by "the sorrews of Werther," but, like his own Charlotte, "go on cutting bread and butter," or otherwise doing her duty, under any circumstances. She is large and handsome,—a queenly looking figure in these days of diminutive people,—

fair as a lily, and red as a rose," with a face whose changing expression is as much a charm as her brilliancy of complexion. Her husband and clindren adore her, and even our skeptical friend, Forty Years, would acknowledge hers as a happy home. My friend would fain make love to this fair woman, forgetting in his passion the Golden Rule at least. I am not a pious man, but have bent all my energies to dissuade him from disturbing by the least ripple the calm and quiet of that lovely wife and mother. I believe she loves her husband devocedly, and am fully persuaded no thought of sin or shame could enter that pure soul, but she must not have a hint that such is his case.

Kind people of The Home, help with your

Case.

Kind people of The Home, help with your advice, through these columns. Tell him that only sorrow can come of unlawful passions, and that the noblest man is he who conquers himself.

AGATHA'S NEIGHBOR.

SAND. I, a dreamer now and alway. Sitting on the sands of Time, Fashioning with busy fingers Rows of fancies into rhyme;

A dreamer sitting on the sand, Busy, in my carnest play, Heaping little piles of pebbles For the tide to wash away—

The law of force is swift and strong.
And the hearts of men are clayOnly little urns for ashes,
After love is lost away.

But the song-birds circle round me, And the lilac-bloom is sweet. And the ocean sparkles brightly In the sunshine at my feet.

I have naught to do with sorrow;
Wrong and strife seem strange to me.
Other hearts are full of ashes;
Mine is light, and young, and free.

So I sit in carcless dreaming
Neath the cloudless Springtide sky,
Singing silly little love-songs,
While the smiling days go by.
FLORIAN ARCANE.

We are threatened with a horror worse than inartistic architecture. Some years since an enterprising oilman in London, having a number of shops in various localities, was struck with the idea of graining notoriety by painting them an usyl farting red color. The idea took root amongst the lower class of traders, and we had colored houses devoted to other trades, and we had colored houses devoted to other trades, some owners having no originality followed in monochrome; others, more bold, ventured on new experiments. One house was picked out in alternate bricks of blue and yellow, and other equally astounding artistic efforts were displayed. The idea was too novel not to attract attention. What more easy than to attain notoriety at one coup by living in a batchwork house, the portion of which is bright yellow picked out with red? The owner was sure to be the talk of the town, until eclipsed by another

more bold, who ventured on painting the front light blue picked out with salmon plats. The outre and hideous costumes, which are depicted with almost Duton accuracy by Du Maurice in his weekly sketches, are usually resorted to by those who, conscious of their inability to attract hotice by elegance or intelligence, determine to do so by extravagance of form and color. There are persons who must achieve notoriety at any price, and to such a patchwork house offers an easy passwort to enhemenal fame. A medical quack, who fourtished at the commencement of the present century, achieved notoriety by diving about town in a carriage drawn by a pair of brightly painted parti-colored horses. Could not the idea be revived? Let us picture to ourselves a carriage, with one magenta and one bright bine horse, being driven up to the mansion with the yellow and red portico! The idea is quite too charming to require expatiation.

ROBERT RAIKES.

The Pounder of Sunday-Schools. Gloucester is an old city of England, on the River Severn, a little more than 100 miles from London. It was once the site of a Roman camp, and is famous for its cathedral, whose foundations were laid as far back as the eleventh century. During the civil wars it was besieged by Charles the First, and had then, as now, some foreign trade and flourishing factories. It is noted in more recent times as the birth-place of George Whitefield, the great preacher, as the scene of one of the early experiments of John Howard in prison reform, and still more as the birth-place as the scene of one of the early experiments of John Howard in prison reform, and still more as the birth-place as the scene of one of the early experiments of John Howard in prison reform, and still more as the birth-place as the birth-pla John Howard in prison reform, and still more as the birth-place and home of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools. The story of the origin of Sunday-schools

The story of the origin or Sunday-schools can hardly be told without an account of the founding and growth of the Gloucester Journal, a weekly paper established by the father of the philanthropist. Robert Palles was known another his neighbors the father of the philanthropist. Robert Raikes was known among his neighbors as "Raikes the printer," and the gen-eral adoption of the Sunday-school idea was as much due to his persistent use of "printer's ink" as to his Christian sympathy for neglected children. The Journal was founded in 1722. Raikes the elder was a successful gatherer of news, a prosperous man of business, and a stanch advocate of all good causes. His son and namesake, who was born under the shadow of the cathedral in 1735, succeeded to the proprietorship in 1737. Though but 22 years of are, he was fully equal to the demands of the position. Connected with the management of the paper was a general printing business, which grew under the hands of the young master, so that through the force of his character and his prosperity he became one of the most influential citizens of Gloucester. He continued in business for forty-five years retiring in 1802, with a graceful address to his readers, in which he says: "To preserve the Gloucester Journal has so long been the earnest desire of the printer that he cannot suppress a spontaneous desire for its futner prosperity when for the last time he is about to subscribe himself as the proprietor, with every sentiment of deference and regard to the public." Raikes was not one of the angular men whose edges cut whomsoever they touch. He was gentle, courtly, as much due to his persistent use of "printer's

with every sentiment of deference and regard to the public." Raikes was not one of the angular men whose edges cut whomsoever they touch. He was gentle, courtly, studious of pleasing, and continually on the alert to promote good-will among his neighbors. His vocation as printer and editor brought him into contact with all classes of society; shrewdness of observation was as decided a trait of his character as business tact. Withal, he was a devout member of the Church of England, and a regular attendant upon its services.

The house in which Raikes did his printing is still to be seen in Gloucester. It is on one of the principal thoroughfares, and is described as quaint, roomy, with gable ends facing the street, and upper stories projecting over the lower. It is sound and in good condition, and is now occupied by a firm of wine-merchants. The files of the Journal show many specimens of old-fashioned editing, such as compliments to newly-married couples, advice to correspondents, and other details which carry one back to the olden time. Advertisements had to be paid for in ready money, and when there was a press of news were postponed or excluded. The good man stood by his readers, even though the advertisers crowded upon him cash in nand. He was not an editor of the modern type by any manner of means.

He was not an editor of the modern type by any manner of means.

These slight touches of outline will help us to see Robert Raikes in his busy daily life. If we add that his form was portly, we may picture him fairly well to the mind's eye. The England of that age was unlike the England of to-day. Public education for the

giand of to-day. Public education for the lower classes scarcely oxided. Manufactures were growing, and broduced. Manufactures were growing, and broduced. Manufactures were growing and produced. Manufactures were growing and produced and a series of a series of the prisones in the Glowester fails in the prisones in the Glowester fails and used his paper Howard in this field, and used his paper Howard in this field, and used his paper Howard in the prisones of the prisones in the Glowester fails of the prisones of the prisones in the Glowester fails of the prisones with the principal prisones of the prisones with books, appointed the most cuprisoners with books, appointed the most prisoners with the principal prisoners of the pris

THE SPIRIT'S SALUTE.

The effect of Railes's well-directed energy was prodictors. The streets of Gloucester became quiet and facestible on Sundays, and the same change diseased to be the two glouds of the community to the community to the margiarrates passed a scanding deciding that "the benefit of Sunday for the community to the grant of to merit the recognition of the strength of the morals of the rising generation is too without not to merit the recognition of the grant of the morals of the rising generation is too without not to merit the recognition of the grant of the grant of the grant of the community to the grant of grant of the grant

Jones says it isn't the color of her hair that troubles him in choosing a helpmate. The color of her money is w hat interests him HUMOR.

The plump, nice-looking spring chickens that are allowed to roam about the lawns in the vicinity of seaside hotels are merely walking advertisements. They are not intended for table use.

ENTIRELY SEASONABLE.

I'll winter night fair Isabel:
I'll spring upon my knees and tell
No girl is hand summer than she.
And that she autumn marry me.

Tutor—"Come, now, Mr. B—, give me a
familiar example of Hogarth's line of grace.
Can't you think of it? It's a curved article
that you see every day." Mr. B— (desperately—"A—a—pretzel."

When a man's wife comes in and sees him razor in hand, and with his face all lather, and asks him, "Are you shaving?" it's a provoking thing in him to answer, "No, I'm blacking the stove"; but it's human nature so to reply.

"Is this my train?" asked a traveler at the Kansas Pacific depot of a lounger. "I don't know, but I guess not," was the reply. "I see it's got the name of the railroad company on the side, and I expect it belongs to them. Have you lost a train anywhere?"

them. Have you lost a train anywhere?"

"Don't waste your time clipping off the branches," said a woodman to his son, "but lay your ax at the root of the tree." And the young man went out and laid his ax at the root of the tree, like a good and dutiful boy—and then went a-fishing.

"My friends," said the political speaker, with a burst of ingenuous eloquence, "I will be honest—" There were a jarge number of his neighbors present, and the terrific outburst of applause which followed this remark entirely upset the point which the orator was about to introduce.

"Alawyer was compelled to prolocies to the court was about to introduce."

tor was about to introduce.

A lawyer was compelled to apologize to the Court. With stately dignity he rose in his place and said: "Your Honor is right, and I am wrong, as your Honor generally is." There was a dazed look in the Judge's eye, and he hardly knew whether to feel happy or fine the lawyer for contempt of court.

That was a thoroughly characteristic and sincere reply which a surprised saloonkeeper is reported as making the other day to a rediguous worker who visited him in his place of business and asked him whether he expected to go to Heaven. "To pe sure," he I?"

American tradesmen who slowed.

American tradesmen who claim genius for advertising should listen to a Berlin grocer, who thus informs the public through the Borsen Zeitung: "Twins are come to me for the third time. "This time a boy and girl. I entreat my friends and patrons to support me stoutly. Excellent butter, well worth its price; similarly, sausage and cheese."

"My boys," said a strict churchwoman to her children at the beginning of the recent Lenten season, "I should like very much to have you deny yourselves something during the solemn weeks of Lent. Will you do it?" I will, manma," said Johnny, a sedate child, who was very fond of griddle-cakes; "That's a good boy. And what will you give up, Harry " she asked of his little orther, a bundle of the purest mischief that ever lived, who was fond of play, but had no love for books. "Oh, I'll give up going to school, mamma, for my part," was his ready

On yonder eastle, tall and gray.
The mighty hero's spirit stands.
A ship goes by—her wings are spread;
He speeds her on to other lands.
Behold what strength these sinews hold!
This changeless neart, how brave and free!
How smiled the glowing oup for me! "To battle half of life I gave,
And half in quiet peace was passed.
O ship with living men, sail on—
The tranquil haven reach at last?"

The Rev. Frederic R. Marvin.

"Now," said the examining physician to the unhappy pilot, "you must pick out all the reds you see." The pilot commenced by grasping the learned Professor's nose, which was worsted. "That will do," said the Pro-fessor; "your certificate is ready."

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER

[Original contributions will be published he this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their name de plums addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Avoid absolute words as far as possible. Answers will be published the following week.] ANSWERS TO THE LAST PUZZLES. WHAMMEL EVERT ENS No. 1.168. WHOBR HOSEA OSTIC REINS RACSO No. 1,164 No. 1,167. Stevens Point, Wis. No. 1,168. Sparrow. No. 1,169. Habnab. Bald cagle, horned owl, yellow hammer, ptarmigan, swall it, mouse, nightingale, trumpeter, flamingo,

DROP-LETTER DIAMOND-NO. LITL . A . A . . A . A . A . . A . A . A . A . A . A . A . . A . A .

The diamond reads across and down alike.

FULTON, III. TOWNRAD. DIAMOND-NO. 1,172.

. . A .

In Dromios: a spigot; a small part or propor-sion; to satisfy; appearance; three-fourths of Pete; in Towhead.

Milwauker, Wis.

Dix. HALF-SQUARE WORD-NO. 1,178. A warehouse: immense expanse: stified; an liot; point of compass, reversed; in Champargn, Champargn, Ill. SQUARE WORD—NO. 1,174.

Empty; knotted; a judgment; force; an ad-CHICAGO. NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 1,178. I am composed of ten letters, and am a small My 1, 2, 3, 4, is newly fledged.
My 5, 6, 7, is a genus of quadrupeds.
My 8, 9, 10, is carrion.
STEWARD, III.

MR. E. Us. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 1,176. I am composed of four letters, and am a cue My 2, 3, 4, is odd. My 3, 2, 1, is to pack of. DELAVAR, Wis.

CHARADE-NO. 1,177. CHARADE—NO. 1,177.
On first I stood—a rising mound—And viewed the landscape o'er.
And, listening, I could hear the sou
Of second's murmuring roar.
A lake was near, expanding wide,
With surface smooth and fair;
Whole I beheld along its side,
And also in the air.

NELSON, Ill.

NELSON, Ill.

CHARADE-NO. 1,178. Am I the first? I'll not believe it.
I trust I'm not a stupid lout!
The second is within, not out;
I am the third and fourth no double.
But—mystery!—who can perceive it?
Though years and even decades roll,
The whole will never recognize the will output.
Mrs. HAR

CORRESPONDENCE. Only Me, Highland, Park, Ill., answered the ast four in the list correctly. Web, Delavan, Wis., is on hand with the answers to six,—the diamond and Towhead's square being untranslatable.

Tyro, city, keeps time to the music of four,— the other four being out of reach. His failures were on Nos. 1,164, 1,165, 1,166, and 1,169. The Dromics, Galena, Ill., were reluctantly compelled to give up Towhead's square. They regretted their one defeat in some time. Henida, Champaign, Ili., got his eyes on the right words that opened the combination to the eight locks in the last list. Thanks for puzzles. E. F. K., city, meritoriously steps to the front with the list answered from end to end, and was first at headquarters with dispatches. It was no easy task, he confesses, to get that diamond and that "whorr"-id square of Towhead's.

Punch, Urbana, Ill., loaded his pencil for eight and baggred them all. He thinks Nelsonian's diamond would have buffled him had he not had access to a new dictionary with supplement in which "quannet" was found. He thinks the line ought to be drawn to bar the supplement.

line ought to be drawn to bar the supplement.

Dick Shunary, city, stopped when six werd completed, and let the other two escape. The diamond and Towhead's square were the two that vexed him. Dick can't imagine how Henda, the Dromice, and a few others get answers to all, but supposes they have a way of finding them that no "feller knows anything about."

Nelsonian, Nelson, Ill., succeeded with six entirely and seven partially. Towhead's square upset him completely, and of Dick Shunary's ditto he could only get the last two words. When The Corner was missing from last week's paper, Nelsonian buckled to and finished his task. He was consoling himself with the reflection that his diamond would bother the good guessers, and he was about right.

NOT DEAD, BUT SLEEPETH.

Across the threshold pass with footsteps light: The mystery of Death shall give the greeting. She sicepeth calm and peacefully to-night Whose life-tide yesterday with pain was fleet-

Turn back the sweeping folds of snowy white; One long, last look bestow amid thy weeping. Closed are the weary eyes against the light. Turn soft away. She seems not dead, but sleeping. Not dead, but sleeping. Surely she must wake; The morrow's sun with tender touch will lighten Against the wall, and her soft slumber break. And then once more our darkened world will brighten.

Alas, it cannot be? We turn and weep.
God only knows the sorrow that He sendeth.
Peace, peace? He giveth His beloved sleep;
And with our pain this word of promise blend

"The resurrection and the life am I.
What tho' the sullen earth the loved dust keepeth?

eth?

He that believeth shall not surely die.
Be comforted. She is not dead, but sleepeth."

APRIL 19, 1880.

WARREN GARTE. Horsford's Acid Phosphate for Nervousness.

John Y, Simpson, M. D., of Monterey, Ia., said The "Acid has—to use the lady's own expression, to whom it was given as a nerve tonic—made me a new nervous system."

PLAYORING EXTRACTS. Natural Fruit Flavors.



EXTRACTS Prepared from the choicest Pruits, without col-oring, paisonous oils, acids, or artificial Ensences, ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have called their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, dr., ever made.

STEELE & PRICE, Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, Etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

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SCENES OF RUIN. The Oil-Fields During and After the Great Fires.

The Destruction of Red Rock, Rew City, and Rixford-What Has Been Lost.

Philadelphia Press, May 12.

In the past few days the incessant click of the telegraph has been overweighted with accounts of destructive fires in the oil regions, and the disasters by which towns have been swept away like chaff before the wind have been so close to each other that the shock from one had not passed away before another was added to the list. All of these fires have taken place in what is known as the "Northern Field," and in their wide sweep, covering miles of territory, no less than three towns have been reduced to ashes,—Red Rock (burned some months ago), Rew City, and Rixford. At Rixford a gas-explosion at the 25,000-bar-rel tank of the United Pipe Line Company started the fire, which in less than two hours laid eighty buildings in ruins, destroyed thousands of barrels of oil, burned up forty derricks, and swept the business centre of THE TOWN OF RIXFORD.

To give an idea of the situation, the Brad-ford Era says that Rixford lies in the narrow valley of the South Branch of Knapp's Creek, McKean County, and just below the junction of the two tributaries which form the stream. At this point the creek runs for a half mile of the two tributaries which form the stream. At this point the creek runs for a half mile nearly east and west, bearing a little north of east. From this place the Coleville streak of the Cole-Creek belt extends to the southwest toward the wilds of Kinzua. The Main street, which constituted nearly the whole of the town, runs parallel with the South Branch, and is on the south side of the stream. The K. & E. R. R. traverses the valley on the north side of the creek. Rail-road street ran from the depot across the valley and intersected Main at right angles. The United Pipe Line Station was located about 200 feet down the creek from Railroad street, on the Daily & Arnold lease. About 150 feet southwest of the station and a short distance east of a line drawn from it to the corner of Main and Railroad, iron tank No. 429, having a capacity of 24,000 barrels, is found. Northeast of the station McLeod & Morrison have a 6,900-barrel iron tank. On the south side of the creek there are three more iron tanks falling into line with No. 429 as one goes from Railroad street, a half mile eastward to the Tidewater Pump Station. The town of Duke Centre lies in a northeasterly direction from Rixford. From the old Rixford Well, the pioneer in this section, an old dyke or dam of earth extends from Main street across the valley to the narrow-gauge road.

The fire was discovered between 3 and 4

The Track of the Flames.

The fire was discovered between 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon in the United Pipe Line Station near their 25,000-barrel tank. Word was telegraphed to Olean for an engine, and assistance was sent from Bradford, arriving at Rixford about 6:30. The Bradford Era, in describing the scene, says: "Here was a scene of destruction never before witnessed in the northern field. From the dam of earth which marked the western limits of the burned district, the valley was filled with smoke. The 25,000-barrel iron tank which had then been burning for two hours was the centre feature of the picture. From its seething surface of turbulent, liquid flame great volumes of thack smoke arose, rolling from the inside outward like a huge fountain, growing less dense as it ascended heavenward and floated down the darkened valley. For a half mile below the starting point numerous smaller pools of oil were burning at wells along the liats. The flames were creeping along the side of the southern slope of the ridge on the north of the raliroad toward Duke Centre. The main street was thronged with the hongless and the curious. The hillside south of the town was dotted with groups of people guarding furniture and goods which had been snatched from the burning buildings. Here and there a man unduly saturated with rum was seen staggering along the street and occasionally a blow was struck. THE TRACK OF THE FLAMES. had been snatched from the burning buildings. Here and there a man unduly saturated with rum was seen staggering along the street and occasionally a blow was struck. Between the burning tanks connected with the United and the two Tidewater tanks, men were digging a ditch across the valley, which would help to turn the burning oil into the creek when the tank should overflow. Down at the Tidewater Stations, connections were being made so that their two iron tanks could be steamed. On the hill toward Duke an effort was being made to check the fires which were running in the woods. The fire started in 'Squire Cline's office, on the north side of Main street, from his housekeeper turning on the gas and throwing a match upon it, instead of reversing the kindling process, as safety demanded. Water failed to stop the flames, and Mr. Cline was severely burned, the flames spreading to the buildings adjoining. Several oil-wells on the flats in the rear of the buildings on the north side of Main street caught fire, and liquid fire was soon flowing down the stream firing everything inflammable in its way. The fire ran northward across the valley and found its way over the railroad into the leaves and brush on the upper side. The fiery swath now widened as it moved eastward along the creek.

CLIMBING UP THE TANK.

Placing weights upon tank 429 had no effect when the burning oil struck it and jumped up the side. The roof was raised about three feet and fell back into the tank, and the boiler-house between the 25,000-barrel tank and McLeod & Morrison's 7,000-barrel tank was burning before the latter caught. At 8:30 o'clock in the evening the flames from the 25,000-barrel iron tank were climbing, higher as the oil sank lower in the tank. That portion of the tank above the oil was at a red heat and showed that about four feet of the crude had gone up in smoke. Superintendent Smedley said the oil would be reduced at the rate of a foot an hour until the tank exploded or was broken in by its own weight. Tank 439, having a capacity of 25,000-barrels, situated about 200 feet below, was smoking and expected to burn at any time. The Knapp's Creek Oil Company's 25,000-barrels, situated about 200 feet below, was smoking and expected to burn if the oil overflowed in large quantities from the burning tank. On the south side of the road, 300 feet distant, their Nos. 23 and 25 were located. All the tanks mentioned were full of oil. The number of rigs had not been counted on Monday, but were estimated at more than forty. Counting the two tanks burned and about 23,000 barrels of oil which they contained, the total loss up to 2:300 clock on Monday was estimated at \$175,000. Nine of the telegraph wires and two telephone lines were destroyed, making it extremely difficult to communicate with Bradford. Four of the wires were owned by the United Lines, two by the Tidewater, one each by the Western Union, K. & E. R. R., and Empire Line.

FIRES AT OTHER POINTS. CLIMBING UP THE TANK.

PIRES AT OTHER POINTS.

Extensive fires are reported to be raging in the Bradford papers of Monday in Tram Hollow, Kansas Branch, Oil Valley, and other districts, but no details were given. Arissendiary fire was also discovered in the rear of the Oil Exchange at Tarport, which was extinguished without much difficulty. The best estimates of the territory burned over by the recent fires put the number of acres at between 4,000 and 5,000. As a special feature of the fires arising from the destruction of the telegraph lines, the Titus-wille Heruld says: "When the direct wires went down between Rixford and Bradford, the Superintendent of the Tidewater Telegraph, stationed at Bayonne, N. J., worked the wires over 1,000 miles, getting direct communication with Rixford from Bayonne is New York, and then communicating with his Company via New York and Pittsburg."

The fires were still burning on Monday, PIRES AT OTHER POINTS.

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Another military wedding

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The fires were still burning on Monday, when a mile and a half of woods were on fire near Carroliton. A special dispatch to the Oil City Derrick of that date says: "The flames have started toward Duke Centre, and the wildest excitement prevails throughout the region; every train going out is crowded with people who can get away, while the remainder are on the hillside, with nothing saved except what they had on. The scene at night is magnificently grand, and yet awin in its grandeur, as the flames travel down Knapp's Creek and across toward Duke Centre. Contributions of food, etc., are being sent forward from Bradford as fast as they can be collected."

The Bradford Evening Star, in its issue resterday, estimates the losses at Rixford as follows:

machinery.

Loss on oil-well, wooden tanks, and oilwell machinery.

The number of wells burned was.

Heavy rains during Monday night have
extinguished the forest fires at Glycerine Hollow, near Coleville. No new fires are reported.
All danger to other towns is said to be over. THE DANGER OF THE DISTRICT.

All danger to other towns is said to be over.

THE DANGER OF THE DISTRICT.

Putibury Lender.

The Rixford fire following so closely on the Rew City fire of last Friday will throw the whole Bradford oil region into a panic of alarm that will not cease till a copious rain has removed the danger. The district may be likened to a tinder-box which a servant-girl has saturated with oil. The country is built up of the most filmsy material. Nobody knows how long paying oil will be gotten there, so everybody has hesitated to put money into brick and mortar, preferring to put it for the present into clapboards, scantling, derricks, and oil. And a wooden town is in a dangerous condition during these long dry spells like that through which we are passing. But the Bradford district towns and villages, as well as the whole country side itself, are fairly greasy with petroletim. Every derrick is oiled from top to bottom; soaked by the stream the torpedo has thrown out upon it. The myriads of tanks all leak, and the ground is permeated with the inflammable material. Driving a buggy along the roads, one finds that the apparent mudholes are really oil-holes. The whoels plunge in and come out dripping, not with dirty water, but dirty oil. No wonder that the whole population have a spasm of alarm whenever the cry of fire is heard anywhere in the region. There is no knowing where it will stop. As all roads lead to Rome, so, in a sense, all oil-streams and oil-drippings lead to Bradford. It is not impossible that there may be a conflagration that will involve the whole country in one wide, horrible common destruction and desolation, and the Bradford regions become a blackened wilderness and its surviving population a mass of homeless wanderers. No wonder they are excited up there over these recurring fires; no wonder that they feel like praying for rain.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

How Delegates Are Scored-Who Keep the Tally-Lists—The Thackara-Sher-man Wedding—What Was Worn and What Was Done—The Alvord-Craig and the Slade-Strong Weddings—Deaf Mute Commencement—Japanese and Chinese Diplomacy—Row at the Arse-nal—Blaine's Home—An Old Scandal

-Bruce's Boom-Art and Amusements.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Our metropolitan may-poles this year were the poles of the great circus tents, which attracted immense audiences, fucluding a quorum of the Senate and of the House every night. Even the majestic Conkling, the sanctimonious Edmunds, and the dignified Ransom were to be seen beneath the canvas, laughing at the old jokes of the

performing elephants.
THE TELEGRAPH POLES are also popular here just now, as their pendent wires vibrate with varied tales of individual ascendency or defeat in different sections. When it can be learned that a man has been appointed it can be learned that a man has been appointed a delegate, the tally-keepers at once proceed to classify him, as the entomologists over at the Smithsonian Institution, when they secure a bug, stick a pin through him, and put him with others of a similar class. But this work of classification is attended often with difficulty. For example, it is announced that Mr. C. Hameleon has been elected a delegate to Chicago from the Fourteenth District of Delaware. Father Clapp, of the Republican, who

KEEPS TALLY FOR GRANT. turns over his correspondence, and find a letter from the said C. Hameleon, in which he asserts his fealty to the Great Captain and the third term, and pledges his services to "the restora-

term, and pledges his services to "the restoration." So Father Clapp, with a benignent
chuckle, scores one for Grant, and honestly believes that he has not only gained a delegate who
will vote right at Chicago, but one who will
"work," too, in the exciting days.

BLAINE'S MAN BARTLETT
at the "Blaine Headquarters" on F street is
also struck by the name, and he, too, rummages
his autographic treasures, among which is a long
letter assuring the Plumed Knight that he has
long admired his stalwart independence, that he
has never believed the railroad bond stories, and
that the man of his choice is "Blaine, of Maine,
first, last, and every time. Yours very faithfully, C. Hameleon." Naturally enough, Mr. Bartlett puts his man down as sure for Blaine.

GOOD-LOOKING GEN. FEARING,

GODD-LOOKING GEN. FEARING, who presides over the Sherman Headquarters, in the Corcoran building, has some recollection in the Corcoran building, has some recollection that he has seen the name of the delegate from the Fourteenth District of Delaware. So he puts on his hat and goes over to the Treasury, where Mr. Sherman's private secretary son finds a letter from Mr. C. Hameleon, praising the resumption policy, and intimating that he shall support Sherman for President. So Gen. Fearing returns to his headquarters, and enters the name of C. Hameleon among those whose votes may be depended upon on the first ballot. Here we have a man who has, in his own handwriting and ever his own signature, volunteered such professions of allegiance to the three most talked-of candidates that their arch wire-pallers have each good reason for claiming him. The real truth is, however, that this same Mr. C. Hameleon, away down in his boots, hrs determined to vote for Washburne. Tally-sheets, in these days of deceit and dissimulation, are of little value.

sheets, in these days of deceit and dissimulation, are of little value.

THE THACKARA-SHERMAN WEDDING, on Wednesday last, was a very grand affair, aithough not so imposing as it would have been if the bridegroom would have been baptized in the Catholic faith, in which case the erremony would have been porformed in the adjacent at Matthew's Church. While, however, he was willing to be married by "bell, book, and candle," like a little man, he positively refused to renounce the faith of his fathers. So a church wedding was out of the question, and the Sherman house was gayly adorned with flags and flowers.

WHAT WAS WORN.

The bride wore a satin court dress, trimmed

The bride wore a satin court dress, trimmed with lace and seed-pearis, with a bridal-veil of illusion, covered with orange blossoms. Then came the bridesmaids, escorted by officers in full uniform, as follows: Miss May Ewing, daughter of Representative Tom Ewing, in white mustin, trimmed with pink silk, and wearing a bunch of pink roses, escorted by Lieut Cherry, U. S. A.; Rachel Sherman, sister of the bride, in white silk, trimmed with blue, wearing a bunch of forget-me-nots, escorted by Lieut. Berry, U. S. A.; Miss Whipple, in white muslin, trimmed with lace, wearing pink roses, escorted by Lieut. Au-gur, U. S. A.; Miss Lackkand, of St. Louis, in white erape, wearing jacqueminot roses, escorted by Lieut. Bradbury; and Miss Slack, in white muslin and lace, wearing buttercups, escorted by Lieut. Comin, U. S. N. Then there were

ed by Lieut. Gradoury; and saiss stace, in white muslin and lace, wearing buttercups, escorted by Lieut. Coffin, U. S. N. Then there were Two JUVENILE ATTENDANTS,

Master Teeump Sherman, who reverentially carried a golden flagon of holy water, and little saiver, on which, framed with lilies, was the wedding-ring. Mrs. Gen. Sherman, the bride's mother, wore a dress of dove-colored silk, trimmed with satin of the same shade. Her eldest daughter, Mrs. Fitch, wore bine silk, trimmed with blue satin, and the diamonds given her by the Khedive, and her second daughter, Miss Lizzie, wore a rose-colored silk, trimmed with blue satin, and the diamonds given her by the Khedive, and her second daughter, Miss Lizzie, wore a rose-colored silk. The bride's aunt, Mrs. John Sherman, wore a dress of lavender-colored silk, with an underskirt of rose-colored silk, and her cousin, Mrs. Don Cameron, wore a white silk dross elaborately trimmed. The gentlemen were nearly all in uniform, and a strong odor of camphor was perceptible, as the old staff buffers only sport their official toggery on high occasions.

THE WEDDING PRESERTS

were valuable. The General had a set of diamonds made from the gift of the Khedive of Egypt to his oldest daughter; Senator Blaine gave a set of fish knives and forks, and wrote on his card: "With all the love I have borne the mother." The staff, of course, sent handsome gifts, and there were bangles, scarf-pins, rosaries, earrings, embroidered articles, rings, bouquets enough to have started a store with. Gen. Sherman was as joined as he is always under such circumstances, and said all sorts of funny things. The ring in the bride-cake was found by Miss Rachel Sherman, and when on leaving the bonny bride tossed her bouquet among the bridesmalds, it struck the head of an old married lady and was picked up by little Florence Audenried. Lieut Thachara will scombor of the Pay.

commodate a large number of graduates, but only three were trotted out. After the ceremonies of graduation, there was a reception at the house of the Frendent E. M. Gallandet, a son of Thomas H. Gallandet, the pioneer friend and instructor of the deaf and dumb of the United States. The refreshments were very excellent, and everything about the college was very lovely, but it really appears a waste of money to keep up such an establisement in order to educate three pupils a year.

THE JAPANESS LEGATION.

Little almond-eyed Jushic Yoshida has returned from Yedde with his pretty wife and their two funny little bubies, and he has launched into the sea of diplomacy, with the aid of a "literary bureau" which is forming public opinion in different parts of the country. He wants our Government to abolish the Judicial powers with which the representatives of the United States in Japan are invested, thus leaving our citizens there to the mercles of the Japanese Judges, and he also wants the treaty so modified that Japan can impose beavier duties on the Imports from this country. This Mr. Jushie Yoshida asks with "a smile that is childiske and bland" but he will find that he cannot easily pull wool over American eyes.

he will find that he cannot easily pull wool over American eyes.

THE CHINESE MINISTER,

Mr. YungiWing, aided by his brother-in-law, Bartlett, Young Hyson, Souchong, Bohea, and some other young Chinese diplomatic ducks (I may have mistaken their names), is equally busy in endeavoring to have the treaty with the Celestial Empire so modified as to protect emigration and favor commerce. It is amusing to witness the dogged amiable perseverance with which these Orientals—the Japs and the Chinese—hang on to a point which they desire to carry. Snake-like, they humbly wriggle about the very pictures of humility and good feeling, einging like a ratchet wheel to the smallest advantage and holding it.

A ROW AT THE ARSENAL.

a ratchet wheel to the smallest advantage and holding it.

A ROW AT THE ARSENAL.

Brevet Maj. George McKee, of the Ordnance Corps, who was born in Kentucky, is now in charge of the Arsenal here, and he don't feel pleased because Brevet Maj. Breckinridge, who was born in Maryland, but appointed from Kentucky, is stationed there in command of two companies of infantry. So he has worried Breckinridge and his subalterns in every possible way, and now he is insinuating in the papers that Breckinridge owes his position to the fact that he is a connection of Mrs. Hayes. It is probable that McKee will soon be sat down on, very hard, and that he will be made to know that he is not the owner of the Arsenai grounds here.

SENATOR BLAINE'S HOME

he is not the ewner of the Arsenai grounds here.

SENATOR BLAINE'S HOME

on Fifteenth street is one of the most delightful
in Washington, and it is difficult to see why he
permits the demon of politics to enter there.
He has two grown sons, Walter and Rumons,
who have just graduated, a daughter. Miss
Alice,—who is about 18 years of age and very
pretty,—two younger daughters, Mattle and
Hattle, and Jamie, a 12-year-old boy. Then
there is Miss Abigail Dodge, of Hamilton, and
who enlivens the house with her brilliant conversational powers. Mr. Blaine has five or six—
somet lines more—personal and political friends
to dine with him every day. Soores of Republicans have been converted at the round dinnerrable on Fifteenth street to the belief that Mr.
Blaine is the man of all other men who should
receive the nomination at Chicago.

AN OLD SCANDAL

has been revived here, that Henry Chy and

has been revived here, that Henry Chy and Georke Poindexter were half brothers. They were born in the adjoining Connties of Louisa and Hanover in Virginia, and were equally fond of horse-racing, eard-playing, whisky, and the fair sex. This resemblance they recognized themselves to such a degree that at the eard-table Clay would say: "Poins,—his nickname for Poindexter,—you know my father was a Haptist preacher, and frequently went to Louisa County to preach the Gospei." "Yes, Clay." Poindexter would respond, "I have heard that, but you know that my father was Sheriff of Louisa, and often pursued fugitives from justice into Hanover County." They were both able lawyers, both were duclists, and both were honest men, whose hands were never stamed with plunder. Which was legitimate and which illegitimate is not asserted.

BRUCE'S BOOM.

The portly and good-looking Senator from Mississippi is the high authority for saying that he positively repudiates the story that the colored Republicans are claiming for him the second place on the Republican ticket, and have opened a "literary bureau" here to bring this about. He has on several occasions presided over the deliberations of the Senate with great decorum, and has displayed considerable parliamentary ability, but he doesn't hanker after the Vice-Presidency. He lives with his pretty wife and their bright young son Roscoo on M street, near Ninth, and the otner Republican Senators call on him, while their wives call on his wife. But they have not been admitted within the mystic circle of Senatorial society, or treated withany familiarity. They feel this, and have often expressed their regret that people should come and pay them "duty calls" when their hearts were left behind.

VINNIE REAM'S FARRAGUT.

The statue of Admiral Farragut, by Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxle, is being cast at the navy-yard here of the bronze metal that composed the propeller of his flags-ship, the Hartford. The statue represents Admiral Farragut as ten feet in hight, standing on the deck of the Hartford. The shoulder-straps, cap, and sword have been modeled after those worn by the General and loaned by his widow. When the statue is completed, it will be placed in Farragut square, on a pedestal of Cumberland granit.

Burnside Art those worn by the General and loaned Burnside Art to Providence, R. I., have got-

BURNSIDE AND A SCULPTOR

BURNSIDE AND A SOULPTOR

and Bartlett, at Providence, R. I., have gotten into a newspaper controversy. The General employed Bartlett to execute a statue of his deceased wife, for her grave, in accordance with a written contract. The General began to make payments in accordance with this contract when, on examination, he ascertained that the sculptor had been making false representations, and declined to pay any more. Meanwhile the artist had made a statuet of the General for exhibition at Paris, which he brought here, entered at the Custom-House under oath as his own property, and then endeavored to make the General buy, "as his election was approaching." Old Buruy is the last man to bully into a bargain, and he very properly told the sculptor to go to a warm place, but he has been and is ready to carry out his contract.

AN OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

and is ready to carry out his contract.

AN OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

Secretary Evarts has been persuaded into holding a reception at the Department of State on the evening of Monday, the 24th, and old Mr. Hunter, with the other working officials, are beginning to pack their papers to prepare for this invasion of crinoline. Receptions have been given, in years past, in unoccupied public buildings, and inauguration balls were given at the Treasury Department and the Department of the Interior before they were used. This is the first instance in which a working elerical force has been stopped that society might invade their offices. The practice might do much harm to the public service.

"DER SEE KADET"

vance their offices. The practice might do much harm to the public service.

"DER SER KADET"
is to be played at Ford's Theatre this week under the English title of "The Royal Middy." It is said to be very Frenchy and light, with brilliant costumes, handsome women, amusing scenes, and good choruses. Rice did well last week with his "Surprise Party" at the National Theatre, and he is to be succeeded by Annie Graham in "The Upper Crust," a new drama.

"FORGET ME NOT"
is the title of a new piece which Genevieve Ward has brought out in London, where it has been very successful. She proposes to bring it to this country with some of her performers, including Annie Lippincott, the elever young daughter of Grace Greenwood, who has adopted the stage as a profession.

RACONTEUR.

She watches the sun come up in the East, She watches the sun go down in the West; And all day long, with her life's dull wrong, She knoweth no peace, she knoweth no rest.

The flowers bloom, and the flowers die. And the wild birds sing 'mid the bush and brake; The winds sigh low 'round the rocks below; But she careth for naught, with her heart's dull

Up in her tower she watches the sea, 'Neath the Summer's smile, 'neath the Summer's frown; And far away, in the purple bay, The sun comes up, and the sun goes down.

The children are playing upon the sands— They laugh at the waves as they ebb and flow; But the day is old, and the night is cold, And she only knoweth her life's duil wo.

The ships come in, and the ships go out, And the Summer passes swiftly away; The sea grows white in the Winter's blight, But her watch she keepeth day after day. Her hair is white with the falling years, The children grow old in the fisher-town; And far away, in the purple bay, The sun comes up, and the sun goes down. FANNY DRISCOLL.

Two Laws.

Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Several days ago a white man was arraigned before a colored Justice down the country on charges of killing a man and stealing a mule.

"Wail," said the Justice, "de fiscks in dis case shall be weighed with carefulness, an' ef I hangs yer taint no fault of mine."

"Judge, you have no jurisdiction only to examine me.

"Dat sorter work longs to de raigular Justice, but yer see l'se been put on as a special. 'A special hez de right ter make a mouf at Spreme Court ef he chuses ter."

"Dot's what I'se gwine ter do. I se got two kinds ob law in dis court, de Arkansaw an' de Texas law. I generally gins a man de right to choose fur his sef. Now what law does yer want; de Texas or de Arkansaw?"

"I believe l'il take the Arkansaw?"

"Well, in dat case l'il dismiss yer fur stealin' de mule —"

"Thank you, Judge."

"An' hang yer fur killin' de man —"

"I believe, Judge, that I'll take the Texas."

"Wall, in dat case I'll dismiss yer fur killin' de man —"

"An' hang yer fer stealin' de mule. I'll jis take de 'casion heah ter remark dat de ooly difference 'tween de two laws iz in de way yer state de oase."

THE LAW. A Receiver for the Chicago & South Atlantic.

Full Record of the Proceedings of the Chicago Courts.

IN GENERAL. CHICAGO & SOUTH ATLANTIC.

A bill was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by J. H. Ball and John B. Pettit against the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company, Robert Rae, W. S. Haymond, Samuel T. Atwater, George C. and Charles M. Smith, F. F. Hilder, Francis Bauer, J. W. Beach, and A. H. Keese Francis Bauer, J. W. Beach, and A. H. Keese to wind up the affairs of the railroad. The complainants state that in September, 1873, the road was incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,500,000, which was to be paid in installments as the Board of Directors should determine. The line was to run from Chicago to connect with the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad Company on the line dividing Indiana and Illinois, thence to Monticello, Delphi, and Frankfort, crossing the Ohio River near Vevay, then through Louisville. Kv.. Knoxville, Tenn., Asheville Ohio River near Vevay, then through Louisville, Ky., Knoxville, Tenn., Asheville and Wilmington, N. C., to Savannah, Ga. The first Board of Directors consisted of Caleb Croswell, W. S. flaymond, Robert Rae, N. J. Vall, George C. Smith, C. M. Smith, and F. F. Hilder, and it was provided that all the officers except the Treasurer should be Directors. The road was subsequently organized and partly built, and a large amount of rolling-stock and other material bought. Haymond was at that time President. In April, 1877, Frank Mayer and others recovered a judgment for 5165 in Lake County, Ind., against the road, and an execution issued, but was returned unsatisfied. This judgment was in March, 1880, assigned to Ball, one of the complainants. Petiti, the other complainant, is a creditor of the Company to the amount of 82,255, which he has been unable to collect. The Company has ceased to do business, and is owing over \$20,000. Complainants charge that the Chicago & Holianapolis Air-Line Railway Company have some of the assets of the South Atlantic Company, and they ask that a Receiver may be appointed for the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company, that its affairs may be closed up, and that the defendants may be restrained from meddling with its affairs, concealing or disposing of its assets, and that the stockholders may be compelled to contribute a sufficient amount, according to the amount of stock held by each of them, to pay its debts. ville, Ky., Knoxville, Tenn., Asheville

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW. The Receiver of the Toledo, Peorla & War-saw Hailroad Company, A. L. Hopkins, yes-terday filed in the United States Circuit Court his report of his doings for the months of January, February, March, and April, which is, in brief, as follows:

	INDUSTRAL TOP	
	Balance on hand Jan. 2	160,7
	Total	\$332,3
	For January	308,5
	Balance on hand	23,78
	March 1, balance on hand	164,2
-	Total	348,34
	Balance on hand May 1	1,91

ITEMS. Judges Harlan, Drummond, and Bunn were engaged yesterday in hearing a motion for a rehearing the case of the Madison & Portage Railroad Company against the Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin and others. This case involved the legality of large land grants to the West Wisconsin Railroad Company, and was heard last Sep-tember in Boston by Judges Harlan and Drummond. The former subsequently ren-dered an opinion which it is now sought to

reverse.

Judge Dyer will be here this morning, and at 9 o'clock will decide the cases of Hickox v. Citizens' Insurance Company and Pepper v. Coombe. He will then go on with the hearing of Hart v. The Globe Insurance Company

Company.

E. G. Valentine was yesterday admitted to practice in both the Federal Courts on motion of Judge Trumbull.

Judge Gary will resume the call of his calendar Tuesday. His call for that day will be No. 979 of old calendar and Nos. 39, 108 to 140, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, and 151, inclusive of new calendar. clusive, of new calendar.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

NEW SUITS.

17,045. J. H. Ball et al. v. Chicago & South Atlantic Rallroad Company, Robert Rae, W. S. Haymond, Samuel S. Atwater, George C. Smith, C. M. Smith, F. F. Hilder, Francis Bauer, J. W. Bench, and A. H. Keese. S. R. Herford and Morton Culver, solrs.

17,045. Ellen M. Chandler v. Alfred Bellamy; confession of judgt, \$3,677. W. E. Furness, atty.

Suppressed Suits.

17,044. Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company v. B. F. Allen; trover, \$25,000. Higgins, Furber & Cothron, attys.

JUDGE BLODGETT.

Law Orders—17,024, Honoré v. Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, disd. at piffs. costs.—17,025, Allen v. Same; same order.—17,025, Bowen v. Same; same order.—50, Remington Sewing-Machine Company v. Vall; piff. remits \$500.88, and motion to set aside judgt. and for new trial overruled.

JUDGE BLODGETT. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

new trial overruled.

JUDGE BLODGETT.

Chancery Orders—1,866, Hammond v. Major; report of L. S. Major filed and order to stand approved unless objections are filed in ten days.—1,750, Scottish-American Mortgage Company vs. Foliansbee; bill dismissed at compits. costs. Decrees—Barling v. Silvey; decree as prepared.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

NEW SUITS.

7.825. Thomas Ryan et al. v. Schr. Em. Carrington; libel for \$75 for wages. W. H. Condon, proctor.

7.826. George C. Finney et al. v. Schooner Philo Scoville, now known as the Midland Rover; libel for \$1.067.16 supplies. C. E. Kremer, proctor.

Bankruptcy—4.345. Selden H. Gorham et al.; discharge issued.—4.353, Joseph Y. Coe, same order.—4.346, S. H. Gorham et al.; objections withdrawn and referred for final report.—5.130, James E. Byrnes; discharge issued.—2.143, Union Screw & Bolt Company; order referring Assignee's final account for final report.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

NEW SUITS.

75,807. John Schweyer v. Henry Rokahr; confession of judgt., \$129.25. Monroe & Leddy, attys.

75,808. Henry How v. John McAssey and Nicholas Jensen; asst., \$100. Wallace Heckman, atty.

75,809. B. F. Norris & Co. v. J. C. Wood; confession of judgt., \$427.31. McCleilan, Tewksbury & Cummins, attys.

75,900. Philip Koehler v. E. M. Jarret; appeal. 75,901. Thomas G. Parker v. Francis Jackson in his own right and as administrator of the estate of Obadiah Jackson, deceased, A. Amelia Jackson, Alice M. Bradford, N. C. Bradford, and C. B. Waite, executor of the will of Charles C. Waite, deceased; bill to remove lien of trusteded as a cloud from Lot 1, Block 25, Canal Trustees Subdivision of the W. ¼ and W. ¼ of N. E. ¾ of Sec. 17, 39, 14. Gardner & Willard, attys.

attys.
75,962—Suppressed for service.
75,963—Suppressed for service.
8UPPRESSED SUFFS.
75,894—Knud Lokken v. James Dunn and
Fagan; ejectment, \$500. F. S. Moffett, atty. JUDGE GARY. Law Orders—2,923, Schippel v. Germer; d

Divoces—Bridget McAuley vs. Owen McAuley; decree, divorced on the ground of desertion.

fession of judgt., \$17,479.14. Hatch & Aldis, attys., 35,143. People ex rel. Plotence McCarthy v. C. E. Felfon; petition for habeas corpus by McCarthy on behalf of William Harrison, who is imprisoned in the House of Correction on a charge of being an inmate of a disorderly house. Florence McCarthy atty.

35,144. Joel H. Dix v. Edward Smith; attachment, \$1,000; D. L. Zook, atty.

35,145. W. R. Kerr v. Scottish Commericial Insurance Company; asst., \$57,000; Swett, Bates & Haskell, attys.

35,146. Theodore B. Bronson v. City of Chicago; ejectment, \$10,000; Mattocks & Mason, attys.

35,146. Theodore B. Bronson v. City of Chicago; ejectment, \$10,000; Mattocks & Mason, attys.

35,146. W. R. Kerr v. Scottish Commericial Insurance Company; asst., \$57,000; Swett, Bates & Haskell, attys.

35,147. d. H. Boff v. Martin Lottus; appeal.

35,148. W. R. Kerr v. Spilip Sunfield, Payne Fitz, and A. C. Underwood; appeal.

35,148. Mary M. Greenwood v. Josiah Greenwood and C. R. Matson; bill to restrain prosecution of suits at law; Elliott Anthony, solr.

JUDGE BOGERS.

Law Orders—1.962, Kuecken v. Roach; time to file bond and bill of exceptions extended to flat inst.—35,108, Baies v. Jochem; bond filed and rule discharged.—2,239, Felsenthal v. Fischer; leave to file additional count and general issue on file to stand as pien without continuance.—4,137, Rosenfield v. Redmond; rule on deft. to file additional bond by 21st inst.

JUDGE BOGERS.

JUDGE MORAN.

Law Orders—4.794, Roch v. Mehrer; leave to make Adam Breit codert., and summons.—22, Armstrong v. Pope; demurrer to piese withdrawn, leave to piff. to file additional count, and ten days to reply to pleas.—35, 121, People, etc., v. Cummings; prisoner discharged.

JUDGE TULEY.
Chancery Orders—702, Gurnee v. Chicago & acific Bailroad Company; order dismissal set Pacific Railroad Company; order dismissal set aside.

Decroes—3,259, Yale v. Bush; Receiver's re-port filed and confirmed nisi in 10 days, and de-er-se of sale.

Divorces—3,854, George A. Welch v. Louisa Weich; decree divorce on the ground of deser-tion.—3,632, Almina Topf v. Gottlieb Topf; decree divorce on the ground of crucity.

JUDGE BARRUM.

Chancery Orders—3,985, Woodhull v. Kelly; set for June term.—4,110, Pindell v. Quinn; referred to Master to ascertain if injunction should issue.—3,514, Sleeper v. Jenkins; referred to Master. Decrees—3,088, Tascott v. Simpson; disd., each perty to pay their own costs.

In the estate of Michael Finucane, Jr., minor, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to James G. Burke, and his bond for \$2,000 was approved. PROBATE COURT.

letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to James G. Burke, and his bond for \$2,000 was approved.

ORDERS.

Rst. William McKindley, prishp. appret. wt. issued to Emory M. Wood, Charles Nichols, and Herman H. Scheemberg; est. Nicholas P. Igle-hart, clm. Waukesha National Bank reinst; est. Willie Hochspeier, minor, guard, ord, to appear before court, settle acct, pay over bal. in hand, and file new bond within ten days; est. Christina Grundias, cit. cont.; est. Joseph Schwein, inv., appset, and wd's, award appd.; est. John R. Morgan, ietters admin. revkd, and adminx, removed from office; est. Timothy Stareton, state, of assets and liabs, approd.; est. Henry Apfel, final acct, approd. and exec. disch.; est. John H. Karsten, pf. heirsp. ent.; est. James De Gollyer, atty. apptd. to defind, two claims, claims of Joseph and Watts De Gollyer, alid. for \$310.22, and claim of Watts De Gollyer, alid. for \$310.22, and claim of Watts De Gollyer, elm. Joseph Denett, dism.; est. Frederick Kuske, inv., apprett, and wd's, awrd, appred.; est. Francesca Schrieber, inv., and apprett, appred. and sale confd.; est. Paul Lawson, habit, drunk., conservs. first acct. appred. and acct. approvd. and acct. disch.; est. Stephen Smith, rept. of sale of real est. approvd. and sale confd.; est. Anna M. Sutherland, admin. ord. to pay G. Gilbert Gibbons \$350 for services in defending est. against clm.; est. Thomas Masters, inv., appret. and was awrd. appred.; est. Peter Dosiert, dec. for sale of real est. appred. est. appred. est. Peter Dosiert, dec. for sale of real est. appred.; est. Prancesca Schrieber and sale confd.; est. Peter Dosiert, dec. for sale of real est. appred.; est. Prancesca Schrieber and sale confd.; est. Peter Dosiert, dec. for sale of real est. appred.; est. Prancesca Schrieber and sale confd.; est. Peter Dosiert, dec. for sale of real est. appred.; est. Peter Dosiert, dec. for sale of real est. appred.; est. Peter Dosiert, dec. for sale of real est. est. Peter Dosiert, dec. for sale of real est. appred.; est. Peter

COUNTY COURT. COUNTY COURT.

2,343. Edmund Wetmore v. Chas. Anderson, asst. Deft. and judgt. for ptif. \$197.62.

160. Thomas Mackin et al. v. Samuel Kerfoot. By stip. time to file app. bond and b. of ex. extd. 20 days.

625. In matter of alleged insanity of Harriet C. Speight. Jury hear bal. of test. and argts., retire and retu. vdt. of "not insane." Jdgt. on vdt. Jdgt. vs. pet. for costs.

1501. In matter of est. Josiah L. James, deed, claim of William O. Osgood. Change of venue from Prob. Ct. of Cook Co. Mo. by atty. for extor. of est. to stay proceedings until partner-ship assets. be exhausted. Mo. overruled. Ex. by atty. for exr. Jury called.

THE CALL TO-DAY. THE CALL TO-DAY,
JUDGES DRUMOND AND BLODGETT—Hearing of
the barbed wire patent cases.
JUDGE DEER—Opinions at 9 a. m., and hearing
of the Hart case.
JUDGE GANY—Motions.
JUDGE JAMESON—Divorce cases.
JUDGE ROGERS—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE MORAN—Motions of cause only.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorce cases.
JUDGE BARNUM—Divorce cases.

THE CALL MONDAY. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—No announcement made.
APPELLATE COURT—Not in session.
JUDGE GARY—No call. No. 1249, South Park JUDGE GARY—No call. No. 1249, South Park Commissioners v. Dunlevy, on trial. The call will be resumed Tuesday.

JUDGE JAMESON—Consested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—286 to 299%, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—179, 183, 238, 245, 248, 258 to 270, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

CRIMINAL COURT—1.185, 1,186, 1,196, 1,061 to 1,08, inc., 1,199, 1,200, 1,074, 1,194, and 1,145.

COUNTY COURT—No call.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court. First day of May term.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS. VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROOERS-35,142, C. W. Litchfield v. Philip Hicks; confession of judgt, \$17,479.14.

JUDGE MORAN-A. W. Rollin et al. v. George H. Thompson and Edwin McCrillis; judgt, \$2,736.09, and special execution.—3,071, Thomas v. Chamberlain; disd. plff's. costs and pald.—3,075, Same v. Mallony; same order.—3,078, Same v. Chamberlain; same order.—35,072, Robbins v. Miller; disd. plff's. costs and pald.—305, O'Neill v. Heenan; disd. plff's. costs and same paid.

"FROU-FROU."

History of a Parisian Woman of Fash-ion—End of the Famous Santerre Di-vorce Case—Decision of the Court. Dispatch to New York Telegram. PARIS, May 11.—The decision of the Court

of Appeal in the scandalous Santerre case is of a nature to excite the wonder of moralists.

Mme. Santerre was stigmatized by the court
as a faithless wife and a corrupt woman. Her guilt in the Café d'Orsay matter was pro-nounced to be fully established. Yet she is nounced to be fully established. Yet she is to be allowed to have her children to spend their holidays every year with her, and to visit them every fortnight. Thus there is an ample opportunity afforded to corrupt them.

their holidays every year with her, and to visit them every fortnight. Thus there is an ample opportunity afforded to corrupt them.

A SCANDAL REVIVED.

New York Herald.

Among the episodes which marked the Parisian career of a jovial, good-tempered Prince, whose death was widely deplored by the bon vivants of the French Capital, none gained more notoriety than his adventure in the Café d'Orsay with a fair unknown, supposed to be the wife of M. Santerre, a descendant of the famous brewer of 1793 at whose bidding the drums were beat and the voice of Louis XVL. silenced on the scaffold. There was in the whole story such a smack of comic opera that it at once caught the fancy of the Parisian gossips. The lête-lête in a private supper-room, the arrival of an infuriated husband, the beauty's escape in the disguise of a pastry-cook's boy, the clandestine return to the convent from which she had gone to the rendezvous, the detectives, the hushmoney, the encounter of lover and husband—all this had so long belonged to the domain of M. Offenbach and the Theatre des Variétés that every club in Paris felt a thrill of satisfaction to learn that it was about to be enacted on the stage of the Palais de Justice.

The clubs were disappointed. The case was tried, and M. Santerre gained his divorce. But in probing the depths of the matter the Judges unearthed such a quantity of social refuse that they had considered it incumbent upon them, in the interests of public decency, to conduct the trial with closed doors. Strange rumors, however, found their way to the public ear. It was said that Mme. Santerre was accused by her husband of misdeeds in which there was a flavor of Pagan antiquity. The sins that were laid at her charge might have furnished the Marquis de Sade with material for a new "Justine." All the female monsters of modern French fetion, from the tropical heroine of "L'Affaire Clemenceau" to the tribade of "Mme. Giraud, ma Femme," were said to have found their embodiment in the beautiful person of Jeanne Araehequesne.

ooks of her modiser, a immun hells of the past. She was surjently for a direct of the past of the friends, the ray of aunsiline in household which had been darkened by her mother's early death. Her father worshiped her. It had been a magistrate under the secondary of the country, he was a light-comedy father, playing the principle of the country, he was a light-comedy father, playing the principle of the country, he was a light-comedy father, playing the principle of the country, he was a light-comedy father, playing the principle of the princi

ENGLISH PROPER NAMES.

How to Pronounce Some of Difficult Ones.

How to Pronounce Some of the Most Difficult Ones.

New York Sus.

A recent London book, entitled "The Manners and Tone of Good Society," gives instructions in regard to the right pronunciation of English proper names of the upper classes. These territorial or family cognomens are in some sort the shibboleths of the English aristocracy, and he who trips in using them would naturally be set down as an interioper, born and bred without the pule of veritable society. Among the names whose spelling gives no clew to their pronunciation, some are familiar enough through their use as hack illustrations. Buch are "Cholmondeley", pronounced "Chumley"; "Majoribanks," pronounced "Chumley"; "Majoribanks," pronounced "Cooper." Again, "Mainwarning is "Mannering," McLeod is "McCloud." In "Eigin" and "Gillott" the "g" is hard; in "Gifford" and "Nigel" it is sort; in "Johnstone" the "t" should not be sounded. In "Mollyneux" the "x" is sounded, and the name is pronounced "Mollynoox," with a very slight accent on the last syllable. In "Vaux" the "x' is also sounded, but it is mute in "Des Vaux," and likewise in "Devereux." In "Ker," "Berkeley," and "Derby" the "e" has the second syllable, "de," should be dropped, and so should the "th" in "Blyth." "Dillwyn" is pronounced "Dillum," and "Lyveden."—"Liveden." In "Conyagham," Monson," Monkton," and "Ponsonby" the "o" takes the sound of "u," and "Beunclere" is "Boclare, the accent being on the first syllable. "Wemyses" should be pronounced "Blunk," the "o" being mute. "Buchan" should be pronounced "Buckan," and "Beunclere" is "Boclare, the accent being on the list syllable, "Gower "as "Gron, "and the noul be pronounced "Strawn"; "Colquehoun" is "Kooboon, the accent being on the last syllable; "Beauchamp" is "Beacham" and "Beauchamp" is "Boclare," which should be pronounced "Buckan," and in "Abergavenny" the "av" is not sounded. "" "Beacham" and "Beauchamp" is "Boclare," which should be pronounced in pro

Royal Artists.

The Princess Royal of England and Imperial Princess of Germany has been enrolled a member of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colors; and among the works to be exhibited in the forthcoming summer-show in London will be found her "Roma," a drawing made in the course of a recent visit to the City of the Seven Hills. The Princesses of the English Royal family have all inherited a love of art. The accession of the Princess Royal to the Institute follows the election of her sister, Princess Louise, to the ranks of the older Society of Water-Color Painters.

BADWAY'S BEADY BELIEF.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind. BADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent. Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without carries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

*To cure a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mansind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suf-

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise o List of Diseases Cured by Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Rabway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannash P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Alimanac for 1879; also, that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our Sarsaparitalian Resolvent. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Radway's Ready Relief,

In from one to twenty minutes, never falls to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or exeruciating the pain, the kHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgio, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S BEADY RELIES will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Papitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenas, Headachs, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Agus Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Corapiaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains is the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE Pever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Maiarious. Billious, Soarlet, Typhold, Yellow, and other fevers (sided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when laken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasma, Sour Btomach, Hearthurn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Hadway's Rendy Relief with them. A few drops in water will provent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION. All remedial agents expable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morpaine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most extractaing pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

The True Relief.

The True Relief. Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain Pifty Conts Per Bottle.

Perfect Purgative Southing Apertents, Ass Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation. A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALORES. Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOREL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purgo resulate, purity, cleanse, and strengthen.

Radway's Priles, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Drapepsia, Billiousness, Yever, Indiamination of the Howels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscora. Warranted to effect a perfect oure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

EF Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Diegust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Erucations, Sinking or Futtering at the Heart, Caoking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Eide, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Rabway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the wibject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"

"Radway on Serejula,"
and others relating to different classes of the saist.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

And a letter stemp to RADWAY & CO., II.

By Information you'd thousands will be are

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Open Weak, but Show a Recovery.

Indications of New Purchases by Investors.

Government Bonds Dull - Foreign Exchange Heavy-The Currency Movement.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active-Wheat Steadier, Closing Firm.

Other Grain Strong-A Sharp Rally in Hog Products. FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened weak. The operators who had old short at the depressed prices of the day before were accordingly elated, but their joy was speedily turned into gloom by a rapid rewhich carried prices up several point

Something of a change appears to be notice-ble in the temper of speculation. Fewer oper-tors are ready to sell short. The reaction has one so far that it now appears dangerous to been to do so. A few purchasers of long stock or investment and speculation are making their opearance. Nearly every one expects to see market with a little lower prices, but the re bulls who are ready to buy on every decline. ice buy only such stocks as will carry them-

sea. New York Central advanced from 124% 128; Michigan Central from 78% to 80%, depite a point that it was to go to 60; Lake Shore increased between 103 and 1014, closing with a ain of 4, at 1024; Erie soid at 38% and 34%. ing 1%, to 36%; the preferred sold as low as aking 1%, to 36%; the preferred sold as low as %, closing at 58, a gain of %. Northwest inged between 89% and 88, closing at the higher gure. The preferred lost 1%, to 107. Wabash old at 29630%630%, gaining 1%; the preferred ade the same to 58%. Ohio advanced %, to %; the preferred %, to 73%. St. Joe declined 24%, and then recovered to 26%; the preferred solling down to 68, and closing at 68%. ferred selling down to 66, and closing at 68%. Kansas & Texas opened at 30, lost ½, to 29%, went up to 31%, and closed at 31%. Pacific Mail made 1%, to 34%. The coal stocks were all strong. Hudson sold down to 69%, but recovered to 71%. Lackawanna dropped 1, to 74%, closing at 77%, a net advance of 2%. Jersey Central fluctuated between 65% and 68%, closing at 68%. Reading went of %, to 44, and recovered to 47%. Union Pacific sold as low as 81%, recovering at the close to 83. Iron 44, and recovered to 41%. Union Facine soid as low as 81%, recovering at the close to 83. Iron Mountain sold up from 30% to 42%, and Western Union from 98% to 100%. Canada Southern opened at 51%, was sold down to 50%, then went up to 88, and closed at 52%. Northern Pacific 1, to 22; the preferred 1%, to 44%; San Francisco ed 11/4, to 42; and Chesapeake & Ohio first

The losses were Chesapeake & Ohio %, to 16; Sloux City preferred %, to 72; Minneapolis 2%, o 48; Manhattan %, to 27%; San Francisco 1, to 0; Lake Erie & Western 14, to 234; Chat-ancoga 1, to 69, after selling at 69; Louisville & Nashville 4, to 1204; St. Paul preferred 4, to

and C., C., C. & I %, to 70.
rie second 6s opened at 87%, fell to 87%, adced to 88%, and closed at 88%.
ailroad bonds, in New York on Wednesday, Railroad bonds, in New York on Wednesday, were in active request, especially for the Eric consolidated seconds, in which the transactions were extremely large; these bonds advanced from 88% to 80%, declined to 88%, and closed at 88%; Boston, Hartford & Eric firsts rose from 36% to 30%, and reacted to 38%. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre assented declined from 96 to 45%, sold up to 98, fell off to 46%, and recovered to 97%. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts advanced from 55 to 58%; Texas Pacific incomes from 59 to 61%; Kansas & Texas seconds from 55% to 58%; Houston & Great Northern seconds Purchasing Committee receipts from 25 to 29; C., C. chasing Committee receipts from 25 to 29; U., C. & I. C. firsts supplementary from 79 to 81; Iron Mountain first preferred incomes from 80 to 80%; do second preferred incomes from 68 to 71; Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 99% to 101; Peorla, Decatur & Evans-ville incomes from 53 to 54; Canada Southern firsts from 90 to 90%; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s from 122 to 122%; Lafayette, Bloomington & Munute firsts from 97 to 97%; Lake Brie & Western firsts from 97% to 99%; do ncomes from 55 to 55%; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts from 90% to 91%; Cleveland ids & Northern firsts from 90% to 91%; Cleveland & Pittsburg 4s from 111% to 112; Kansas Pacific firsts consolidated from 91 to 92; Mobile & Ohio third debentures from 27 to 23; Oregon Railroad & Navigation firsts from 91% to 93; Ohio & Mississippi (Springfield Division) from 75% to 76. Wabash seconds declined from 101 to 100; Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw (Eastern Division) from 129% to 128; Great Western seconds from 101% to 101; Lake-Shore seconds coupon from 118% to 117%; Northwest gold coupons from 118 to 117%; Alton & Terre Haute second preferred from 105

Alton & Terre Haute second preferred from 100 to 100%; and Union Pacific sinking-funds from 116 to 115%. He to 115%.

Governments were not active. The Districtor Columbia 3.65s were 94% bid and 95% asked; the United States 4s were 107 bid and 107% asked the 4%s were 108% and 109%; the 5s 102% and 103%; and the 6s 166% and 105%.

Foreign exchange was weaker, with a down ward movement in sterling. Sterling posted rates were 486% and 489%. Actual rates were 485 and 488; and documentary sterling was 483% @483%. French bankers' bills were 520 and 517% and German bankers' bills 95 and 95%. French imerciai, 524%@525. Commercial marks wer

Chicago bank clearings were \$4,300,000. Dis-counts are in light demand, with time loans at 6 @8 per cent, and call loans at 4@5 per cent. The country is still sending in currency, and New York exchange is seiling at 75c per \$1,000 pro

Sales on the Chicago Mining Board were 100 shares of Boston consolidated at 100; 100 shares of Sierra at 275; 7,500 shares of Chicago & Silver Cliff at 22½@25; 1,000 shares Shenandoah common at 225; 500 shares of Shenandoah preferred at 235; and \$13.950 Cook County 4½s at 102½.

There will be no assign of the Roand to make the constant of the Roand to make the county 4½s at 102½. There will be no session of the Board to-morrow on account of cleaning the room. The follow-ing quotations were made:

Bid. Asked.

Original Keystone	****	DI.10
Boston Consolidated		1.00
Consolidated Pacific	3.00	****
Levinthan	25	- 80
Bierra	2.60	2.70
Little Pittsburg	6.00	****
Chicago & Silver Chiff	2214	25
Shenandonh common	2.20	2.25
Shenandoah preferred	8.25	3.30
Central Arizona	****	5.00
Trisco	1.00	1.40
Cook County &s	10434	
Cook County 4168	10214	10234
Cook County 7s	115	116
Lincoln Park 7s	10034	103
North Chicago City Railroad 78	107	10734
West Division Railway 7s	10734	107%
West Division Radway 8s	10734	108
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Dakota		20
Extension 7s	10834	100%
District Columbia 3.668	9436	- 80%
Calumet & Chicago Dock Company	12	E HOUSE
Suslight & Coke Company	15736	400 BELLS
North Chicago Railroad Company	140	****
West Division Railway Company	225	250
Chicago City Railway Company	198	2(1)
Elgin National Watch Company	96	100
North Chicago Rolling-Milis	****	130
Craders' Insurance Company	12034	122
Chamber of Commerce	7900	80
inter-State Exposition	43	4234
The earnings of the Flint & Père	Maro	
Railway for the week ending May 7,		
	1000, 1	ire as
follows:		
180		8.861.10
BW		(16, 169), (1
		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF T

The Graphic of Tuesday said about the stoc The Graphic of Tuesday said about the stock market:

The organized hear party that has been operating against the market for several months past having brought about a considerable decline in prices began to cover their short contracts the day before yesterday, but by continuing to attack the market they had by yesterday moon succeeded in bringing down prices to the lowest point they had touched in several months. A natural consequence of the great decline they had succeeded in bringing about was that weak nodiers of stock were compelled to sell out. The bear party took advantage of this condition of affairs to close up their short contracts. The result has been a raily in prices. The upshot of all this is that the market in the case of another decline would be all the weaker, in consequence of the elimination of the short interest. On the other hand, as the bears have no longer an object in attacking the market, the fixing of prices will be more in the hands of the bulls, who will doubtless make an effort to advance them. The structure is by no means clear, and the operator

The World sees some evidence that one or more of the large operators had changed front to again enter the market. For some days past to again enter the market. For some days past stocks have undoubtedly been passing from weak to strong hands, and the only cause for surprise is that the reaction did not come sooner. The fact that certain stocks were being bought freely for London account, and that many of the brokers were receiving orders to purchase from persons outside of Wall street proper, attracted by the low prices current, also tended to impart a better feeling in the Exchange towards the close of business. The future course of the market, however, depends to a large exteut upon the operations of those who have been recently engaged in depressing prices, and until their position is better determined it is useless to form any theories in regard to the speculation.

The New York Sun notes a report that at the next meeting of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company Mr. Jefferson Coolidge will probably be chosen President, and that the stock will be increased about 33% per cent. The past year the Company earned, according to their report just issued, about 14 per cent on the old capitalization of \$12.634,000. With the addition of the Pueblo and the New Mexico Roads, each with a capital of about \$4,000,000, it is asserted

ith a capital of about \$4,000,000, it is asserted that the earnings of 1880 will be from 15 to 16 per cent on a \$20,000,000 capital. The last report of the New York Chamber of

Commerce says:

"In our last report the balance of trade, or, in other words, the excess of the aggregate value of exports over imports for the calendar year 1878, was shown to be over \$300,000,000 in favor of the United States. For the past year the balance of trade exceeded \$250,000,000, as will be seen by the following statement:

[Exports ealendar year 1879.

.\$251,414,076 . 305,343,028 "This large sum of over \$556,000,000 is represented by the increase of the stock of precious metals and the liquidation of indebtedness to foreign nations. If the business of the country be managed with prudence for a few years, the centre of trade will be transferred to this city, and with it the centre exchanges, and in another decade we may become also the financial centre of the world."

Northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts... Receives savings deposits and allows interest on same at the rate of 4% per cent, subject to the rules of the

G. M. WILSON, Cashier. PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS, 160 East Washington-st., Deal in Government Bonds and other I

Offer for sale some Taxewell Co., Ill., &s. Galesbu City &s, West Chicago Ss, and Cook Co. &s per cen Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, issue Letters Credit, and transact a regular Banking business.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, May 14.-The feature of the market this forenoon was dullness, with a constant-ly declining tendency. Shortly after noon prices began to stiffen and short sellers in the room rushed in to cover, which carried quotations up quite sharply from the opening, Eric and the coal stocks legaling in the improvement. The close was at the best figures of the day, though close was at the best figures of the day, though it seemed as though the top of the rally had been reached. The principal reason of to-day's improvement is found in the closing out of a bear pool owing to the departure of one of the principals for Europe. Some people are hopeful of an improvement, but no elements for a bull speculation exist a present. Gould thinks people generally will not join in any fresh buying at present.

people generally win not joining at present.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Governments quiet, but New York, May 14.—Governments quiet, buy firm.

Railroad bonds active, but somewhat irregular. State securities dull.

Stock speculation was irregular and unsettled in the early dealings, but in the late transactions a strong tone prevailed, and the best figures of the day were generally current at the close. At the opening prices advanced 4,62% per cent, the latter Canada Southern, but the market soon became weak, and a decline of 4,61% was recorded. During the afternoon a strong buying movement was inaugurated, and resulted in an advance of 14,63% per cent, the coal stocks, Canada Southern, and Pacific Mail leading the improvement. The advance was well main.

	improvement. The advance was well maintained to the close, but an unsettled feeling still
	prevails.
	Transactions, 437,000:
	Canada Southern 10,000 New York Central 4,000
	Central Arizona 1,700 Northern Pacific 5,000
•	Lackswanna 74,000 Ohios 6,500
1	Delaware & Hudson 9,500 Ontario & Western 7,000
)	Erie 110,000 Pacific Mail 12,000
,	St. Joseph 6,000 Reading 10,000
	Iron Mountain 75,000 St. Paul
83	Kansas & Texas 16,000 St. Louis & S. Fran. 1,200
6	Lake Shore 29,000 Union Pacific 1.500
	Michigan Central 5,000 Wabash Pacific 29,000
	Northwestern 15,000 Western Union 15,000
3	New Jersey Central, 24,000
	Monoy 1005 por cont closing at 2, miles men

1	Money, 3@5 per cent, closing at 3; prime mer- cantile paper, 5@5\\(\frac{1}{2}\).
	Sterling exchange, sixty days, dull at 485%; demand, 488.
	Dry goods imports for the week. \$1,938,000.
	U. S. 1881. 106% New 4s. 1071% New 5s. 162% Pacific 6s of '95. 125 New 4\(\phi\)s 100 STATE BONDS.
	Louisiana 7½ consols. 4% Virginia 6s, old

6.	St. Joe	Virginia 6s, consols 80
-	New 27	
m	STO	CKS.
1/2	Rock Island184 Panama189	Hannibal & St. Jo 263 H. & St. Jo. pfd 683
0	Fort Wayne	Iron Mountain 411
	Fort Wayne	St. L. & San Fran 20
:	Illinois Central10314	St. L. & S. F. pfd 42
15	C. B. & O	Do. 1st preferred 65
	C., B. & Q	C. St. L. & N. O 25
m	C. & A., preferred120	Kansas & Texas 31
200	New York Central125%	Union Pacific 83
of	Harlem	Central Pacitic 63
65.00	Harlem	Northern Pacific 225
18	Canada Southern 5236	Northern Pacific, pfd. 447
1;	Michigan Central 80%	Louisville & Nashville120
	Erie 3698	Nashville & Chat'ooga 695
d	Erie, preferred 58%	Louis & N. A 90
200	Northwestern 8014	Houston & Texas 54
16.6	Northwestern, pfd107	Western Union100
3-	Northwestern, pfd107 St. Paul. 7216 St. Paul, preferred100	Atlantic & Pacific Tel. 39
d	St. Paul, preferred100	Pacific Mail 345
e		
	St. Paul & Sioux City. 37% St. Paul & S. C., pfd 71%	Weils Fargo106
14	St. Paul & S. C., prd 7136	American Express 545
2,	Del., Lack. & Western 7756	U. S. Express 439
	Morris & Essex10614	Quicksliver 9
h	Deinware & Hudson 72% New Jersey Central 68%	Carthon Pid 00
ne l	Reading 47%	Londrillo
92	Obio & Mississinni 33/	Cantral Arizona 43
20/3	Ohio & Mississippi, 20% O. & M., preferred 71%	Homostaka 29
3-	Chesapeake & Ohio 16	Stundard 99
6	Mobile & Ohio 13%	Exectsion 18
e	Clevel'nd & Columbus 70	Little Pittsburg all
	Clevel'nd & Columbus 70 C., C. & I. C	Ontario 30
W	Ohio Central 15	C. P. bonds
-	L. E. & W 294	U. P. firsts
	Ontario & W 2734	U. P. land grants 110
90/4	1. E. & W	U. P. sinking funds 1154
E	Alton & Terre Haute. 14	Lehigh & Wilksbarge, 1131
-	A & Old TT was diament for	14 Th 1 6 11 12 11 11 11 111

POREIGN. LONDON, May 14.—Consols, 99 7-16; account, 99 9-16.

American securities—New 5s, 105; 44s, 1104; 4s, 1094; Illinois Central, 1054; Pennsylvanta Central, 53; Erie, 354; do seconds, 894; Readng, 23.
PARIS, May 14.—Rentes 85f 35c.

MINING NEWS.

	SAN FRANCISCO.
	SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 14The following
1	are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
H	Alpha 5% Mono 5%
ă	Alta 24 Independence
Ħ	Best & Belcher
9	Bullion 3 Betle Isle
9	California 26 Tioga 13
4	Choliar & Potosi 396 North Bonanza 5-1
3	Consolidated Virginia 3 Orgenta
8	Crown Point 134 Becntel
3	Exchequer 2 Buiwer 6
3	Gould & Curry 384 South Bulwer 13
3	Grand Prize
3	Hale & Norcross 3)6 Black Hawk
3	Julia Consolidated11-16 Silver King 4
ę	Mexican
8	Northern Belle 1697 McClinton
9	Ophir
9	Overman
i	Laymond & Ely 4 Dudley
i	Savage 3% May Belle

REAL ESTATE.

ord Friday, May 14:

OR Koven st, 50 ft w of Despilaines, n f, 28x101 ft, dated May 13 (Vancel Pertit to Vaciny Basa). 3 West Jackson st, 1415 ft e of Paulina, n , 449-x150 ft, dated April 24 (Hestry B. Metcalf to Catharine Finn).

Dickson st, 1595 ft s of North av. e f. 32x124 ft, improved, dated May 13 (W. J. Nagel to J. C. F. Berndo).

H. Berndo.

H. Hardon, G. Hall.

Frank G. Hall.

Frank G. Hall.

Frank G. Hall.

Gondel to Katy Muldoon.

Milwankee av. s w cor of Jane st, n e f. 22x125 ft, dated May 14 (August Steinhoff to Mins Roempler).

Hlmman st, 100 ft e of Lincoin, s f. 28x125 ft. Roempler)
Himman 8t, 100 ft. e of Lincoln, a f. 28x125 ft,
dated May 14 (R. and A. Pick to John Blomnist)
West Chicago av, 204 ft. w of Noble 8t, n f. 25x
Faldmann)
Engelies 8t, 55 ft. e of Chapele Bickerdike to V.
Engelies 8t, 55 ft. e of Chapele

Faldmann)
Eugenie st, 55 ft e of Church st, n f, 25:39 ft, improved, dated Aprils (N. M. Bhumenthal to Frank Paus).
Brigham st, 115 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 32-5x15 ft, dated May 5 (C. H. Tilford to A. Giosky).
Hoyne sv, 157 ft n of Adams st, w f, 25:128-30 ft, dated May 10 (Emma L. Butler to F. Schmidt). Schmidt)...Butterfield st. 150% ft n of Thirty-sixth, e f. 37% x57 ft, dated May 13 (Albert Crane to A. J. & H. Toolen).... M. Toolen).
West Polk st. 350 ft wof Desplaines, n f. 314x
119 ft. dated May 13 (Felix Babbage to Michael
Hagerty)
Pierce av. n e corner Sheridan st. s f. 50x118 ft,
dated April 9, 1879 (C. Mechelke to M. Schmidt).
North Halsted st. 25 ft n of Clybourn av. w f. 30
x100 ft. dated May 13 (Master in Chancery to
J. Heckenbach).
Park av. 230 ft. e of Homan av. s f. 175x125 ft.
with 325/x124 ft in same subdivision, dated
May 5 (F. G. Frank to H. Lowy).
Arch st. 228 8-10 ft n of Lyman e f. 34x100 ft.
dated May 13 (R. S. King to F. Knapp).
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 51 NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

School st, 36 ft w of North Halsted, n f, 75% ft to Craft st, dated Oct. 10, 1879 (Morris Persson to Anna M. Nelterstrom). Gehrke uv. 300 ft e of Sheffield, n f, 30x115 ft, dated May I (Adolph Mantzliger to C. Tegt-meter). SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. Woodlawn av. 214 3-10 ft n of Forty-seventh at e.f. 100x200 ft, dated May 11 (Frank W. Hedde to Frances L. Phillips).

Shurtleff av. 35 ft n of Forty-third st. e.f. 25x 1224 ft, dated May 7 (B. A. Stampofski to E. M. Richardson). M. Richardson.

Ashland av. 3847-19 it s of Forty-second st. e f. 25236 ft. improved, dated May 13 (John Homa to M. L. Fitzgerald).

Wallace st. s w cor of Forty-afth. e f. 155236 ft. to Sherman st. dated May 13 (The South Chicago Land and Building Company to the Catholic Bishop).

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipme of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 70'clock Friday morning, and the corresponding time

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Apr. 10-7\1	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	7,525	11,305	5,966	7,56
Wheat, bu	78,676	67,252	200,082	286,45
Corn, bu	276,314	128,110	337,737	315,49
Oats, bu	77,101	81,350	81,766	165,168
Rye, bu	7,978	4.382	2,381	54,31
Barley, bu	6,170	3,952	9,4%	18.28
Grass seed, lbs	104,710	87,450	96,348	15.20
Flax seed, lbs	53,900	7,540	53,214	70,36
		1,000	2.463	13.74
Broom-corn, lbs	291,920	105,400	3,296,200	634.89
Cured meats, lbs		100,900	90	35
Beef, tes		********	156	- 00
Beef, bris		(9)		200
Pork, brls	203,190	100	1,313	1 001 00
Lard. lbs	203,190	24,500	1,204.077	1,981,80
Tallow, lbs	58,400	67,074	23,600	*******
Butter, lbs	204,520	200,032	183,906	134,78
Live hogs, No	27,167	24,514	5,963	8,00
Cattle, No	5,230	4,157	4,257	3,30
Sheep, No	8/6	698	714	1,00
Hides, lbs	165,257	125,641	240,660	118,11
Highwines, brls				10
Wool, Ibs	2,160	144,768	30,370	125,02
Potatoes. bu	3,621	5,537	3	6,31
Coal, tons	7.633	7.854	964	1.13
Hay, tons	165	10	50	2
umber, m	6.482	11.000	1.376	3,75
hingles, m	2,790	11.040	Bits	21
alt, bris	747	5%	5,800	4.02
Poultry, lbs	300	1.000	2000	-
Eggs, pkgs	1.08	2.11.	215	4.2
Cheese, bxs	2.380	2.74	50-	1.30
reen apples, bris.	-1000	35		73
Beans, bu	110	30	GL GL	8
beans, bu	1101		orl	- 04

eity consumption: 387 bu wheat, 457 bu corn. 1,409 bu rye, 1,176 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store

in this gity yesterday morning: 8 cars red winter theat, 2 cars no grade do, 1 car mixed, 177 cars No. 2 spring, 14 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (211 wheat); 508 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 175 cars high mixed, 19 cars new mixed, 61 cars and 850 bu rejected, 3 cars no oats, 39 cars No. 2 white, 34 cars No. 2 mixed, 14 cars rejected (89 its); 1 car No. 1 rye, 5 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected; 1 car No. 3 barley. Total (1,074 cars), 519,000 bu. Inspected out: 120,936 bu wheat, 427,460 bu orn, 5,225 bu oats, 1,312 bu rye, 5,459 bu barley. The leading produce markets were ratherquiet yesterday, the principal exceptions to the rule being corn and barley. Wheat was easier, in spite of strengthening assurances from the other side of the Atlantic, the news being accompanied by orders to sell on account of parties at the seaboard. There was also a belief that the wheat clique had been "feeding it to the boys" for two or three days previous, and some suspicion that the foreign strength was partly due to an artificial demand engineered by parties in this country. Corn advanced under a good de-mand for shipment, but fell back in sympathy with wheat, and rallied later. Ouner grain was firmer, especially barley, which advanced rather sharply on extra No. 3. Provisions were tame in the early part of the day, but took a decided up-ward turn later, though hogs were quoted easier. There was a fair speculative demand for pork, and a good export inquiry for meats, while lard was relatively dull. Mess pork closed 35c higher, at \$10.00@10.62% seller June and \$10.70@10:72% for July. Lard closed 5@7%c higher, at \$7.00 seller June and \$7.021/2@7.05 for July. Short ribs closed at \$6.271/2 @6.30 for June. Spring wheat closed steady, at \$1.17% for May and \$1.13% for June. Corn closed %c higher, at 37%c for May and 37c for June. Oats closed %c higher, at 31%c for May and 30%c for June. Rye advanced Ic, closing at 81c cash. Barley was 1@3%c higher, extra 3 closing at 65%c, and No. 2 at about 80c. Hogs were steady at

Dry-goods jobbers were doing a fair seasonsble business, and nothing beyond. Reports from the interior indicate an active retail trade in progress, and therefore a good demand for the reassortment of retailers' stocks is likely to soon set in. Prices are about steady. There was a well-sustained demand for staple and fancy groceries, and a pretty steady set of prices. Sugars were less firm, soft white and yellow be-ing quoted off %c. Coffees were firm. Tens re-main easy. Butter was unchanged. Choice grades were beld with a show of firmness, but the poorer sorts were weak. There was a quiet and heavy market for cheese. Dried fruits were in moderate request, with domestics ruling weak and generally lower. Fish were unchanged. Dealers in pix-iron report little or no improve-ment in the demand, and, as there is some pres-sure to sell, the market remains weak and unsettled. Oils ruled about steady, a decline of le in turpentine being the only change noted. Lumber was in moderate demand, yard prices ranging the same as heretofore. The dock of-ferings were sold at recent figures. Wool was in ferings were sold at recent figures. Wool was in the same uncertain state. The receipts of new are increasing, but buyers are holding back, or buying from hand to mouth. Hides were quoted strong under a fair inquiry. Hay was firm, and broom-corn and seeds were quiet and unchanged. Potatoes and other vegetables were in moderate local request. Poultry was slow and easy. Green fruits met with a good city demand at previous prices, except berries, which declined under free receipts, but were selling freely at the lower figures.

Lake freigts were 'ac higher and fairly active. Corn was taken for Buffalo at 4½64%c, and wheat at 5c. Through rates were quoted stronger at 11½611½c corn, and 12½c wheatby water to New York, and by the lake and rail route to

\$4.20@4.60. Cattle were active and higher, sell-

er at 11%@11%c corn, and 12%c wheatby water to New York, and by the lake and rail route to Boston at 16e per bu asked for corn at the close. Rail freights were quoted steady. New York rates were 30c on grain and 35c on provisions. Liverpool rates, 63%c on provisions and 45%c on flour. Hamburg rates, 71c on provisions, and Glasgow 55%c on flour.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 183,000 bu, and the shipments 230,000 bu.

ported from New York yesterday: Receipts— Flour, 10,724 brls; wheat, 62,500 bu; corn, 76,500 bu; oats, 20,400 bu; corn-meal, 455 pkgs; rye,

ons.

It is understood that about 400,000 bu of wheat
were sold here last Thursday to be brought from
Racine by rail; and yesterday wheat was bought

Racine by rail; and yesterday wheat was bought freely in Milwaukee to be shipped to this city. It costs 3c per 100 hs to bring from Racine, but there are whispers to the effect that the price paid is really about 2%c, which is cheaper than lake transit, as the latter involves shoveling at both ends of the route, and marine insurance. The wheat is all to be brought been during this most to all May sales. Some marine insurance. The wheat is all to be brought here during this month to fill May sales. Some people think that there are still about 8,000,000 bu shorts out for this month, while others say they believe the deal is pretty well evened up. In regard to wheat prices in this market it may be noted that the quotation for June nearly represents the average opinion of operators as to the value to sell to consumers. The difference of about 5c in favor of May deliveries may be taken as a gauge of the nervousness felt over the prospect of a squeeze for this month. The July discount of about 5c below June represents the force of the expectation that some two months hence the pressure of winter wheat of the new crop will bear the market for spring wheat. These differences are all speculative. If there were crop will bear the market for spring wheat. These differences are all speculative. If there were no speculation in wheat the differences would be the other way to an extent equal to the cost of carrying the property. Our market generally tends downward during June, July, and August, the conditions not favorable to that course being fears of extensive crop failures and war prospects. The fact of a big stock in sight at the present time helps to depress; and this is the one thing which influences many bears to sell. The other side of the trade claims to expect one thing which influences many bears to sell. The other side of the trade claims to expect that the surplus will be rapidly absorbed by an unusually brisk foreign demand for our wheat during the next two months. If, as claimed, fully 3,000,000 bu should be needed for export during each of the ensuing ten weeks, in addition to the domestic consumption, with no larger movement from last heads then has been the recent rule. first hands than has been the recent rule, our visible stocks of old wheat would be pretty well worked down by the time that the new crop be-

A gentleman reported yesterday that he shipped a cargo of No. 3 spring from this city, had it blown in Buffalo, and it is now on sale in New York. It was offered Thursday at \$1.12 and not wanted at the price, which goes to show that there is not such a big demand on the sea-board as some people have claimed.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, but stronger, more than recovering the decline of the previous day, though hogs at the Stock-Yards were quoted day, though hogs at the Stock-Yards were quoted lower and Liverpool reported a decline of is on pork. There was a moderate demand here for pork, which advanced prices rather late in the session, and it sharpened in the afternoon. Lard improved in sympathy, with a widening of the premiums for carrying into future months. Packers reported a very good export demand for meats, and several orders were filled, while others were left over on account of bening limited to previous figures.

mind, while others were left over on account of being limited to previous figures.

MESS PONK—Advanced 20255c per bri, and closed on Change 20 above the intest prices of Thursday, at \$10.456 [d. 6 for round lois spot, \$10.45 seller June, and \$1.5556 [0.574 seller July, Sales were reported of \$2.250 bris spot on private terms; 17.250 bris seller June at \$10.2756 [0.45; 25,750 bris seller July at \$10.3756 [0.57; 350 bris seller August at \$10.306 [0.675]. Total, 45,000 bris. 7.750 bris seller August at \$40.000 10.67%. Total, 43,000 bris.

LARD—Advanced 25,655c per 100 lbs, and closed on Change a shade above the intest prices of Thursday, at about \$5.325 for round lots apot, \$5.325,655 is seller June and \$5.575,700 seller July. Sales were reported of 2,500 ics seller June at \$5.000,5025; 4.750 tes seller July at \$4.555,100. Total, 7.550 tes.

MEAT's—Were in good shipping demand and quiet on local Tutures, but sellong at \$6.000,500 km and and quiet on local Tutures, but sellong at \$6.500 km seller June and \$7.3756 km; 255 seller June and \$7

\$6.25 \$4.10 \$6.25 \$6.45 6.65 6.45 4.30 6.45 6.65 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50

Bacon quoted at 44@50 for shoulders, 84@5% for short ribs, 7@7% for short clears, 969% for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@5%, and yellow at 464%. 10W at 494-10.

BEEF-Was quiet at \$8.2568.50 for mess, \$8.7569.00 for extra mess, and \$15.7568.55 for hams.

TALLOW-Quiet and steady at \$556050 for city and \$546550 for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

TALLOY—Quiet and steady at 55,65,56, for city and 55,65,56 for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in rather better demand, but mostly on local account, and there was little change in pricea. A few low grades were taken for export. Sales were reported of 75 bris winters at 55,37,56 bris double extra at 55,36,37 for for export. Sales were reported of 75 bris winters at 55,37,56 bris supers at 55,06,315. Total, 5,300 bris supers at 55,000 for extra, and 55,06,515 for choice extra.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were steady. Sales were reported of 7 cars bran at \$14,00,314,425,1 lear middings at \$15,00; lear wheat screenings at \$7,00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$14,00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather quiet and generally steady, but easier, closing \$4,00 were for this month, and \$4,00 for next, below the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets were quoted higher, and cargoes of the coast active, with better figures for prompt shipmens. New York was also reported stronger, and our receipts were exceeded by the reported shipmens. But there were free sellers here in proportion to the object that large quantities were waiting purchasers, and some thought that tending holders had unloaded a great deal of wheat during the two or three previous days. The May Premium was reduced by offers to sell wheat to acrive from Milwaukee or Racine. Soller July ranged at \$1,05,500 lossing at \$1,055,40 high crown of the coast of

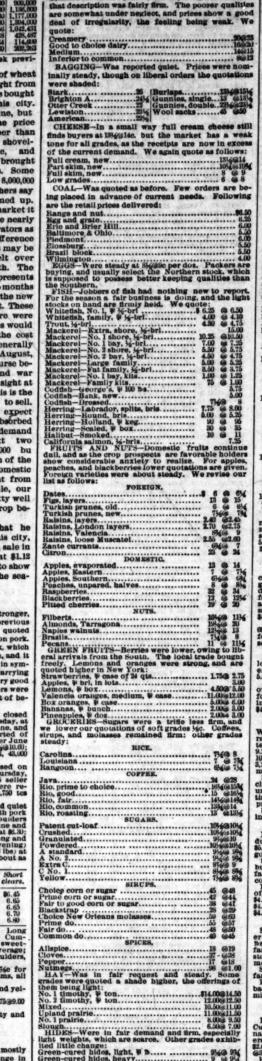
TWO-O'CLOCK CALL.

Tibe—150,000 be at \$6.35\for July.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was firmer, closing rather quiet. July sold at \$1.07\sign.103\for and closed at \$1.17\sign. Corn was stronger, selling at \$7\sign.003\for and closed at \$1.7\sign. Corn was stronger, selling at \$7\sign.003\for and angust at \$7\sign.003\for and active. The demand was supposed to be from shorts. May sold at \$1\sign.003\for and closed at \$2\sign.003\for all \$1\sign.003\for and closed at \$2\sign.003\for all \$1\sign.003\for all \$1\sign.0

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was in fair retail request and



No. 1 prairie.

HIDES—Were in fair demand and firm, light weights, which are soarce. Other graited little change: Green-cured hides, light, # b.

Green-cured hides, heavy.

Damaged hides.

Caif, # b.

Dry-saited, # b.

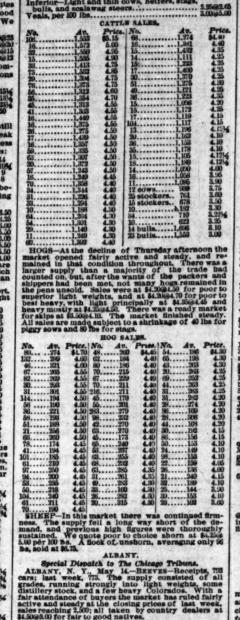
Dry flint.

Sheep belts, wool estimated.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.

6,659
4,781
4,969
5,220
8,943 Total.
Same time last week.
Shipments—
Monday.
Tuesday.
Wednesday.



ing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs...

non to choice cows for city alaughtening 300 to 1,050 lbs.

Base soid at 50.00

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Albany, N. Y., May 14.—Beevss—Receipts, 793 cars; last week, 773. The supply consisted of all grades, running strongly into light weights, some distillery stock, and a few heavy Colorados. With a fair attendance of Duyers the market has ruled fairly active and steady at the closing prices of last week, sales reaching 2,500; all taken by country dealers at 44,5065,00 for fair to good natives.

Sheep And Lambs—Receipts, 90 cars; last week, 65; fair demand for clipped; unsheared neglected; the former seiling freely at 44,006.50; yearlings out of season; a few spring lambs taken at \$4,5065.50.

It the Western Associated Frees.

Albany, N. Y., May 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 756 carloads, against 75 last week; prime butchers' in moderate supply; market steady and firm; matives, \$4,506.50.

Sheep And Lambs—Receipts, 18,000; increase, 4,500 5.00.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 18,000; increase, 4,800 over last week; demand for clipped fair; no demand for wools; clipped range at \$4.00,5.50; unsheared nominal at \$6.00,67.50; itale doing in spring lambs; sales at \$4.50,65.50 per head. NEW YORK.

mutton.
SHEEP—Receipts, 3,700; sheep fairly steady for clipped, but drooping for unshorn; clipped, \$4,500,600; spring lambs fell off rather more than \(\frac{1}{2}c_0\), and closed weak at \$7.50,30.50 for ordinary to

Ing firmer; nominal range, \$4.55@5.50.

BUFFALO, May 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; market dull and prices a shade lower; choice to fancy heavy, \$5.05@5.15; good to choice steers, \$4.55@4.70; fair to good bulchers', \$4.00@4.15; if care unsold.

SHEEF AND LAMES—Receipts, 3,700; fair demand, but lower rates, Eastern advices cause a depression; fair to good elipped sheep, \$4.05@5.00; two loads extracontracted at \$5.70; few unsold; no wool offering.

HOGS—Receipts, \$65; market quiet and steady; run of sale stock light; Vorkers, good to choice, \$4.05.

\$4.00; extra selected to local trade, \$1.75; light mixed, \$4.05@5.00; extra selected to local trade, \$1.75; light mixed, \$4.05@4.50; heavy and medium, \$4.76@4.80; fair ends, \$4.20@4.45; pigs, \$4.10@4.55. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—CATTLE—Inactive and low-er for all grades except fat pony steers, 1,100 to 1,200 hs, which sell freely at \$4,0004.39; good, \$4,3504.45; fancy heavy, \$4,0004.69; cows and heffers, \$4,5564.69; stockers and feeders, \$2,0004.00. Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 2,000.
SHEEF—Scarce and wanted; prices strong; fair to fancy heavy, \$4.50;86.15; clipped, \$3.50;84.75.
HUGS—Active and a shade off; Yorkers, \$4.30;94.35; bacon, \$4.35;4.40; heavy shipping, \$4.40;4.55; rough mixed, \$4.00;4.20, Receipts, 4,50; shipments, 5,500. KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 14.—CATLE—The Price
Current reports: Receipts, 316; shipments, 574; fair;
nailve highpers, \$4,0564.20; nailve atcollers and feeded \$4,03.40; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$2,56
4.60.

HOGS—Receipts.2,018; shipments, 1,457; lower; choice
heavy and light shipping, \$3,8563.30; mixed packing,
\$3,7563.35. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, May 14.—Hogs.—Active and firm; common, \$4.2564.00; light, \$4.2564.00; packing, \$4.1064.65; butchers', \$4.5064.00; receipts. 1,500; shipments, 1,600 INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—Hogs—Firm at \$4.35@4.50; eccipts, 3,000; shipments, 3,000. LUMBER.

The cargo market was moderately active. The of-ferings were small, and were sold out early. No change was mentioned in prices of lumber. Three or four cargoes of shingles were disposed of, and stand-ards were quoted down to \$2.00. Dry lath brought \$2.00, and that was bid for more. Cargoes were quoted as follows:

Green piece stuff.

Green common luch.

Green medium.

Green good luch.

Standard shingles.

Extra shingles.

Latin shingles.

At the second standard shingles. First and second clear, 14614 inch. Third clear do. Third clear do. First and second clear rough, 1 inch. Third clear do. First and second clear dressed siding. Common dressed ald or descend common dressed Box-bourds, 18-inch duywards. A stock boards, 18612 inch. rough. B stock boards, 18612 inch. C stock boards, 18612 inch. Fencing, 3rst quality. Fencing, No. 2. Common boards, No. 2. Dimension stuff.

BY TELEGRAPH.

mess, 70s. RECEIPTS THE PAST THREE DAYS—Wheat, 72,000

qrs; American, 65,000 qrs. YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester, quiet but

TARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester, quiet but steady.

LONDON, May 14.—SUGAB—Centrifugal, 25. 34625a.

ANTWERP, May 14.—PITROLECEM—178-21734f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 1866125 62.

Wheat—Winter, 88 868186 64; spring, 186610; white, 98:518 26; ciub, 98:103-218-24 heat inst three days, 72,000 centals; 63,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, 1:31 p. m.—Weather fine. Breadstuffs active. Wheat—Winter, 98:104:8188 46; white, 98:3468 18:46; elub, 188:618 56. (Do Deing American.

LIVERPOOL, 1:31 p. m.—Weather fine. Breadstuffs active. Wheat—Winter, 98:104:818 46; elub, 188:618 56. (Loron, 48:11648 115:64.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Wheat firmer; red winter, 108:46; No. 2 spring, 28:34; No. 3 do, 98:36. Corn firmer at 48:115:64. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand, No. 2 spring, 28:34; No. 3 do, 98:36. Corn firmer at 48:115:64. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand, No. 2 spring, 28:34; No. 3 do, 98:36. Corn firmer at 48:115:64. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand, No. 2 spring advanced 64; and red winter 26. Carcive at full demand at 36 advance. Arrived—Wheat of Carcive at 194; demand and steady. Purk advanced 66. Corn in fair demand and steady. Purk advanced 66. Corn in fair demand and steady. Purk advanced 66. Corn in fair demand and steady. Purk advanced 66. Cheese steady, new 88. Beef dull, and is lower, at 70s. Receipts of wheat into Liverpool during the past week 185,000 centals, of which 185,000 were American. MARK LANSE—Wheat and corn firm, and a shade higher. Country markets a sinde higher.

London, May 14.—Liverpool—Wheat improving, 4s 19:46. Corn in fair average and higher; fair average on the fair average and higher; fair average quality of four and following month, 45: 64. Country markets for wheat—English and French kenerally dearer.

tendency in ocean freign demand; \$4,000 bu prime Canada in bond soid for early delivery.
PROVISIONS—Hog products in rather better request and quoted a trifle stronger. Mess port in more demand for prompt delivery; quoted at \$11.2611.38.
Option line moderately sought, May options leaving (Delivery) and the stronger of \$11.20. July, \$11.2611.39. Julyss, \$11.30. Julyss, \$11.3 sked.
FREIGHTS—A generally firm market and decess active movement as well in grain as in rominent interests. The further rise in whe orn worked against dealings in export account-ports. Grain freights comparatively sloarly shipment. out-ports. Grain freights comparatively slow for enrity shimmen.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 14.—COTTON—Firm at II II-may II II-lies. Futures firm; May, II.5c; June, II.7b; July, II.7b; August, II.8c; September, II.3b; October, II.9b; November, II.7b; December, II.7b; December, II.7c. FLOUIS-Steady; receipts, II.00 bris; super State and Western, M.0064.5; common to good extra Massacs, good to choice, Sh.006.7b; white wheat extra 4.836.3c; extra ohio, K.0066.7b; St. Louis, A.1806.7b; Minnesota patent process, Sh.006.8b; Grain, M. 1806.7b; No. 3 spring, B. 106.1b; ungraded red, Sh. 1806.7b; No. 3 spring, B. 106.1b; ungraded red, Sh. 1806.7b; No. 3 spring, B. 106.1b; ungraded red, Sh. 1806.7b; No. 3 spring, B. 106.1b; No. 2 do. 3.15; No. 1 do. Sh. 1806.7b; No. 3 spring, B. 106.1b; No. 2 do. 3.15; No. 1 do. Sh. 1806.1b; ungraded amber, G. 286.7b; Sh. 286.1b; No. 2 do. 3.15; No. 1 do. Sh. 1806.1b; No. 2 do. 3.15; No. 1 do. Sh. 1806.1b; No. 2 do. 3.15; No. 1 do. Sh. 1806.1b; No. 2 do. 3.15; No. 1 do. 3.15; No. 3 do. 3.15; N

CHEESE—Steady at 11@12%c. WHISKY—Nominal at \$1.12 bid; \$1.15 asked.

MILWAUKEE,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—The feature of the wheat market to-day was the coming together of the May and June options at \$1.12, which is 1c lower than the close yesterday for May and exactly the closing price for June. The market has been nervous throughout the day, with a small range in the prices. The closing price for July was precisely the same as yesterday, \$1.08%. The only decline, therefore, from yesterday was in May. Specimens of new wheat which will be ready to cut next week, sent here from Northern Texas, were to-day exhibited on 'Change. The folur market has been unusually active again. The sales yesterday and to-day aggregate about 5.00 bria mostiv Milwaukee standard extras and patents. The standard extra is worth about \$4.50 per bri and the patents \$5.6. The provision market has also been

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; cats. BALTIMORE, May 14.—FLOUR—Firm; Western se-erfine, \$3.50@4.00; do extra, \$4.25@5.25; do family, \$3.75

G6.50.
GRAIN-Wheat-Western strong; No. 1 Western winter red, spot, \$1.834@1.33; Miy, \$1.310.3114; June, \$1.254@1.254;; July, \$1.144@1.164; August, \$1.104(0.1194); September, \$1.105@1.104. Corn-Western neglected; Western mixed, spot, 514@6154; May, 504@51c; July, 494c asked; steamer, 494c bid. Oats lower; Western white, 43244c; do mixed, 41645c; Pennsylvania, 4544c. Rye quiet at 50c.
HAY-Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, 47.03

6618c. EGGS-Firm; 10c. PETROLEUM-Crude, nominal; refined, 75c. PETROLEUM-Crude, attacks; tillo carcoes, (GROCERIES—Comes steady; Rio carxoes, ordinary to prime, 133/615/cc. Sugar steady; A soft, 5%c.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.10%.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer, quiet; cotton, 3-16d; flour, 2a 3d; grain, 665/dd.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,365 bris; wheat, 27,560 bu; corm, 6,600 bu; cotts, 12,257 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, none, Sales—Wheat, 589,550 bu; corn, 253,602 bu.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—FLOUR—Dull; Westers extra \$4.00; Minnesota extras, good old stock \$5.00; do choice, \$6.00; fancy fresh ground, \$6.50; Ohio good, \$6.00; St. Louis good, \$6.00. Rye flour quiet as \$1.25. 86.00; St. Louis good, 86.00. Rye flour quiet at \$1.25.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan on track, \$1.260.12; No. 2 red in elevator, \$1.30 jd, \$1.25 jd asked; June, \$1.25 jdd, \$1.25 jd asked; June, \$1.25 jdd, \$1.25 jd asked; July, \$1.125 jdd, \$1.25 jd asked; August, \$1.05 jdd, \$1.25 jd asked; August, \$1.05 jdd, \$1.26 jd asked; August, \$1.05 jdd, \$1.25 jd

Official Personal Per NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; superfine, 83.00; XX, \$4.25@4.50; XXX, \$4.75@3.00; high grades, \$5.25@5.75.

superfine, 83.0; XX, 84.2564.50; XXX, 84.7565.00; high grades, 85.2565.75.

GRAIN—Corn steady, with a fair demand, at 525.

56c. Oats active and firm at 41c.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer at 82.30.

HAY—Steady; prime, 83.00; choice, 83.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm at 511.25. Lard firmer; tierce, 75.6740; keg. 84c. Bulk mests scarce and firm; shoulders, 10.00e, 84.374; packed, 84.99; clear sides, 85.75. Bacon steady, with a good demand; shoulders, 84.75; clear rib, 74.294; clear, 85.34.

Hams—Sugar-cured in good demand; canvased, 82.104c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, 84.0561.26.

GROCKRIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 128.1554c. Sugar quiet; common to good common, 554.674c; fair to fully fair, 754.674c; prime to choice, 774.6854c; reliew clarified, 85c. Molasses dull; market bare of all grades except inferior and common; quoted inferior at 15c; common 75c. Rice in good demand; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 54.674c.

BRAN—Firmer at 81.0256.100.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, 22.0 per 81.000 premium; sterling exchange on New York, 22.0 per 81.000 premium; sterling exchange, 8554.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—10:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 128
6d; No. 2, 108.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 108 4d; No. 2, 28
2d; club, No. 1, 108 5d; white, No. 1, 108 4d; No. 2, 28
2d; club, No. 1, 108 5d; No. 2, 108.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—Evening.—COTTON—Firmer at 611-166674d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,300.

BIRADSTUFFS—Active; California white wheat, 28
3dig108 4d; do club, 108-26108 6d; red Western winter, 28
104-26108 4d; do club, 108-26108 6d; red Western winter, 28
104-26108 4d. Corn—New Western mixed, 48 1146-48
113-46.

DROWISIONS—Prime mess pork, GS; boef, prime mess, 708.

REGISTOR AND THERE DAYS—Wheat, 72,000

REGISTOR AND THE AND THERE DAYS—Wheat, 72,000

REGISTOR AND THE AND TH

BOSTON. BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—FLOUR-Steady: Western superfine, 44.024.50; common extras. 84.7565.25; Wisconsin extras. 85.005.50; Minnesots do winter wheats, Ohio, and Michigan, 55.056.00; Illinois and Indiana, 85.7562.25; St. Louis, 85.006.75; spring wheat patents, 85.5068.50; winter do, 85.006.75; GRAIN—Corn firm: mixed and vallow. 542356; No. 2 8.5567.55.
GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 54326; No. 2 white, 48326; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 48326; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 48326; No. 8 UTTER—Choice Western creameries, 28325; ladie packed choice, No. 19: fair to good, 18316.
EGGS—Western fresh, 16.
ERCKIPTS—Flour, 5.00 bris; corn, 12,00 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,00 bris.

TOLEDO, O., May 14.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.15; amber Michigan, \$1.215; No. 2 red, spot, \$1.215; May, \$1.305; June, \$1.105; July beld at \$1.65; August \$4.00; No. 3 red Wabash, \$1.32. Corn firm; high mixed, 425c; No. 2, spot, 42c; May, 415c; No. 3 white, 43c; rejected, 405c. Cats firm; No. 2 beld at \$5c. at 55.
Closed: Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot, \$1.235; May, \$1.395; June, \$1.156.
152. Exteriors—Wheat, \$4,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu;

and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and more inquiry; No. 1 white,
\$1.10%; May, \$4.10%; June, \$1.14; July, \$1.11; milling
No. 1, \$1.14 bid. Heccipts of wheat, \$4,00 hu; ship-ments, 1,00 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—COTTON—Rasier at 115/2. FLOUR—Stronger; family, \$5.0005.00; famey un-changed.

Dry salt meats u

Special Dispa KANSAS CITY, Mc rent reports: Whe 4,725 bu: lower: No cash, 94c; June, 2356 ments, 8,000 bu; first BUFFALO, May 14. bu No. 1 Green Bay Western at 45/4c; 30, dull; h200 bu at 87/4 CANAL FREIGHTS

PROBIA, Ill., Ma mixed, Six 2014c: No. 2 waite, Six 2014 Exacte. Highwines—Fire

OSWEGO, May 14.— Michigan, \$1.27. Cor changed; middlings 600; shipments, 600; NEW ORLEANS, L NEW ORLEANS, La mand; middling, II ordinary, 5%c; net r ports to Great Bri sales, 5,450; stock, 15% gross, 12,544; exports 4,541; to the Contine of the contine of which exporters is side direct to spin total receipts, 6%. May 1 ord bales; A merican, and the exporters is side direct to spin total receipts, 6%. May 1 ord bales; A merican, 28,000; A merican, 28,000; A merican, 28,000; Lines 1 United States ports 45,000; total exports date, 4,304,000; last 1 director towns, 16,00 interior towns, 16,00 int

CLEVELAND, O., M

WESTER To the Edil Спісадо, Мау Fair, which is to Lawrence, Kas., fr deal of interest Kansas, Colorado, Eastern States. . ciation, the Hon. Ja has just returne out to the fair a most noted men rope, to witness to products of Kana will be on exhibi cursion will be un W. Forney, of Keeney has de representative mes of Europe. The

"MY DEAR ST

by the Hon. Jan

the Western No ganized in Kans sentative men of to the Agricultun at Bismarek (in which begins on 18th of September with this commiss in selecting you as in selecting you a "The guests w special train at a of which you w sion will be abse Palace-sleepers transportation, is inclosed. As 1 point, the specia to make it in ex Philadelphia Ex Philadelphia Exy frant railroads frant railroads frant railroads frant railroads mense. The large, and competi and every State. The been set aside for the less the fastest be there. There is: the best drilled United States, a etc., etc. United States, a etc., etc.
Among those the President of Cabinet, Gen. U. S. Blaine, the Hon. I Samuel J. Tilden, the Hon. James A. the Eastern States Hon. Don Camerof George S. Boutweil ington McLean, Jabilt, Thomas A. nent newspaper-n such as James law Reid, Josep A. Dana, Josep Jollowing gentlem Rt.-Hon. John Br. Giadstone, Sir Ci Carthy, R. McG. H. Irving, Edmund G. Henry Labouchere

A Miniature Liverpool has a twenty years ago, for any political and so forms of the House for the House fo

In the cure of cons no known medicine pophosphites prepare themist, St. John, N.

Corn firmer; No. Zmixed, No. Bye steady and firm at 1835c. Barley in fair demand; No. 3 fall, 1920c. PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand light but holders from 1830.75611.00. Lard quot at \$8.50. Bulk meets stronger at 8.006650. Bacon-Demand fair and market from at \$4.872, \$4.90, \$6.00. WHISKY-Active but lower at \$1.05. BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—FLOUB—Nothing doing.
GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. red, 31.11 cash; 31.111/6
Lil May; 31.001/62.10 June; 200/6706 July; 200/67/6
August; No. 3 do; 286 bid. Corn lower at 304/6286 cash;
201/62/dune; 201/63/11/6 June, Oats dull; 301/6 bid
cash; 201/62 June; 201/63/11/6 June, Oats dull; 301/6 bid
cash; 201/62 June; 201/63/11/6 June, Oats dull; 301/6 bid

B068-Unitanged. LEAD-Not salable over 4c. WHISKY-Stendy at \$1.07. PROVISIONS-PORK from at \$10.50 cash, \$10.79% July. Dry salt meats uhen.nsed. Buccon firmer at \$4.50, \$1.555.70, \$7.2037.50. Lard firm; \$5.00 asked. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 14.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts, 2,557 bu; shipments, 4,725 bu; lower; No. 2 May, 81.00; June, R1.00; No. 3 BUFFALO.

as high as \$1.15

ng. 75667 11-16e nd for grocers the, 50c; 255 test

000 bu; oats,

0. 2 Western 121.314; June, 1. 11.104(21.104); 2 rn neglected; 04(251c; June, 194c bid. Oats

nia, \$17.00@

25@11.75. Bulk sides, 6%c; do clear rib sides,

i. 756c. roes, ordinary oft, 95c. r. quiet; cot-7,550 bu; corn,

Michigan on 1114; No. 2 red, 25 bid, \$1.20% august, \$1.00% (; sall mired samer, 51652c; June, 49c bid; August, 47% sc.

Mess pork,

nend, at 500

ordinary to on to good offic; prime lolasses dull; or and com-Rice in good

exira, \$4.00; hoice fancy,

6439e; No. 2 hite, 45647e. es, 28625e; 18617e.

bu; barley,

fancy un-

BUPPALO, May 14.—GRAIN—Wheat very dull; 2.500 bu No. 1 Green Bay at \$1.17. Corn firm; 25,000 bu No. 2 Western at 49.4c; 20,000 bu to arrive at 43,4644c. Oats duli; 1,200 bu at 37%c. Rye active. Barley active. CANAL FREIGHTS-Strong and unchanged. PEORIA.

PEORIA, III., May II.—GRAIN—Corn active; bigh mixed, 35; 323; c. mixed, 35; 323; c. Oass steady; No. 2 wille, 35; 323; c. Rye firm and higher; No. 2, 15; 33; c. Highwines—Firm at \$1.07. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May IL-GRAIN-Wheat steady; to 2 red, \$1.33 61.146. Corn firm at \$76.3740. Oats teady at \$35.630. OSWEGO, May 14.—GRAIN-Wheat firm; No. 1 white lichigan, \$1.27. Corn dull; No. 2 Toledo, \$1c.

COTTON. COTTON.

St. Louis, Mo., May 14.—Cotton—Qulet and unshanged; middlings. 115c; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 500; shipments, 500; stock, 50,500.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 14.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling, 115c; low middling, 105c; good ordinary, 95c; net receipts, 902 bales; gross, 933; exports to Great Britain, 6305; to the Continent, 3; sales, 5450; stock, 515.065; weekly not receipts, 9,266; gross, 12,941; exports to Great Britain, 34,820; France, 4,941; to the Continent, 4,265; constwing, 2,465; sales, 10,950.

LIVERPOOL MAY 14.—COTTON—Sales, pf. the weekly LIVERPOOL May 14.—COTTON—Sales of the week, al.00 bales; American, 51.00; speculators took 2.001, of which exporters took 2.001, to wanted from ships side direct to spinners, 15.00; actual export, 1.00; total receipts, 6.000; towarder, 15.00; total stock, 66.00; American, 25.00; amount affoct, 401,000;

85,00; American, 48,000; amount afloat, 401,000; American, 260,000.

NEW YORK, May 14.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 25,000 bales; last year, 21,000; total feccipts at all United States ports to date. 4,200,000; instepent, 4,356,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 80,000; last year, 6,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3,34,000; last year, 354,000; stock at all United States ports, 81,000; last year, 284,000; stock at all interior towns, 85,000; last year, 36,000; stock at all interior towns, 85,000; last year, 36,000; stock of American affoct for Great Britain, 20,000; last year, 180,000. PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, May 14.—PETROLEUM — Very quiet: ritesbund, May 14.-Perholation - very quiet; crude steady at 95.5c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 75.c. Philadelphia delivery.

TITESVILLE, Pa., May 14.-PETROLEUM - Market opened at 745.c; highest, 755.c; lowest, 755.c; closing at 155.c; shipments, 35.50; avorage, 8.20; charters, 8,100; avorage, 17.300; transactions, 475.00.

WOOL.

PHILADRIPHIA, Pa., May 14.—Woot.—Weak: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 506:5346; medium, 56:556; coarse, 50c; New York, Michigun, Indiana, and Western fine, 55:56; medium, 55:650c; coarse, 50c; washed combing and delaine, 55:650c; course, 50c; washed combing and delaine, 55:650c; tub-washed, 59:550c; pulled, 45:6550c.

DRY GOODS.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, May 14-SPIRITS TURPENTINE-

WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, May 13.—The Western National Fair, which is to be held at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kas., from the 18th to the 18th of September, 1880, is not only exciting a great deal of interest throughout the States of and Illinois, but also throughout many of the Eastern States. The President of the Association, the Hon. James F. Keeney, of Kansas, has just returned from a trip to New York and Philadelphia, where he has perfected arrangements with the railroad officials to run out to the fair a special train, carrying the most noted men of this country and of Eu-rope, to witness the wonderful resources and products of Kansas and other States, which will be on exhibition at this Fair. This ex-cursion will be under the direction of Col. J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, whom Mr. Keeney has designated to invite certain representative men, both of this country and of Europe. The following is a copy of the invitation which Col. Forney is sending out:

of Europe. The followingis a copy of the invitation which Col. Forney is sending out:

"My Dear Sir—I have been designated by the Hon. James F. Kenney, President of the Western National Fair Association, organized in Kansas, to invite certain representative men of our country and of Europe to the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence City, Kas., which begins on the 13th and closes on the 18th of September, 1880; and, in accordance with this commission, I have great pleasure in selecting you as one of our company.

"The guests will leave Philadelphia in a special train at a time to be hereafter fixed, of which you will be notified. The excursion will be absent in all about two weeks. Palace-sleepers will be provided, with free transportation. The list of persons invited is inclosed. As Philadelphia is the starting point, the special train will return to that city.

Preparations are now being made on an extensive scafe at Bismarck Grove, Kas., for this Fair, and it is the design of the Directors to make it in every way second only to the Philadelphia Exposition. The various landgrant railroads of the West are taking great interest in the same, and their displays will doubtless be immense. The premium-list is very large, and competion is open for everybody and every State. Ten thousand dollars has been set aside for the speed-ring, and doubtless the fastest horses in the country will be there. There is a large premium offered for the best drilled militia company in the United States, as well as for the best band, etc., etc.

Among those who have been invited are the President of the United States and his Cabinet, Gen. U. S. Grant, the Hon. James G. Blaine, the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, the Hon. S. J. Randall, the Hon. Dames A. Garfield, the Governors of the Eastern States, Gen. A. E. Burnside, the Hon. Don Cameron, Gen. N. P. Banks, Gen. George S. Boutwell, Gen. J. L. Swift, Washington McLean, Jay Gould, W. H. Vanderbilt, Thomas A. Scott; the most 'promiment newsp "My DEAR SIR-I have been designated

A Miniature House of Commons.

Liverpool has a debating society, formed twenty years ago, for the purpose of "discussing political and social topics according to the forms of the House of Commons as far as may be practicable." It is in all its leading features a Perfect House of Commons in miniature, when a member joins he has to declare his politics and select a constituency to represent,—that is, he elects to represent one of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, and becomes known as the member for the place thus selected. The benches are arranged exactly after the fashion of those in the House of Commons; the Tories sit on one side, the Liberah of the other. There are cross benches also far independent members. Subjects are introduced, not merely by means of simple questions, but, as in Parliament, by bills, drawn up with a preamble and clauses, in regular legal phraseology, in proper legislative forms. Many of the members of the Liverpool Parliament have become distinguished men, and gratefully acknowledge what a help it has been to them as real M. P.'s barristers, or elergymen.

In the cure of consumption there is probably no known medicine equal to the Syrup of Hypophosphites prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, cemist, St. John, N. B. A number of cases have tone under our notice the past year when the reults which have followed its use have been assonishing. We write this unsolicited by any one and advise the afflicted to try it. A Miniature House of Commons.

MARINE NEWS

Continuance of the Upward Tendency in Grain Freights.

The Transfer of Wheat from Racine and Milwaukee.

Damage by Collisions in the River and

Otherwise. A Serious Obstruction in the Ogden

Canal. HOME GATHERINGS.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

The demand for capacity continues so much in excess of the supply that grain freights are steadily advancing. Yesterday engagements were freely made at 4% and 4% cents on corn and 5 cents on wheat, to Buffalo, every vessel ready to load at these figures being freely taken. The charters reported were: To Buffalo—Schooners M. E. Tremble and J. H. Meade, wheat at 5 cents; schooner F. A. Morse, corn at 4% cents; steam-barge Wetmore and consort Brunette, corn at 4% cents; schooner Joseph Paige (Thursday evening) corn at 4% cents; pro-Brunette, corn at 44 cents; schooner Joseph Paige (Thursday evening) corn at 44 cents; propeller Montana, corn on a through rate to Boston of 154 cents per 100 pounds. To Montreal—Propeller Argyle, corn on private terms. To Collingwood—Propeller Lake Erie, corn on through rate. To Sarnia—Propeller City of Concord, corn on through rate. Capacity, 69,000 bushels wheat and 285,000 bushels corn.

Coarse freights were quiet, principally because bushels wheat and 285,000 bushels corn.

Coarse freights were quiet, principally because of a scarcity of tonnage. The engagements reported are: Schooner Sea Bird, hemlock and oak ties from White Lake to Chicago at 7 and 9 cents aplece; schooners Petreil and S. G. Andrews, lumber from Muskeson to Chicago at \$1.25 per 1,000 feet; schooner E. M. Carrington, pig-fron from Elk Hapids to Kenosha at \$1 per ton free, and deck load of dry basswood lumber at \$2 per 1,000 feet; schooner Ostrich, jumber from Pensaulge to Chicago at \$1.75; schooners Gracle M. Filer and Chara, lumber from Manistoe to Chicago at \$1.824.

at \$2 per 1,000 feet; schooner Ostrich, lumber from Pensaulige to Chicago at \$1.75; schooners Gracie M. Filer and Clara, lumber from Manistee to Chicago at \$1.25; who was a state of the substance of the month. The shipment of wheat from Racine and Milwaukee to this port continues, and it is said will reach a grand aggregate of 1,690.000 bushels before the close of the month. The shippers are said to be Milwaukee speculators who sold the staple short in this market after having purchased freely at low figures at home. Thus they are enabled to meet their contracts much to the chagrin of Chicagoans who prefer differences to the produce tisself. At present there are under engagement to deliver whost here, principally from Racine, the schooners Ford River, George L. Wrenn, Imperial, Jennie Mullen, and S. Anderson, all of them, with perhaps a single exception, at a freight rate of one and one-half cents per bushel, free of elevation, shoveting, and shortage. It appears that all engagements hitherto have been upon a similar basis, and that the shortages reported have fallen upon the shippers instead of vessels. Medium-sized vessels, earrying anywhere from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels, are in good demand for the trade. Two vessels are wanted to take cargoes of wheat from Kenosha to Chicago on the terms mentioned above, the grain belonging to Milwaukeeans. The fleet now under charter will carry about \$5,000 bushels.

TEOUBLE WITH SEAMEN.

Capt. Charles Anderson, of the schooner I. N. Forrest, experienced trouble with two of his seamen, Union members, during the last trip. While loading from a bridge pier in Horseshoe Bay, an indeutation of Green Bay, Saturday evening found the vessel with only 200 telegraph poles to take on deek. These the Union men refused to load unless they received double wages for working on the Sabbath. The Captain refused to comply with the demand, and the strikers came hither by land, and are now engaged in an effort to obtain pay from the vessel for the entire trip. The chances are that they will f

will fail, as depositions made by the owner of the pier, and the Captain, Mate, and cook of the vessel make a bad showing against them. Besides, Mr. J. L. Higgie, the owner of the Forrest, is abundantly able—and has the determination—to carry the matter through the courts.

A PRESENTATION.

Thursday Mr. William McGiade, well known in lumber and wood circles, was appealed to for a contribution for charitable purposes, and made a cash subscription of 50 cents. Yesterday he responded to a call for a meeting at the Lumbermer of Exchange, and was surprised with a gift of tweive bottles of koumiss, or buttermilk, toward the purchase of which his donation of the previous day had been used. Mr. S. A. Irish occupied the chair at the meeting. Mr. Dease of the same showers and schooners and schooners. B. W. Wayes, John N. Gildden and consorts, and schooners B. W. Wayes, John N. Gildden and consorts, D. W. Powers, George King and barges, and schooner S. Schr Sam Flint, Erie, coal.

Schr J. Noyes, Oswero, coal.
Schr J. Noyes, Oswero, coal.
Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffaio, coal.
Schr T. L. Dall, Bilison Bay, wood.
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Schr T. Bestockbridge, Georgian Bay, railroad ties.
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Schr T. Bestockbridge, Georgian Bay, railroad ties.
Schr J. W. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. W. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Georgian Bay, railroad ties.
Schr J. W. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Georgian Bay, railroad ties.
Schr C. H. Crawford, Beaver Island, railroad ties.
Schr G. Norris, Franktort, lumber.
Schr A. B. Moore, Erie, coal.
Schr G. Norris, Franktort, lumber.
Schr A. B. Moore, Erie, coal.
Schr G. Norris, Franktort, lumber.
Schr G. Norris, Franktort, lumber.
Schr G. Norris, Franktort, lumber.
Sc toward the purchase of which his donation of the previous day had been used. Mr. S. A. Irish occupied the chair at the meeting, Mr. Dean acted as Secretary, and Mr. Swau made the presentation speech, to which, by the way, Mr. McClade responded in a happy vein. Now that the joke is out, however, it need not surprise anybody if Mr. McGlade should prosecute the ringleaders in the conspiracy for having ob-tained money from him under false pretenses.

tained money from him under false pretenses.

DAMAGE BY COLLISION AND OTHERWISE.

The schooner Selkirk proves to have been the vessel referred to by the officers of the propellar Scotia, as mentioned in THE TNIRCNE yesterday. The Selkirk has arrived at Port Huron minus her foremast head, which was carried away in a northwest squall on Lake Huron.

The schooner C. H. Burton had her jibs blown to ribbons in the squall which disabled the Burton.

The schooner Reien Blood is in port minus her large anchor and seventy-five fathoms of chain, lost at some point on the west shore near where she loaded.

While being towed out of Illinois Central B Slip yesterday, the schooner F. A. Georger crossed the channel and collided with one of the Peshtigo Company's burges. The Georger lost a davit and had a hole knocked in her stern.

Thursday evening, previous to her encounter with the schooner C. H. Hackley, the steambarge Buckeye ran against the schooner Midland Rover at Eighteenth street bridge, in the South Branch, doing slight damage to the vessel.

The schooner S. Anderson eame in contact with a bridge abutment while being towed down the South Branch last evening, and carried away her steering goar.

A SERIOUS OBSTRUCTION.

her steering gear.

A SERIOUS OBSTRUCTION.

The seew Mermaid, sunk in the Ogden Canal at the Halsted street crossing, has swung into the channel so as to obstruct it theroughly, even against the passage of tugs, Yesterday afternoon the tugs Van Schnick and F. S. Butier struck and stuck upon the wreck, and each boat in turn had to assist the the other. Until what remains of the Mermaid is removed the passage cannot any longer be made with safety. The canal is private property, consequently the Harbormaster has no jurisdiction in the premises.

DOCK JOTTINGS.

property, consequently the Harbormaster has no inrisdiction in the premises.

DOCK JOTTINGS.

Only three loaded vessels remained at the lumber market last evening.
Quite a fleet of vessels arrived yesterday. They were mainly coarse freighters.
The tug Saugatuck received her new boiler yesterday, and will be ready to leave for the Statis by the close of another week.
The tug Gregory is receiving a heater and having her valve-face squared. She will probably be inspected to-day.
Yesterday the schooner G. E. Purington was tied up on a claim for scamen's wages amounting to \$40. Trouble concerning the delivery of a cargo of grindstones prevented the Captain from collecting his freight Monday, and two of the scamen kicked, got drunk it is said, and tied the craft up because they could not be accommodated with funds. The difficulty will probably be adjusted to-day.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL.
On or about the 18th or 20th of May a dredge On or about the 1sth or 20th of May a dredge will be engaged in deepening and widening the channel at the tail of the St. Clair Flats Canal, at the point where so many vessels were arround last season, and since the opening of navigation this year. The dredge will carry on her upper works, and on the channel side from where she is dredging, two range flags, each flag showing red and white from a diagonal line, drawn from staff to fly. Vessel-masters will find the best water by passing the dredge on the flagged side, and may there count on full 100 feet of the deepest channel. For their own

will find the best water by passing the dredge on the flagged side, and may there count on full 100 feet of the deepest channel. For their own interest, they are requested to give her a sufficiently clear borth to avoid collision, and to pass at low speed, in order not to suek her away from her holding, as, the amount of available funds being limited, a disaster to the dredge may frustrate the proposed improvement, which is to give clear sixteen feet depth for 140 feet width.

LIABILITY OF VESSELS IN TOW.

Judge Solomon Withey, of the United States District Court, has ruled that in towing a vessel into port it is the duty of the tow to be steered properly, to follow in the wake of the tug, and to perform all those duties which nautical skill demands in order to properly manage the tow. If, at the critical moment, when about to enter the harbor, the tow carries such saft as to take her out of the control of the tug, either as to her headway or course, the tug should not be held at fault for any disaster that ensues. The above was a case wherein the tug Margaret was engaged to tow the schooner ward managed from the position she occupied, and suit was brought to indemnify her for such damages. The decision of the control of the sunday of the tug. During the night the schooner was damaged from the position she occupied, and suit was brought to indemnify her for such damages. The decision of the control of the sunday of the s

near Port Stanley, on Monday last. He also passed a vessel's spar sticking out of the water twenty-five miles east of the "Dummy" on Wednesday.

THE CETY OF CLEVELAND ASHORE.

The steamer City of Cleveland left on her trial trip last evening at about 6 o'clock, and her speed and appearance were much admired as she passed down the river. A short time after she disappeared around Sandwich Point a telegram was received that she had grounded on Fighting Island between the two lights, in Canadam water.—Detroit Post, 14th.

Shippeared of the Constant of the following are the total shipments of ore

GLEANINGS.

GLANINGS.

The schooner Harvest Queen ran ashore on Nine. Mile Point, near Kingston, a few days since, but was pulled off without damage.

The old Canadian propeller Indian is to run in the lumber trade between Trenton and Oswego as a steam-barge.

Wednesday morging the scow Laurins ran ashore at Racine North Point, while endeavoring to get alongside of a bridge pier.

The spot where the iron propeller Merchant went to pieces on Racine reef has been marked, and Mosars. Knapp & Gillen will shortly commence the fishing up of iron.

The steam-barge R. G. Peters carries a little over 386,000 feet of lumber on a draught of ten feet of water.

Capt. Grummond has sold the cargo of limestone of the schooner Chris Grover to the Michigan Stove-Works at \$4.75 per cord.

There are at present five wrecked vessels at Detroit awaiting repairs,—the steamer Erie Belle and schooners Montauk, Venus, Chris Grover, and W. H. Oades.

The schooner New Dominion has received repairs at Sarnia to the amount of \$3,000. She will hereafter be known as the Ida Walker.

The schooner Red Cloud, which met with disaster at Put-in Bay last fall and has since lain upon the beach, was finally released inst week.

The steamer Gazelle, now plying between Sandusky and Put-in Bay, is under charter to run excursions from Maokinaw for 100 days from June 10.

The tug City of Alpena broke her shaft when about ten miles below the dummy light in Lake Erie and was towed to Detroit by the tug Frank Moffat.

It is said that the surveyors of the schooners swallow and Montauk show each vessel to be

about ten miles below the dummy light in Lake Brie and was towed to Detroit by the tug Frank Moffat.

It is said that the surveyors of the schooners Swallow and Montauk show each vessel to be damaged to the amount of about \$5,000.

The grounding of the schooner Zach Chandler at Windmill Point, Lake St. Clair, led to a colision by which the schooner Columbian was damaged.

J. E. Potts has his dredge at work dredging the channel of the Au Sable River, Lake Huron, and will have the bar removed fifty feet wide and twelve feet deep, in range of the northpier, in a short time.

The keel of a new vessel was laid recently at Clayton. She will have a carrying capacity of 200 tons.

Monday afternoon the Watson elevator, at Buffalo, which had not been working for nearly eight years, was started up in order to unload the schooner Annie Vought.

The scenare Ferie Bello, which met with disaster on Lake Erie recently, is to be converted into a tug at Detroit.

Capt. Greenhaigh's new tug, recently launched at Loram, O., is called the George W. Lormer. The schooner Sunnyside was short 110 bushels on her last cargo of 46,688 bushels of oats delivered at Buffalo.

Capt. Sam Shannon, of the United States Company's propeller Nyack, is convalescing.

Capt. L. P. Goodale, of the schooner Thomas P. Goodale, has resigned to accept a position in Buffalo, Hejissucceded by Capt. Danahy, late of the schooner Levi Rawson.

LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. DETROIT, Mich., May 14.—The new steamer City of Cleveland, on her engineer's trial trip last evening, made the run from Third street to the trip is trip in twenty-feur and one-half minutes, on an average of thirty pounds of steam. With forty nounds of steam, with forty nounds of steam with forty nounds of steam and one-half minutes, on an average of thirty pounds of steam with forty nounds of steam and one-half minutes. pounds of steam she made thirty-four and one-half revolutions per minute. In rounding to the bell wire fouled, causing the boat to run hard aground on Fighting Island. She was released by the wrecking tug Prince Alfred this morn-

Pratt.

Passed down—Propellers Arctic, Annie Young, Garden City and consort, Chicago; steam barges Henry Howard and barges, Irat Chaffee and barges, Fletcher and consort, and schooners E. P. Beals, O. Townsend and consort, R. Prindiville and barges, Westford, and schooner Seaman, Passale and burges, schooners, E. Pitageraid, Alvira Cobb, Cavalier, A. G. Marcy.

Wind, nine miles, and northeast.

schooner Seguan, Passaic and Darges, Schooners, B. Fltagerald, Alvira Cobb, Cavalier, A. G. Marcy.

Wind, nine miles, and northeast.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—Arrivals—Schooners J. I. Oase, Argonaut, C. C. Barnes, J. M. Hutchinson, David Vance, Guido Pfister, Annie M. Peterson, L. Hanna, John B. Merrill, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propeiler Inter—Ocean, schooners L. Hanna, M. W. Pare, with coal; J. M. Hutchinson, Argonaut, Annie M. Peterson, with coal, Chicago; schooner A. J. Dewey, cement, Detrict; schooner J. I. Case, coal, Milwankee.

Charters—Schooners David Vance, Guido Pfister, J. I. Case, Wells Burt, Loveland, coal, to Milwankee, and Annie M. Peterson, coal, to Chicago, 40 cents.

Canal freights—Firm and unchanged; 6½ cents on wheat, corn 6 cents, and cats 4 cents to New York. Pine lumber to Albany, \$2.50 per 1,000 feet, and \$3.25 to New York. Staves to New York. Fine lumber to Albany, \$2.50 per 1,000 feet, and \$3.25 to New York. Staves to New York. Staves

Bues to Stack, Smith & Co. to-day for \$1,32.50.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,

CLEVELAND. O., May 14.—Entered—Schooners
San Diego, Zack Chandler, C. P. Minch, Reindeer, Jane Bell, Ahira Cobb, Escanaba, ore: E.
P. Beales, Marquette, ore.
Cleared—Propellers Canisto, Green Bay, merchandise; Philadelphia, Nyack, Milwaukee;
Colorado, Lawrence, Chicago, merchandise;
Atlantic, Portage, merchandise; schooners West
Side, Granger, Caleago, coal; Red-White-andBlue, Vanderbilt, Milwaukee, coal; T. W. Ferry,
Pelloan, Zack Chandler, San Diego, Escanaba.
Charters—Schooners Canton and Jane Bell,
coal to Milwaukee, 60 cents; Gallatin, coal to
Buffalo, p. t.

PORT COLBORNE.

Becial Dissect to The Chicase Tribuns.

BSCANABA, Mich., May 14.—Arrived—Propellers Iron Age, Norman, Nathan, S. C. Baldwin: schooners Alice Richardson, Iron State, Minnie Siawson, A. D. Potter.

Cleared—Propellers.

Cl MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunz.
Manquerre, Mich., May 14.—Arrived—Schiers Monterey and Merric.
Cleared—Propelier C. Caamberlain, school ohn Martin, Monterey, and Merric.
Passed up—Propelier City of Duluth.

Passed up—Propeller City of Duluth.

BRIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIR, Pa., May 14.—Airived—Propeller Junista, corn and flour, Chicago, propeller C. J. Kershaw, coal; schooner J. H. Hutter, coal; propeller W. H. Barnum, light, Milwaukee. peller W. H. Barnum, ugat, Milwaukee.
SCHOONER MARY HATTIE SUNK AT SAND BEACH.
SAND BEACH, May 18.—The schooner Mary
Hattle came into the harbor during the night in
a sinking condition. The tug Hand pulled her
into shoal water south of the wharf, where ahe
now lies on the bottom. She hastelegraphed for
a tug and steam-pump.

HOUGHTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 14.—Arrived—Propeller Empire State, schooners Ishpeming, John Burt, and S. H. Hungford.

Cleared—Schooner Guiding Star.

Cleared—Schooler Guiding Star.

KINOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KINOSTON, May 14.—Arrived—Steam-barge Clinton, from Chicago, 17,000 bushes corn, barges Grimsby, 19,000 bushels corn, Gleniffer, 20,800 bushels corn.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PORT DALHOUSIE, May 14.—Bound up—Schooner D. S. Austin, Oswego to Chicago, coal; steamer Prussia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
COLLINGWOOD. May 14.—Departure—Schooner to Friends, Wiarton, to load ties for Chicago. BROCKVILLE.

Specias Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
BROCKVILLE, Ont., May 14.—The steamer Scotla, Montreal to Chicago, passed up to-day. PORT OF/CHICAGO.

PORT OF/CHICAGO.
ARRIVAIS.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygaa, Maultowoe, sundries.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop William Livingstone, Jr., Peshtigo, towing
Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Jos. L. Hurd, Marquette, sundries.
Prop Jos. L. Hurd, Marquette, sundries.
Prop D. Balentine, Bris, coal.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. E. Thompsom, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop T. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Trader, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Trader, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Afree Bells, Ludington, Jumber,
Schr Hantenoe, Peshtigo, lumber,
Schr Mantenoe, Peshtigo, lumber,
Schr Mantenoe, Peshtigo, lumber,
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber,

Schr L. Donk, St. Joseph, Iumbor.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Green Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Sunrise, Erie, coal.
Schr Sunrise, Erie, coal.
Schr M. Martin, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. Hibbard, Frankfort, wood.
Schr L. A. Law, Buffalo, coal.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, lumber.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, lumber.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, coal.
Schr L. Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. T. Mowery, Silver Lake, bark.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr K. E. Howard, Saugatuck, railroad ties.
Schr Martha, Grosse Point, gravel.
Schr L. Dall, Ellison Bay, wood.
Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, coal.
Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. P. Blake, White Pish Bay, telegraph poles.

Schr O. Mitchell, Oswego, coal.
Schr J. Magee, Oswego, coal.
Schr South Haven, Ludwig's Pier, wood.
Schr Joses, White Lake, wood.
Schr Newsboy, Cedar River, eedar posts.
Schr C. J. Wells, Eric, coal.
Schr C. D. Douseman, Menominee, lumber.
Schr White Oak, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr White Oak, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Conneaut, Ludlington, lumber.
Schr Active, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Flying Cloud, Menominee, lumber,
Schr P. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Orphan Boy, Point St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr Planet, Holland, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS

Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon.
Schr Carrier, Bay du Noque.
Schr Carrier, Bay du Noque.
Schr G. L. Wrenn. Black Creek.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake.
Schr G. L. Wrenn. Racine.
Schr M. Nau, Ahnapee.
Schr H. D. Moore, Pierport.
Schr J. Lawrence, Clay Banks.
Schr Magdaiena, Paul's Pier.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven.
Schr Emeiline, Manistee.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon.
Schr J. Parker, Muskegon.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo.
Schr S. Anderson, Racine.
Schr J. Mullen, Racine.
Schr J. Mullen, Racine.
Schr H. Barnes, Bscanaba.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake.
Schr J. B. Morrili, Green Bay,
Schr Driver, Jacksonport.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven.
Schr K. Lyons, Manistee.
Schr Clara, Manistee.
Schr Clara, Manistee.
Schr Heokaway, Muskegon.
Schr Adriatic, Jacksonport.
Schr Meine, Muskegon.
Schr Adriatic, Jacksonport.
Schr Heokaway, Muskegon.
Prop William Sturges, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr Heokaway, Muskegon.
Schr Hand, Muskegon.
Schr Adriatic, Jacksonport.
Schr Hand, Muskegon.
Schr L. R. Shepard, Rosseau Point.
Schr Manne, Ludington.
Schr Hand, Ludington.
Schr Hand, Ludington.
Schr Hand, Muskegon.
Schr William Griffin, Manistee.
Schr Hand, Ludington.
Schr Hand, Ludington.
Schr Hand, Ludington.
Schr Hand, Muskegon.
Schr Will Hamilton, Collingwood, 20,000 bu corn.
Prop Oswegatohle, Sandusky, 18,000 bu corn.
Prop Oswegatohle, Sandusky, 18,000 bu corn.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.
Prop Cooken, Muskegon, 100 bris flour and sundries.
Schr Lishing Star, Sandusky, 18,000 bu corn.
Prop Cooto, Green Bay, 25 bris onl.
Schr Heinger, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop Port

Didn't Wish to Offend Her Sister.

Didn't Wish to Offend Her Sister.

Harper's Magazine.

We are indebted to a "staff correspondent" for the following aneedote concerning the recent registration of femile voters in Boston. Its accuracy is vouched for by an eminent artist—one of the most distinguished stonecuttors of the Hub.

Enter old lady of a certain age.

"I wish to register, sir."

"Your name, please?"

"Almira Jane Simpson."

"Your age?"

"Bog pardon."

"Your age?"

"O I understand that I must give my age?"

"Yes, miss, the law requires it."

"Worlds, sir, would not tempt me to give it!

Not that I care. No,—I had as lief wear it on my bennet, as a hackman does his number; but I'm a tiein, and, if my sister has a weakness,

A REMARKABLE STORY.

Iwo Americans Taken Prisoners by Chilian Troops—One Reported Shot and the Other Escapes—The Latter's Wanderings in the Mountains.

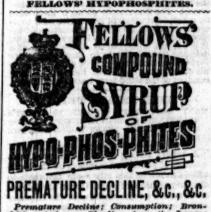
Dispatch to Boston Herald.

Dispatch to Boston Herald.

PINISBURG, Pa., May 8.—A very remarkable story was told to your correspondent to-day by a gentleman in Allegheny City, whose interest in the matter is readily understood when I say that he is the father of two young gentlemen, one of whom has just escaped from the hands of Chilian soldiers in Peru, the other having been brutally murdered by the same troop. soldiers in Peru, the other having been brutally murdered by the same troop. Mr. James Camp-bellis a man of intelligent appearance and pleas-ing manners, who has for many years been con-nected with railroads in various capacities. He is now an employe of the Pittaburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and lives in Allegheny. He had two sons, James and William, whom he brought up as regatical mechanics and rails

he brought up as practical mechanics and railroad engineers. Both of the boys were smart,
quick to learn, and willing to work; and they
soon obtained positions, which they kept by
faithful, steady work. The Campbell boys
worked for the Fort Wayne Company saitil 1874,
when they were offered positions,
when they were offered positions with they will
were dead was in connection with some of the new
railroads which were being built by American
contractors and engineers. Both young men
went to Peru and succeeded admirably. James
Campbell, the sider of the brothers, became Supendo & Pur and Master-Mechanic of the Mailcand of Pur and Master-Mechanic of the Mailpendo & Pur and Master-Mechanic of the Mailcand of Pur and Master-Mechanic of the Mailcand of Pur and Master-Mechanic of the Maildead of Pur and Master-Mechanic of the Maildead of Pur and Master-Mechanic of the Maildead of Pur and the server of the server of this eapture by some Chilian troops, and the
manner in which his brother came to
his death. The letter is dated at Arequipa,
Peru, March & and is so lengthy that it is necessary to contend the server were not to
his death Mallendo, and are very extrantre.
Large quantities of American and English laborsaving machinery of the latest and most expensive kinds were used there, and the total value
of the same was very great. During the first
day or two of March James Campbell was notised by the officers of the road that the Chilian
recept would probably make a raid on Mailendo,
to the enemy. James and his brother, aided by
some trusted Américan and English mechanics,
took all the smaller machines apart, conveyed
than some distance from town at night,
buried some of them and hid others. All the
muck of the machinery as possible, and to prepare in every way for the anticipated incursion
of the enemy. James and his brother, aided by
some trusted Américan and English mechanics,
took all the smaller machines part, conveyed
than one distance from town at night,
buried some of them and hid oth

FRILOWS HYPOPHOSPHTERS.



Premature Decline; Consumption; Bron-chitis; Asthma; Bleeding from the Lungs; Palpitation, Feeble and Interrupted Action of the Heart; Dull or Shuggish Action of the Liver; Dyspepsia; Flatulence, and all Wast-ing Diseases; Weakness and Trembling of the Limbs, and want of vitality in any organ, or Disease caused by such want of vitality, Are All Successfully and Rap-Idly Treated by this Remedy.

DR. HOWE'S TESTIMONY.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS:

Dear Sir: During the past two years I have given your Compound Syrup Hypophoshpites a fulr though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. It require percent suffering from emaciation during the confidence of its effects. It constantly recommend its use in a full effect of the debility following Diphthera it and effections of the throat and langs. It constantly recommend the use full effections of the throat and langs. He can also cause considered hopeless it has given these are consumptives and old bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired direction, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders its suitable for the majority of diseases. I am, sir, yours truly, WM. S. HOWE, M. D.

IF Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this, under any circumstances.

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WATER is Nature's Miraculom Remedy for all diseases of the Laver and Kidneya, all Urinary affections, Dyspepala, Droppsy and Gravel. Is the only Cure for DIABETES and BRIGHT'S DISEASE.
Suffer no longer but boy a gallon at 40 cash and drink it at home. Large Pamphlet mailed free fiving meedical opinion, etc. The GENUINE SILURIAN WATER is for asle in Chicago by Bunk & Rayner, and 117 Clark street.

T. Whitfield & Co., 240 Wahash Are, and Ill Clark street.

T. Whitfield & Co., 240 Wahash Are, and Ill Clark street.

H. S. Cotton, Cor. Clark and Madison sta.

A. C. Hell, 450 W. Mallon, st. Storey & Parker, Madison, cor. Haisted st. J. W. Malla, Madison, cor. Haisted st. J. W. Malla, Madison, cor. Globa was cother water to be substituted for SILURIAN. Wholesale Depoet at Busk & Rayner's. If your druggist doss not keep it, order direct from the Silerian Sprison, ANDERISON & HASHAGE, Proprieteors, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

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to suit.

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CALEDRA. About July If.
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W. S. WHITE, Cabin Agent,
W. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, Chicago.

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pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other
pursuans as may come before said meeting, will be
held at the office of the Company in Chicago on
THURSDAY, JUNE 20 NEXT, at 1 offices p. m.
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Tth.
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Passenger
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ort & Dubuque Express
salay & Salarday Theatre bf1:15 pm W:15 pm

Milwaukee Skrees.

Milwaukee Skreis MinneMilwaukee Skreis MinneMilwaukee Skreis MinneMilwaukee Skreis MinneMilwaukee Skreis MinneMilwaukee Madson, Frairie di
Cition, Iewa and Dakota Kr.

Stevens Poylus and Assiand Ex.

Milwaukee, Madson, and Perist
du Chien Express.

Libertyviis Accommodation.

St. pm 8-30 am

St. am

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Baren-st., near Van Buren-st., brides, and Twenty third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depota, 5 South Christia, Grand Paulite Hotel, and Palmer House. Kansas City & Denyer Fast Ex. "H:30 pm " 3:30 pm St. Grand Panner Fast Ex. "H:30 pm " 3:30 pm St. Douis, Springfold & Tours. "9:00 pm 1:153 am St. Louis, Springfold & Tours. "9:00 am 5:30 pm St. Louis, Springfold & Tours. "9:00 am 5:30 pm St. Louis, Springfold & Tours. "9:00 am 5:30 pm St. Louis, Springfold & Tours. "9:00 am 5:30 pm A Kaoksik [Express "9:00 am 5:30 pm 1:35 am Pokin & Poorla Express "9:00 am 5:30 pm 1:35 am Chicago & Paducah R. Ex. "9:00 am 5:30 pm 1:35 am Jollet & Dwight Accommodation "5:00 pm 9:30 am 5:11 pm Jollet & Dwight Accommodation "5:00 pm 9:30 am 5:11 pm 5:1

Chicago, Rock Island & Pactic Ruttread. Dopot, corner of Van Buren and Sheronan-tis, Teined Offices, St Clark-sk, Sherman House, Palmer Modies, Grand Pacific Rotels, and 35 Canal, corner Madiese, Grand Pacific Hotel, and is Caiml. corner Madison.

Leara. Arrive.

Daverport & Peorle Express. 10:00 a m * 6:40 pm tumon lends, Pack Express. 11:30 pm * 5:40 pm Ennas City, Learens. At the Colombia Bluth Night Express. 11:30 pm * 5:40 pm Ennas Council Bluth Night Express. 11:30 pm * 6:40 pm tumon Council Bluth Night Express. 11:30 pm * 6:40 a m Council Bluth Night Express. 11:30 pm * 6:40 a m Council Bluth Night Express. 11:30 pm * 6:40 a m Council Bluth Night Express. 11:30 pm * 6:40 a m Council Bluth Night Express. 11:30 pm * 6:40 a m Council Bluth Night Express. 11:30 pm * 6:40 a m Council Bluth Night Express. 11:30 pm * 6:40 a m Council Bluth Night Express. 11:30 pm * 6:40 a m Council Bluth Night Express. 11:30 pm * 6:40 pm * 6:40

Mall (via Main and Air Line)... * 7:00 am * 0:00 pm.
Day Express... * 5:00 am * 5:00 pm.
Atlantic Express (daily)... * 4:00 pm. * 6:00 pm.
Atlantic Express (daily)... * 4:00 pm. * 6:00 pm.
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| Leure | Arnra

The Congressional Canvass in the Va-

rious Districts of Indiana. Many Methodists Opposed to Grant-Anti-Third-

Termism in Pennsylvania.

THE GRANTITE BOLT. VIEWS OF THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Moline Disputch (strongly Grant).

It is not supposable that their (the bolters') delegation will be recognized at the State Convention, and it is difficult to coneive of any point or advantage to be gained by the withdrawal. What effect this will have upon Grant and

his candidacy, only wise men can predict with certainty; but it looks to the common people as though the bolt would certain! nurder the third-term business either befor the Convention, or after it.

Whiteside Sentinel (Rep.).

The only way to untwist the matter at Springfield will be to admit the regular or Farwell Hall delegates. Otherwise a faction can bolt from a convention at any time, and walk into a higher convention with all the assurance of right and regularity.

Peoria Transcript (Rep.).

The Grant men of Cook County did one unfortunate thing for themselves. They claimed they were entitled to a proportionate number of delegates to the Republican State Convention. When they seceded and went out they forgot all about the "proportionate" business, and took all the delegates for Grant. If they desired justice from their opponents, they should have accorded their opponents justice.

Indications are that this quarrel will be carried up to the State Convention. To our mind the regular Convention in Farweil Hall will be recognized by the State Convention in Springfield. They had possession of the hall, retained the credentials, and had two-thirds of the delegates, and, what is still greater, public sentiment seems to be on their side. That the delegates appointed by the majority should be entitled to seats in the State Convention, is as clear as that a majority in any convention has a right to control its action.

convention has a right to control its action.

What will the outcome be? We are convinced, from the methods which have been employed hitherto, that the Grant men, rendered desperate, as they appear to be, will endeavor, by fair means or foul, to carry their point at the State Convention, admit the delegates appointed by the Cook County rump, and pass a resolution instructing the forty-two delegates to the National Convention to vote as a unit for Gen. Grant. This is what will cause a row in the State Convention, as the Republicans of Illinois are not the kind to be "bossed" or muzzled. The result may be a transfer of the fight to the National Convention.

Rock Island Union (Rep.).
Our apprehension of trouble in connection with the Chicago bolt is well founded. The Chicago Inter-Ocean prints the prediction in Italies, that "The delegates appointed at the Convention regularly called to order at the Palmer House will be admitted at Spring-field." If the representatives of a bolting minority are admitted, in defiance of the rights of the majority, who constituted the regular Convention, the rupture will not be confined to the desperate politicians of Chicago. But we do not believe that the bolters' delegation will be admitted at Springfield. The Republicans of the State at large believe in honorable dealing and carrying out the will of the people, and they will not tolerate the introduction of Democratic tactics and trickery. . If all the Illinois county conventions were to be held over again now, two-thirds of the delegates would be for Washburne.

At this distance from the scene our impression may be erroneous, but nevertheless we are compelled to the belief that the bolt in the Cook County Republican Convention arose simply and solely from the fact that a minority, falling to get control of the preliminary organization of the Convention, retired to the parlors of a first-class tavern, and went through the farce of appointing ninety-two delegates to represent Cook County in the State Convention. We have no heart to enter into or comment at length on this disheartening and deplorable struggle. This we

delegates to represent Cook County in the State Convention. We have no heart to enter into or comment at length on this disheartening and deplorable struggle. This position, however, must be maintained at all hazards: that minorities cannot control majorities; that political revolts cannot be justified, except for the gravest of reasons,—certainly not for what appears here on the surface. The cry of Mob, mob, will hardly justify as against such men as Anthony, King, Keith, and hosts of the best citizens of Chicago who composed this Convention.

Joliet Republican (Rep.).

While we are making history by our action from day to day, let us be careful how we set a precedent which will hereafter make trouble for us. Heretofore it has been thought wise and judicious to let the majority govern. It has been found that this course gives satisfaction to the people, and that, however strong might be the prejudice or passions of the minority, the fact that the majority has been against them has been sufficient to quiet them. Even when thoroughly convinced that the majority was wrong, we have quietly acquiesced in an adverse decision. But should the State Convention decide that a minority has a right to bolt, that, so soon as any class finds that it is in the minority and not likely to get any recognition from the majority, it has the right to secede, then we will have a bolt in every convention where the minority is desperate, and we shall have organized bolting to secure all sorts of rights and prevent all kinds of wrong.

Trenton (N. J.) Gazette (Rep.).

The action of the Grant men in Cook County, Illinois,—including the City of Chicago,—in bolting before the Convention met, will not be regarded throughout the country as a mark either of strength or sagacity. If the struggle between the two most conspicuous leaders is to take any such shape as this, the Republican party will be moved to exclaim,
"A plague o' both your houses!"

Omaka (Neb.) Bee (Rep.).

Cook County cooked the goose for the Grant boom. . . . Gen. Logan will have to swallow that Cook County crow, and reto swallow that Cook County crow, and return to the bosom of the Senatorial syndicate a sadder if not a wiser man. . . . It makes all the difference in the world who holds the biggest hand, whether the Grant men "stay in" or not. They have run quite a career on bluff, but when they find that game fails, they are a terribly outraged community.

munity.

New York Mad (Rep.).

The "bolters" virtually kicked themselves out of doors, and then got up an indignation meeting, whose sole grievance was a "sinful game," which they probably believe was prepared, but of which not a single point had been even attempted to be played. Of all the "bolting" ever heard of, this was the most purely ideal as regards actual provocation. Something desperate had to be done, and what was done seems desperately ridiculous.

The Grant candidacy severs the party in twan in Grant's own State, and portends a struggle that might cost the Republicans the loss of Illinois if Grant was nominated.

Despript (Ia) Gasette (Rep.).

the loss of Illinois if Grant was nominated.

Despaport (Ia.) Gasette (Rep.).

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, referring to the Cook-County Grant fiasco, says they gathered them in for the silent man. Yes, so silently no one knew it then; so silently no one will ever find it out in the future; so silently that it were a wise man's way to be also silent concerning it, for a more patent fizzle has not been made at any convention this summer, than was that attempt to manufacture Grant capital out of the tremendous odds against him at Chicago. So much noise will not drown the voice of the people, and when the anti-third-term hosts are heard again at Chicago, it will not be Cook County alone that will pronounce against the silent man,—it will be a Republican Nation in convention assembled. Will the same blow be made over Grant's defeat then as now?

made over Grant's defeat then as now?

Clinton(la.) Herald.
The Grant bolt in Chicago is rather a stinging commentary on the Inter-Ocean's talk about "traiters" in New York and Pennsylvania. It is more: It lacks any reasonable plausibility of excuse. The Chicago bolters withdrew before the Convention was organized, and because, being a minority of fifty-eight in a body numbering 190, they were not allowed the Temporary Chairman. This is the most singular grievance ever suffered by a minority. Now, this minority have named a full set of delegates to represent Chicago and Cook County, and doubtless expect them to

were regularly appointed. Of course, that can never occur without an explosion on a larger scale, the effects of which may reach the National Convention, and possibly the National prospects in the campaign to follow. These are serious consequences to hinge ou a dispute about the right of a county Chairman to set up the business of a body of which

he is not a member.

Cincianati Commercial (Rep.).

The bolt of the boomers was bad for the boom.

At least Grant will be left to mourn for Logan.

Logan put his thumb down on Illinois and would have bet any amount it was there, but it wasn't.

"The Grant Men Bolt" is the fatal headline that tells of the bursting of that bubble,—the boom.

Another good thing: the John Logan bolt and all it implies will result in firing the local sentiment around the Chicago Convention against the third term.

There is one case of spontaneity about the third-term party,—the Chicago bolt. When the third-termers found themselves in a painful minority, they precipitately put themselves out.

selves out.

Belott (Wis.) Free Press (Rep.).

The bolters from the regular Convention may thank themselves for the unfortunate predicament they now find themselves in. It appears that they had fixed up a nice little game, whereby they expected to get control of the organization of the Convention, secure the appointment of a Committee on Credentials to suit themselves, and run things generally, or, failing of this, bolt and set up in business for themselves. The coup d'état was a failure; the bolt was successfully accomplished. But their bungling was commensurate with their inconsistency; they had very practically recognized the regular Convention as legitimately organized, by presenting their credentials to the duly appointed Committee, and when they withdrew they went away without a scrap of paper to prove their title to take part in any Convention.

Bochester (N. Y.) Democrat (Rep.).

Convention.

Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat (Rep.).

The Grant tactics in Cook County were unrepublican and deserve only reprobation. It is to be hoped that the people of the State will arouse themselves to the duty of enforcing fair-play and an honest expression of preference:

The Grant people in the Cook County (Illinois) Convention were in a minority, but still attempted to capture the Convention by the Chairman dodge which worked so beautifully in Utica. This Chairman game could not be played, so the virtuous Grant people bolted. They should not have the least standing in the State Convention, but it is probable that the attempt will be made to play the Chairman game there. If this succeeds, and the Chairman of the State Committee orders a call of such delegates as he concludes to admit, the bolting Grant people in Cook County may get in and carry the State for the third term. The Grant managers will stop at nothing. They will put chicane in the place of the lacking popular demand for Grant.

Springleid (Muss.) Republican (Ind.).

will put chicane in the place of the lacking popular demand for Grant.

Springheld (Muss.) Republican (Ind.).

Logan and the other champions of the regular ticket and the machine have bolted on grounds which in a party sense do not justify such a step. The Grant men have two grievances: the refusal of the majority of the County Convention to permit the selection of a Chairman by the County Committee, and the intention of the coalition to elect the delegation to the State Convention in a body, instead of permitting its choice by wards, which last would have given the Grant men a third of the delegates. An infraction of either right by a disorderly majority might offer legitimate cause for a bolt; but the Grant men appear to have been badly managed and bolted before the legal majority of the Convention had overriden them. A split in the State Convention over the Chicago contests would be probable but for the fading fortunes of the Grant boom. Illinois is a strong Republican State, but even Illinois could not stand a struggle within the party between Senator Logan and C. B. Farwell, Blaine's leader. The Chicago bolt illustrates again that the third term is a danger not so much to the Republic as to the Republican party.

party.

Dayton (O.) Journal (Rep.).

The bolt of the Grant men at Chicago was the feeblest of all possible maneuvres. There was no excuse for it. They were clearly outnumbered, and should have submitted gracefully.

We cannot help feeling, upon the evidence before us, that Gen. Grant's friends are largely responsible for the present unfortunate situation of affairs. They were fairly defeated in a great contest in Chicago, and should have honorably submitted to the majority of delegates elected fairly according to the laws and customs of the party. But they bolted because they were in a minority. It was arrogant in the minority to claim a division of State delegates after having submitted to the arbitragates after having submitted to the arbitrament of the primary meetings. If the Grant men had carried the majority of county delegates they would have laughed to scorn any overture of the Blaine-Washburne minority for a pro-rata division of State delegates with them. They would have rightfully claimed the whole. We prefer Grant to Blaine, but we are not blind to justice. The amazing part of this serious business is, that Gen. Grant should permit his name to be used in the creation of this discord in the great party which has conferred the highest honors upon him.

great party which has conferred the highest honors upon him.

Wabask (Ind.) Plaindealer (Rep.).

It is almost impossible for us to write up the ease impartially. We frankly admit that we are with the Farwell-Hall Convention. We have but little sympathy for the bolters. It is quite possible that both sides made mistakes. But we say, in all fairness, that in our opinion the minority should have gracefully submitted to the majority. To our mind, the regular Convention in Farwell Hall will be recognized by the State Convention in Springfield. They had possession of the hall, retained the credentials, had two-thirds of the delegates, and, what is still greater, public sentiment seems to be on their side. That the delegates appointed by the majority should be entitled to seats in State Conventions is as clear as that a majority in any convention have a right to control its actions. The Republican party is not so great and strong that it can afford to dety public sentiment. Nominate Gen. Grant, or Senator Blaine, or any other good man by square open-handed work, and he will be elected, otherwise not. We think it wise to let personal preference and ambition give way to the success of the party. The National good is immeasurably more important than the elevation of any man to the Presidency. Drop any man's name, but do not sacrifice the party.

elevation of any man to the Presidency. Drop any man's name, but do not sacrifice the party.

Peru (Ind.) Republican (Rep.).

The Grant men were inconsistent with themselves. They claimed to have left the Convention because the Blaine and Washburne men who controlled it would not permit any Grant delegates to be chosen, but would insist on using their power, just as the Grant delegates had done in Pennsylvania and New York. And yet these very men who left this Convention because the majority would not divide the delegates with them proposed to control the State Convention at Springfield by the aid of the delegates with them proposed to control the State Convention at Springfield by the aid of the delegates with them proposed to control the State Convention at Springfield by the aid of the delegates with them proposed to control the State Convention, and enforce the unit rule. After bolting and appointing a contesting delegation, they boasted that, by this means, they would be able to keep the ninety-two delegates from Cook County out of the State Convention until it should organize and appoint a Committee on Credentials; and then the contesting delegation of Grant men would be admitted, because, leaving out Cook County, Grant would have a small majority. And being admitted they would assist the State Convention to do the verything which they condemned the County Convention for doing, viz.: refuse any representation to the minority. In other words, the distranchising of minorities is all right when done in the interest of Grant, but is not to be tolerated for the benefit of any other candidate! We think it is unjust, tyrannous, and anti-Republican, under any circumstances, to bind delegates by instructions and the enforcement of the unit rule. Each delegate should be left free to exercise his own discretion, guided by a just sense of his responsibility to his constituents.

Boston (Mass.) Transcript (Rep.).

The Grant men bolted in Chicago, although,

his own discretion, guided by a just sense of his responsibility to his constituents.

Boston (Mass.) Tronscript (Rep.):

The Grant men bolted in Chicago, although, as the Herald of this morning suggests, they are opposed to bolting as a deadly political sin. But the Blaine and Washburne men made it too hot for the ex-President's adherents, who had endeavered to stifle the popular will by calling the primaries without sufficient notice, as was done in this city a few years ago by some of the same class of politicians, and the small Grant minority withdrew from the Convention they had failed to control. These "bolters" are entitled to no quarter from the "machine," which anticipates a majority of the Illinois State Convention. If the Grant men of the ex-President's own State, under the leadership of Senator Logan, give any countenance to the divine right of bolting," as expounded by James Freeman Clarke, wherein do they differ from the Massachusetts political heathen who have been so long gropping in the dark?

It is remarked, with a show of great feeling, that the Cook County delegation of anti-Grant men will be excluded from the Illinois State Convention. This would begin the Presidential campaign excellently in Illinois.

Two-thirds of the Chicago Republicans prefer some other candidate than Gen. Grant, and to insult them as a preliminary of a severely contested election would probably revolutionize the politics of Illinois. If that is the game of Senator Logan and "Long John" Wentworth, let them play it out. The National Convention is to be held at Chicago, and the delegates will have an opportunity of learning the strength of the feeling against a third term there, and also the extent of the preference for Washburne. Very little may be gained on the whole, therefore, by any snap judgments of the third-termers. There are several aspirants for the Illinois Republican nomination, which will not be worth much if the Chicago Republicans are treated as has been threatened. Don Cameron had the National Convention called at Chicago instead of Cincinnati in order to steer clear of the pestilent influence of the anti-Grant feeling supposed to prevail in the last-named city. It looks now as though the Don, by securing the selection of Chicago as the place of meeting of the Convention, had jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire.

**The bolt of the Grant men at Chicago sim-

of meeting of the Convention, had jumped out of the trying-pan into the fire.

New York Tribuna.

The bolt of the Grant men at Chicago simplifies the situation. Hitherto this faction has been fighting against a majority of the Republican party, but has loudly denied the fact. Now the fact is admitted, and the beaten minority begins to bolt. In a movement of that sort the third-term people will lose public support rapidly. There are many Republican voters and workers who were disposed to prefer the nomination of Gen. Grant so long as they supposed it could be attained in the usual and lawful methods and without risking the success of the Republican party itself. The Chicago performance tells them that men are using the name of Gen. Grant who mean to rule or ruin. It warns them that further support of the third-term business will endanger Republican success, even if it-does not lead them into an attitude of open hostility to the Republican party. Every sincere Republican will now think twice before he suffers the third-term managers to use his vote any further. There was no respectable excuse for a bolt from the Republican Convention of Cook County. Whether any excuse might afterward have been given had the Grant men remained, they have no ground now for asserting. By retiring they confessed that they were in a minority, and the rolls of the two conventions show that they numbered barely one-third of the delegates elected. It appears, then, that the Republicans of Chicago vote against the nomination of Gen. Grant about two to one, and the moral effect of a such a defeat in the chief city of his own State will be all the greater because the bolt calls public attention to the facts. The pretext that the Chairman of the County Committee had a right to propose a Temporary Chairman of the Convention is discreditably frivolous; for, while that custom exists in some Eastern but in very few Western States, it is not tolerated anywhere except on the presumption that the majority of the Convention, if not astisfied with a anywhere except on the presumption that the majority of the Convention, if not satisfied with a name proposed, can and will nominate and elect somebody else. That right was exercised, and there is not even a pretense that the members who remained, and who voted for the Chairman who actually presided, were not numerically

remained, and who voted for the Chairman who actually presided, were not numerically strong enough to elect any one they pleased. The Grant people bolted simply because they were in a minority, and could not stay in the Convention and control it. This boit has one result which can now be foreseen, whatever others may follow. It renders the nomination of Gen. Grant impossible. Even if he should carry every State in which delegates are yet to be chosen, a result which the exposure of his weakness in Illinois makes extremely improbable, no Convention of earnest and patriotic Republicans will venture to nominate a candidate whose leading supporters in his own State have resorted to abolt because they were outvoted, and so have aroused the intense feeling which now exists. It may be that Gen. Grant himself is in no way responsible for this mischief and wisheld the character through beinger thank he should exists. It may be that Gen. Grant himself is in no way responsible for this mischief and misbehavior, though, being at hand, he should have been able to restrain his friends. But the bad feeling exists, and it makes Gen. Grant absolutely and palpably impracticable as a Presidential candidate, because, if he should be nominated, the bolt of his friends would be bitterly remembered by the thwarted majority of Republicans, and the chance of securing the Electoral vote of Illinois for a candidate nominated by such means would not be worth considering. The Republicans of this country are not going to Chicago to get themseives defeated. They have too much patriotism, too much anxiety to keep the Government out of Democratic control, and too much good sense to court defeat in one of the largest Republican States by taking up the quarrel of a beaten and bolting minority there. This will be so plain within a very short time, that all Republicans who sincerely desire the success of the party will take steps to prepare cess of the party will take steps to prepare for some other nomination. Delegates who have hitherto expressed a preference for Gen. Grant's nomination will find in the re-cent events abundant reason for a change of cent events abundant reason for a change of opinion. It matters not now whether Gen. Grant would or would not have been the strongest candidate had he obtained the support of the delegates from his own State by the choice of a majority of its Republican voters. It is enough that, after what has been done by his friends, he is the one candidate whose nomination would take Illinois out of the list of safe Republican States, and arouse the hostility of the Republican Germans elsewhere. For this reason alone, if there were no other, delegates will now revise their preferences, and regard former resolutions of instruction or request as no longer of weight. It is not the duty, nor is it the right, of a delegate from any State to thrust the party forward towards the gulf of defeat because his constituents could not foresee the fatal conduct of the third-term leaders at Chicago.

THE THIRD TERM. MANY METHODISTS OPPOSED TO GRANT'S RENOMINATION—BLAINE THE FAVORIT OF PENNSYLVANIA—GRANT WOULD LOSE THE

STATE.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.).

A report having been circulated that a number of prominent members of the Methodist Church in this city were favorable to the nomination of Gen. Grant at Chicago next month a representative of the Inquirer called on Thomas W. Price, one of the leadng representative members of that religious denomination, a well-known business-man, for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of that class of our citizens in the late anti-

third-term movement.

Mr. Price was seated in the office at his place of business, No. 505 Minor street, and the following conversation took place: "Mr. Price, what is your personal opinion

of the Grant movement?"
"I think it a serious blunder, alike to the interests of Gen. Grant, the Republican party, and the country at large. Gen. Grant suffers from the use of his name without his fers from the use of his name without his consent, as it exposes him to misrepresentation and abuse; the Republican party is presented in the aspect of being conscious of its weakness in being compelled to select the hero with whom to rally, and it is a misfortune to the country at large, in upsetting the life-long precedent that two terms in the position of President of the United States should satisfy the ambition of any man."

"Are you a member of the Republican party?"

"Yes, I have been a member of that party since its organization, with Whig antecedents and a strong dash of Abolitionism, and I voted for Gen. Grant for President twice with great pleasure."

since its organization, with Whigantecedents and a strong dash of Abolitionism, and I voted for Gen. Grant for President twice with great pleasure."

"Is your opposition to the third-term movement a personal matter?"

"No, sir; I am not opposing Gen. Grant as Gen. Grant, for I believe he has rendered such service to the country that he has deserved all the honors he has received, and he should be liberally provided for for the balance of his days, but I am not in favor of him as a Presidential candidate, and could not vote for him."

"What, in your opinion, are the prospects of Grant's nomination in Chicago?"

"If his friends have a tithe of the wit with which they are credited his name will only be used in the Chicago Convention in the announcement that he is not and will not become a candidate."

"Is it not understood that the Methodists, as a denomination, are in favor of the nomination of Grant for a third term?"

"I believe the Methodists, like most good citizens, feel very kindly toward Gen. Grant, but I do not believe the unembers generally favor the idea of him again becoming President of the United States. If I were to judge from the sentiments of those with whom I come in personal contact, I should say very few are in favor of him again becoming a candidate."

"Has not the subject been broached by Methodist preachers in the pulpit?"

"I have seen several reports of pulpit and platform addresses in which Gen. Grant has been advocated as a proper candidate for the Presidency; but I consider everything of the kind an insult and an outrage to the intelligence of the Methodist voters of the country. I remember that in 1844 the alleged interference on the part of the priests of the Catholic Church led to rhot, arson, and murder, and I know of no reason why the Methodist minis-

try should be tolerated in doing that which we denounce in others."

"What, in your opinion, is the probability of Grant's nomination in Chicago?"

"I think at the time the Convention meets the Conklings, Camerons, and Logans will have discovered that the nomination of Grant is an impossibility, and that his election, if nominated, is or still greater doubt, and hence his name will not be presented as a candidate before the Convention."

"Who do you think should be the nominee?"

"Who do you think should be the nominee?"
"If the slightest regard is paid to the wishes of the great mass of Republican voters, who are not professional politicians, James G. Blaine will be nominated on the first ballot without difficulty. I know of no man before the country who has the hearty confidence, respect, and sympathy of the majority of the Republican party as has Senator Blaine, and, but for the mean personal jealousy of Senator Conkling, there would hardly be a question as to who should be nominated."

"How do you account for Cameron's op-position to Biaine?"

"That is accounted for on the ground that he has proved himself to be but a shadow, an errand-boy of the master Senator of New York."

"Suppose, after all, that Grant should be

"Suppose, after all, that Grant should be nominated at Chicago, what do you think his prospects would be?"

"I should think his election a simple impossibility, except in the insanity of the Democratic party in nominating Samuel J. Tilden, and even then I consider it exceedingly doubtful, as I believe many more Republicans would refuse to vote than Democratic candidate."

"Do you think Grant could carry Pennsylvania if nominated?"

"I do not believe Gen. Grant could come within 50,000 votes of carrying this State."

THE SPONTANEOUS UPRISING FOB GRANT. THE SPONTANEOUS UPRISING FOR GRANT.

New York Sun.
At the opening of the third-term campaign it was announced on the authority of Grant himself that he would not accept the Repub-lican nomination for the Presidency except in obedience to a spontaneous and universal uprising of the party in his favor. Now, then, let us inquire into the spontaneity and universality of this Grant movement. Fourteen Northern and Western States that voted teen Northern and Western States that voted for Hayes in 1876 have now chosen delegates to the Chicago Convention—viz.: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nevada, California, and Oregon; and these are the only States of that class which have elected their delegates. The whole number chosen in these fourteen sure Republican States is 266 delegates.

these fourteen sure Republican States is 266 delegates.

What is the total of Grant's strength in these delegations? All accounts agree in saying that he has four delegates in Massachusetts. The reports differ widely in regard to Wisconsin. Blaine's and Sherman's friends concede only half as many as are claimed by Grant's backers. The former say he has but one delegate; the latter insist that he has two. The only other State of the fourteen in which Grant pretends to have a supporter is Pennsylvania. But how many he can hold of the fifty-eight slippery delegates from that State, not even Don Cameron can now tell with certainty.

This, then, is the spontaneous and universal uprising in the Republican States for Grant! Only four delegates from all New England. Not one from the Pacific States. Only one—call it two—in Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, and Kansas, the strongholds of the party in the Northwest. Not one in Ohio, the pivotal State of the central group. And a revolt in Pennsylvania that may perhaps split its delegation in two in the middle!

What a spectacle! In fourteen Republican

die!

What a spectacle! In fourteen Republican States, stretching from the St. John's to the Golden Horn, a pitiful pittance of five delegates for Grant, outside of Pennsylvania, with the possibility that, in a contingency that may arise at Chicago, the Camerons may sell the whole Pennsylvania delegation to somebody besides Grant!

Nevertheless, we imagine Grant may be nominated at Chicago. Great is Money, and mighty the power thereof. Especially with Southern delegates to the Chicago Convention.

INDIANA. THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

INDIAN APOLIS, May 12.—Looking over the Congressional field at this distance from the Conventions, one sees very little upon which he may predicate any prophecy as to who will be the nominees in either party. In the Sixth District, Gen. Tom Browne's renomination is assured, as well as his election, for he has no opponent, and the Republican ma-jority of the district is between 7,000 and 8,000. In the Twelfth, the Democrats have already renominated the Hon. Walpole Colerick, the present incumbent; and, in the Eleventh, Col. James Slack is selected. This much, then, is certain. But in other districts great uncertainty prevails.

The earliest of the Republican Congressional Conventions will be held not until June 24, and one is fixed as late as August 4. Now that the second amendment is passed, putting the election off until November, these dates are soon enough, perhaps,-for the campaign is not likely to be in full blast before the last of August or middle of Sep-

tember. INDIANA CONGRESSMEN. It is possible, however, even at this early day, to catch a glimpse of the character of our Representatives in the next Congress. Mr. Heilman will be there from the First District, if he is elected,-for, like Browne his nomination is assured. But of his election there is great doubt. Down in "the Pocket," Republicans talk very hopefully, and some are even sanguine. But to an outsider there is nothing assuring in the situation. The addition of Pike County adds to the difficulty, bringing into the problem a Democratic majority that no amount of electioneering will influence. If the Pike County Democrats were Germans, Mr. Heilman would stand a better chance, for he is necessarily very popular with his own people. But, unfortunately, the Pike Democracy is made up largely of what is known in the South as "poor white trash," into whose heads it takes three generations to send a new thought or progressive idea.

Who will be Mr. Heilman's opponent is uncertain, though the choice is believed to lie between ex-Congressman Fuller and State Senator Menzies. Should the latter be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, then Mr. Fuller will probably be nominated for Congress,—otherwise the contest between them will be a spirited one. Mr. Fuller has served two or three terms in Congress, and is a popular canvasser.

DEMOCRATIC STRONGHOLDS.

In the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth adds to the difficulty, bringing into the prob-

Congress, and is a popular canvasser.

DEMOCRATIC STRONGHOLDS.

In the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts, Congressional matters are of little interest to Republicans, who are most effectually barred out by the late Democratic gerrymander. On the Democratic side, however, there is room for speculation. Speaker Cauthorne, of Knox, wants to be a candidate in the Second; and Col. Sam Taylor, of Daviess, is known to have similar aspirations. Both were members of the last Legislature; and the fact that Taylor was a Colonel in the Rebel army would possibly give him the nomination, if the Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, the present incumbent, did not stand solid with the Copperhead element of his district. As it is, Cobb will most likely be returned.

Judge New represents the Third District at present; but Judge Bicknell wants the place, and has sufficient backing, it is believed, to get it. For this reason Judge New is anxiously hoping that Landers and Gray will destroy each other, and thus leave the Gubern atorial nomination open to him. He is considered a dark horse in the race. But, should he fail at Indianapolis, he will enter the Congressional race in earnest, and, if possible, drive Bicknell from the field. The Hon. S. M. Stockslager, for several years a member of the State Senate,—and a very efficient one, too,—is also an aspirant; but he wields little strength outside of Harrison County. Should the New-Bicknell fight prove serious, however, he might go in as a compromise.

compromise. JUDGE HOLMAN, in the Fourth, despite a growing unpopularity, will undoubtedly bear off the prize. Yet he has lost much of the grip that bound him to his party a few years ago. In his own county, where he has been dictator for two decades, his party is not fully united upon him; while, along the river, Judge Downey is esteemed a better man for the place. It is not difficult to understand this loss of prestige. Holman looks worn and shattered. His eyes have lost much of their old fire, and his voice reveals the want of physical vigor. Yet he will obtain the nomination to Congress, and once nominated his election is certain.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT new, being made up of Hendricks. tholomew, of the Third. It is largely Democratic, and swarms with Congressional candidates. Judge Franklin, of Owen: Judge Robinson, of Morgan: Judge Carr, of Bartholomew; Tom Myers, of Monroe; Willis Neff, of Putnam; and ex-Auditor-of-State Henderson, of Morgan, are among the aspirants. Barring Henderson and Myers, it is a list, too, of strong men. Judge Franklin is a prominent man, and one of the ablest Judges in his party. Carr is the old member who immortalized himself by opposing the Electoral bill, preferring that Tilden should march to Washington at the head of an army, rather than that the matter should be adjusted peaceably and under the forms of law. Henderson has the most money, and, if he makes up his mind to take the nomination, merit will not stand in his way.

The Sixth is Gen. Browne's district. The Seventh or Indianapolis District ought to return a Republican, the three counties giving Gen. Harrison 241 majority. But it will be an easy district to lose. Yet there are many candidates on both sides. Among the Republicans named are Gen. Danlel Macauley, Judge C. H. Chapman (formerly of the Criminal-Court, and more recently Receiver of the Latayette, Muncle & Bloomington Road), the Hon. Stanton J. Pulle, and Mr. Daniel M. Bradbury. All are of this city, and the most astate astrologist could not indicate which of them will be selected. Prosecuting-Attorney John B. Elam is also mentioned, but he is not inclined to reach for the honor.

honor.

As many candidates are named on the Democratic side,—among them the Hon. James Mitchell, the old Mayor of the city, and Mr. Cass Byfield, an attorney of some prominence. It is likely one of these gentlemen will be selected, the chances being in favor of the latter.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT, formed from the old Eighth and Ninth, is not certainly Democratic, even with the aid of the Greenback vote. It was made up to catch the vote of Senator Davis, whose assistance was needed to pass the gerrymander. He jumped at the glided bait, expecting to accompany De La Matyr to the Forty-sixth Congress. But it turns out that the district is decidedly Republican if the recent election in Vigo County can be repeated in November, while there is a disposition in several counties to ignore his claims altogether, and nominate a Democrat like William Mack, the old Speaker of the House in 1870. McCabe, the opponent of Mr. Orth two years ago, is also spoken of, and Judge Davidson, of Fountain,—although the latter prefers a place on the Supreme Bench, and will probably wait until 1882, with the hope of obtaining it. THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

bly wait until 1882, with the hope of obtaining it.

The Republicans of Montgomery County will present the fiame of R. B. F. Pierce, a young lawyer and a man of decided ability. The Hon. James Johnston, of Parke County, the old State Senator, is also a candidate; and Maj. Carter, of Clay, is said to be pushing his claims. It is probable, too, that Vigo County will have a candidate, although his name, so far as I am informed, is not yet announced. But Terre Haute is the home of statesmen, and its claims will never be allowed to slumber while Mr. Voorhees and Col. Nelson are a part of its voting population. THE NINTH DISTRICT,

tion.

THE NINTH DISTRICT,

like the Fifth, is almost entirely new, being made up of Tippecanoe, Clinton, and Boone, of the old Ninth; Tipton and Hamilton, of the Eleventh; and Madison, of the Sixth. It gave Harrison 353 majority in 1876, and is counted reliably Republican. Myers, of Madison, the present Democratic member, wishes, of course, to be returned. At the opposit end of the district, Billy Wilson, of Tippecanoe, is said to be after it; while Me-Clurg, of Clinton, will capture the nomination if he can. There will be an effort, also, I am told, to unite the Democracy and Greenbackers, with David Moss, of Hamilton, for a candidate. Moss was the Greenback candidate two years ago, and without his aid, it is claimed, the Democracy can have no hope of carrying the district. But the combination will hardly be effected; and, if it should be, Republicans claim to be able to carry the district against the two parties combined.

There are several Republican candidates,—among them Col. J. R. Gray, of Hamilton, and Dr. J. M. C. Adams, of Clinton. Col. M. S. Robinson, who represented the old Sixth District for several terms, is also spoken of, though he denies the soft impeachment. It is not likely that he will seek the nomination, but, if offered the place, he will accept without hesitation. The Hon. G. S. Orth is likewise in this district, but, so far as known, he occupies a position similar in all respects to that of Col. Robinson. He will not seek the nomination, but, if offered to him, he

he occupies a position similar in all respects to that of Col. Robinson. He will not seek the nomination, but, if offered to him, he will make the race. The talk of running him for Governor is just now attracting the attention of his district, and he may be disposed of in this manner. He is too able and experienced a man to be allowed to drift out of the public service. With Orth out of the way, the impression obtains that Col. Gray would most likely secure the nomination for Congress. There are no better men in the State than the Colonel, and he would make a canvass which would worry the combined forces of the Democrats and Greenbackers.

Democrats and Greenbackers.

THE TENTH DISTRICT,
extending from Carroll County to the Lake,
was cut out for Senator Majors; and was instrumental in securing his vote to the Democratic gerymanders. But, like the Eighth, it
turns out to be reliably Republican; while
either Senator Skinner or Wood is preferred
to Majors, with chances in favor of Skinner.
The list of Republican candidates includes
D. B. McConneil, T.H. Bringhurst, and Dr. J.
B. Shultz, of Cass; Simon P. Thompson, of Jasper; J. B. Luse, of
White; Judge Applegate, of Carroll;
Judge Owens, of Benton; and Col. Shryock,
of Fulton. Luse is the old war editor of the
Lafayette Journal, and is now acting as
Gen. Streight's "right bower" in his race
for the Gubernatorial nomination. Bringhurst was a candidate two years ago in the
old Eleventh, and Shryock has been a candidate from time immemorial. Both are very
worthy gentlemen. It is hardly fair, perhaps, to speak of Judge Applegate as a
candidate, for he does not seek the blace.
His name, however, will go to the Convention, and, if nominated, he will accept. Dr.
Shutz, of Logansport, is making an aggressive canvass; but it is understood Cass
County will present only a single candidate
to the Convention, thus compelling Bringhurst, McConneil, and Shultz to settle their
candidacy at home.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT. THE TENTH DISTRICT,

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Democrats of the Eleventh have already nominated Judge James Slack, and his opponent will likely be the Hon. Calvin Cowgill, the present incumbent, or Maj. Steele, of Marion. Cowgill is believed to have the inside track, although Steele is active and can count his friends in every county. He was beaten for the nomination in the old Sixth District two years ago. IN THE TWELFTH DISTRICT.

IN THE TWELFTH DISTRICT,
the Hon, Walpole Colerick has been nominated by his party; but there are no indications as to who will be his opponent. Judge
Morris, of Fort Wayne, would be nominated
unanimously if he would consent to run.
But he cannot be prevailed upon, and opinion
is divided as to the next strongest man. The
Democrats have between 1,800 and 2,000 majority.

THE HON, JOHN H. BAKER

will be renominated by the Republicans in the Thirteenth District. I speak positively, because it is understood that Maj. Calkins has declined to be a candidate against him. The district is very close, having given 151 Democratic majority in 1876, and in the gerrymander it was counted as Democratic. But Baker can carry it for the Republicans if any one can; and his nomination, therefore, becomes almost a party necessity.

On the Democratic side several eandidates are mentioned,—the most prominent, perhaps, being Senator Winterbottom, of Michigan City; Morgan Weis, of Laporte; and Daniel McDonald, of Marshall. Weis was formerly a Republican member of the State Senate; and, prior to the defection in 1872, Winterbottom trained with the same party. McDonald is the old Clerk of his county, and for several terms was a very active member of the State Legislature, in the Lower House. Which one of these gentlemen will have the honor of opposing Mr. Baker, it is difficult to indicate with any degree of accuracy, although Winterbottom is believed by many to be the strongest and most available iman. He is a consistant hard-money advocate, a liberal giver, and an energetic worker.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

THE LAST STRAW.

To the Educator The Chicago Tribuna.

FULTON, Ill., May 11.—From the fact that the only sheet published in this city is operated solely in the interests of his "brevet highness" Gen. Grant, and that we are thus devoid of an opportunity, locally, to expose one of the most high-handed outrages ever perpetrated upon loyal Republican voters in this or any other State in the Union, we ap-

peal to your columns to assist us and aid us in stamping upon the guilty parties the ob-loguy so justly merited. Last night (Mon-day, May 10), pursuant to a regular call by the Town Committee, the Republicans of the various wards of this city met in caucus to elect delegates to our County Convention various wards of this city met in cancus to elect delegates to our County Convention. One H. C. Fellows was elected Chairman,—a man whom, by the way, has boasted that he has before accepted \$100 to choke off the voice of the majority in a public convention,—and, immediately upon taking his seat, called for a vote by acclamation upon the acceptance of an already prepared list of delegates, known to be all Grant men; the veriest fool would have been forced to acknowledge that there was an overwhelming majority of anti-third-term voters; but no! the man who bossed the swindle decided that the names were accepted, and declared them delegates! A terrific scene followed, and in spite of the indignant storm of resentment by nearly all present the demand for a vote by a division of the house was sallenly refused and credentials furnished the parties.

Is there no method of obtaining redress? We cannot and will not submit to such shameful "bulldozing." Are we, then, fallen so low as a party that, instead of fighting manfully for our loved land and liberty, we must tamely submit to be led by the nose by such, a clique of wire-pulling trick-sters, whose only aim seems to be to suck the "party pap," and who care as little for the best interests of our noble Republican party as they are indifferent alike to honor or shame?

LOYAL REPUBLICAN.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE

DAILY NEWS.

I have been an admirer of your independent course in politics in the past; but it appears to me that you are in the wrong in the present contest. But thinking perhaps it may be my own want of correct information on the subject, and desiring to decide the matter intelligently and impartially I wish to make to you the following inquiries: First-Was there a majority of anti-Grant men elected to the Farwell Hall Convention?

and if so, what majority? Second-Were there any anti-Grant delegates, in the New York State Convention? and if so, did the Grant men allow them there what you claim of the Blaine and Washburn men in the Chicago Convention? Third-Were there any anti-Grant delegates in the Pennsylvania State Convention? and if so, did they there receive the favors at the hands of their opponents that you de-mand now for Grant delegates as being just

and right?
Fourth—Has it been customary for the Chairman of the County Central Committee

Chairman of the County Central Committee to nominate the Temporary Chairman of Cook County Conventions?

Fifth—If not, by what rule or custom does that duty or right devolve upon the minority in this particular convention? and can you cite me to a convention where the Grant men were in the majority, and delegated that right to the anti-Grant delegates?

Sixth—Is it entirely "Independent" and "impartial" journalism for you to say of three-fourths of the Republicans of Chicago that they "are ruflians who took possession of Farwell Hall," "unprincipled and unserupulous bummer politicians," jail-birds, ex-convicts, perjurers, ex-defaulters, and ex-whisky thieves." No doubt there were some such in both conventions (as there will be in every political convention in these times), but is it not going too far to say that three-fourths of the Republicans of this class?

Secretic—Is it not a fact that Mr. Conkling

is it not going too lar to say that three-lourishs of the Republicans of this city and county are of this class?

Seventh—Is it not a fact that Mr. Conkling absolutely controlled the State Convention in New York, Don Cameron that of Pennsylvania, and that John A. Logan expected and publicly promised to control that of Illinois? Are these not notorious facts? And if so, do you think such "one-man power" is conducive to the advancement of "free government"?

Eighth—Would it not be more "independent journalism" on your part to allow the 50,000 citizen readers of the Duily News, who are pouring \$500 a day (to say nothing of advertisements) into your pockets, to have the privilege of expressing their opinions on this great question of a "third term," through the regular channel of a convention, without being written down as being everything that is vile?

Ninth—You demand that "the Republican party shall be controlled by the 'respectable' portion of its members." I would ask you, Does the word "respectable" appear either in the National or any of the State Constitutions or statutes, or in any platform or rule of the Republican party as a qualification of

tutions or statutes, or in any platform or rule of the Republican party as a qualification of

of the Republican party as a qualification of the voter? And if such a qualification were in any way implied, who is to be the judge of his respectability? Has that power been delegated to the Daily News, or John A. Logan, or any set of men?

Tenth—And if the minority in the Republican party of Cook County have the right to set up this charge against the majority, and make it a cause for bolting, have not the anti-Grant minority in New York, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere the same right, by the same rule, to make the same right, by the same rule, to make the same charge against the Grant majority, and likewise proceed to bolt?

If the rule you have laid down, that the self-styled "respectable" portion of the Republican party, though in the minority, are to rule the majority, and such rule could possibly be put into practice, how long do you suppose the Republican party, or the Government even, could exist as free and republican?

These are the thoughts and queries of a common, though conscientions, laboring man and populitican; and if you are really

These are the thoughts and queries of a common, though conscientious, laboring man, and no politician; and if you are really conducting an impartial, independent journal, I hope you will have the kindness to answer these queries fairly, and in plain, simple language, that the common people of Chicago, who are your principal readers, and who have got to do most of the voting on these questions, may understand you perfectly. And if my position is wrong, that I, with thousands of others who voted against Grant, may be fully convinced of it. W.

A WISCONSIN MAN'S VIEWS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. FENNIMORE, Grant Co., Wis., May 12.—The all-absorbing question of the time. "Who will receive the nomination of the Republican party for President?" is being agitated in every town, village, and hamlet all over this broad land, and although on the surface the question may seem of trivial importance, nevertheless an unwise solution of the proponevertheless an unwise solution of the proposition by the Convention may result in engulfing the Republican party in irremediable defeat and disaster. The old Republican party, ushered into power amid scenes of blood and civil strife, has thus far maintained its supremacy by strictly adhering to the fundamental principles which form the warp and woof of its National platform; and has retained the confidence of the people by the faithful performance of the promises made by its chosen leaders. Those leaders, at the Convention held in Cincinnati in 1876, declared it was a principle of the party that no man should be thrice honored with the nomination for President.

ident.

If such a declaration was proper and right at that period it certainly retains full force and effect. While it may be true that the nomination of Gen. Grant would result in no harm to the party, still such proceeding is contrary to all precedent, and is fraught with menacing dangers that can easily be avoided by proper care and discretion in the selection of a candidate.

The nomination of Mr. Grant would be appropriate that the selection of a candidate.

of a candidate.

The nomination of Mr. Grant would be unwise in many essential particulars:

First—He evidently is not the choice of the

wise in many essential particulars:
First—He evidently is not the choice of the people;
Second—It would place the party upon the defensive by reviving many of the errors of his second Administration.

Third—No sophistry would ever remove a settled conviction from the minds of the people that such a step would tend to render the Republic less stable, and they would suffer the party to meet with the doom of defeat ere they would allow the unwritten law to be ignored and evaded.

The Republican party, Mr. Editor, want a man who can combine all the conflicting elements of the party into one consolidated whole.

That man is James G. Blaine.
They wanta man who, by the inspiration of his fame and presence, can arouse the slumbering enthusiasm of a patriotic people and carry the fight into Democratic strongholds.
The man who possesses this faculty is James G. Blaine. He should by right and justice be tendered the nomination. When treason raised its voice during the extra session and demanded that the laws of the country should be wiped from the statute books he did not hesitate to do his whole duty and crush the reptile to the dust.

His glorious services in his own State

his whole duty and crush the repair to dust.

His glorious services in his own State should be remembered. When Northern Democrats, encouraged by their Southern brethren, attempted to perpetrate the grossest fraud upon an unsuspecting people he bravely withstood such attempt, and gained a victory for law and order.

With such a leader the Republican party

will sweep the country with the irresistible impetus of a cyclone, and take the White House by storm. This is my view of the situation, expressed as one of the people, and it is but the echo of the seutiment of the Republicans of this Western district.

Young Republican.

TENNESSEE DEBTS.

mportant Suit Against Tennessee Railroads to Becover Twenty Millions of Bollars of State. Bonds-Eminent Counsel Employed—Statement of the

Special Correspondence of The Chi NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10.—The suit of C. Armory Stevens and others against Tennessee railroad companies, which has been pending in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, before Judge Withey, of Michigan during the pastatus property. gan, during the past two weeks, is nearing a conclusion, and will terminate within a short conclusion, and will terminate within a short time. The case involves about \$15,000,000, and the question of the liability of the rail-road companies for the payment of the bonds issued by the State in aid of the construction of their lines, with accrued interest. Natur-ally it attracts much interest, as, saide from its financial and legal magnitude, it has quite an important bearing upon the politics of Tennessee, as will be understood when it is stated that the chief opposition of a large majority of the people to a settlement of the State debt is based upon a strong and wellrounded belief that a great number of these

State debt is based upon a strong and wellgrounded belief that a great number of these
bonds were iflegally issued.

What is termed a "system of internal
improvement" was established by the General Assembly of Tennessee to enable certain
specified railroad companies to finish and
equip their roads. The plan was to provide
each company with the requisit funds
through loans to be obtained on State
bonds, payable at distant periods, with interest-semi-annually. The whole process was
regulated and described by the act passed
Feb. 11, 1852, together with three supplemental sections added on the 21st of the
same month. Subsequently to that year, and
prior to Feb. 25, 1869, several acts were passed
in furtherance of the original system. These
intermediate acts extended similar aid to
companies not before named, and they also
modified some of the original arrangements,
But these modifications related only to detail,
not affecting any principle; and they left unchanged, in substance, the legislative machinery by which the system of lending the
State credit was organized in 1852. Some of
the bondholders whose rights are in question claim in part under such intermediate
acts; but the whole body may, for the sake
of brevity, be spoken of as claiming under
the system of 1852.

To the Central Southern Railroad Company were issued bonds to the amount of
8596,000; Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap &
Charlestown, \$73,000; East Tennessee & Virginia, \$2,302,000; East Tennessee & Virginia, \$2,302,000; East Tennessee & Western
North Carolina, \$400,000; Edgreleld & Kentucky, \$1,180,00; Memphis & Charleston,
\$1,700,000; Memphis, Clarlsville &
Charleston, \$710,000; Lagrange & Memphis, \$217,250; Louisville, Cincinnati &
Charleston, \$710,000; Memphis &
Charleston, \$72,000; Memphis &
Charleston, \$32,000; Memphis &
Ohio, \$1,999,000; Mineral Home, \$100,000;
Mississippi Central, \$1,124,000; Mississippi &
Tennessee, \$398,000; Mohile & Ohio, \$1,39,000; Nashville & Chattanooga, \$395,000;
Nashville & Decatur, \$300,000; Tenne-

cific, \$1,185,000; Winchester & Alabama, \$1,289,000. Total, \$29,251,250.

On the 1st day of January, 1871, the railroad indebtedness of the State was \$37,004,007.70. The insolvent roads were run at an expense to the State, and their sale was decided upon. The roads were put up and sold at a ruinously low price. Any outstanding bonds against the State were received in payment for these roads; and thus bonds fell to a small figure, were purchased cheap, and paid into the State Treasury in settlement for the railroad bonds bought from the State. In this way, most of the \$14,000,000 of the bonds is sued after the 1War, believed by many to have been void and not binding on the State, were taken dollar for dollar. The total loss sustained by the people was \$25,894,000, as follows: Loss on sales of twelve railroads, \$13,804,000; interest on same since min, \$4,090,000; total, \$17,594,000; War interest funded, \$5,000,000; ten years' interest, \$3,000,000; total, \$8,000,000.

The construction of the statute of 1823 is the main question at issue. It is claimed by the complainants that the issuance and negotiation of these bonds were, in every instance, by authority of a public statute; that their registration and description were made and given in accordance with the provisions of the law providing for their issuance; that the statute expressly sets forth that "the bonds shall constitute a lien" upon the railroads, in order that the payment by the companies may be secured; that the liem was, by the statute mentioned, vested in the State as a public political corporation to effectuate that object; that the statute was a constituent part of a contract, completed as to each bond by its sale to the money-lender; and that the sale of the bonds was a loan from the purchaser to the railroad companies, for the payment of which the bonds were a lien upon the property of the railroad companies, to be enforced at against them by the holders of the bonds, in default of payment of principal or interest.

The defendants answer by claiming that the sale of the bonds was a loan to the maker of the bonds, was a loan to the maker of the bonds, and the the maker of the bonds, and the the maker of the bonds, and the the maker of the bonds, and had then turned it over to the companies; that, after the purchasers of the State, she lends it to the company, upon terms and conditious and upon security provided by a statutory instrument and mortgage; that, when the company elist the bonds, a loan is brought about from the purchasers to the State, and then follows the subsequent and secured loan by the State is for the state to the holders, but that it is "for the payment by the state to the company and the State upon her faith and credit, and then a loan by the State to the holders, but that it is "for the payment by the company to the State of her loan to

Up in the linden a bird is flying—Busily flying 'midst leaves of green—Twining, and twisting, and braiding, and tying The cunningest nest that ever was seen. She dreams of a brood in the Summer-weather. That shall sweeten the air with its silver sons. As she gathers her straws and ties them together. Merrily, busily, all day long.
For how can she know that the wind is brewing A fierce simoom, whose one fell breath Shall scatter her nest and her little once, grewing Ruin about her, and blight, and death? She cannot know it—so all day long She buildeth her nest, and singeth her song.

Under the linden a maid is sitting,
Busily sewing her seam of white.
Like snow-white doves in the sunshine flitting.
Her thoughts are flitting in fond delight.
She dreams of a home on the sun-kist heather—
Of the lordly lover who wears her ring—
Of the happ? years they shall dwell together
In the kingdom home, where Love is king.
How can sae know of the storm before her.
Coming swift on the winds of Fate—
A storm that will burst in its wild rage o'er her,
Leaving her stricken and desolate?
She cannot know—and in fond delight
She busily seweth her seam of white.

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